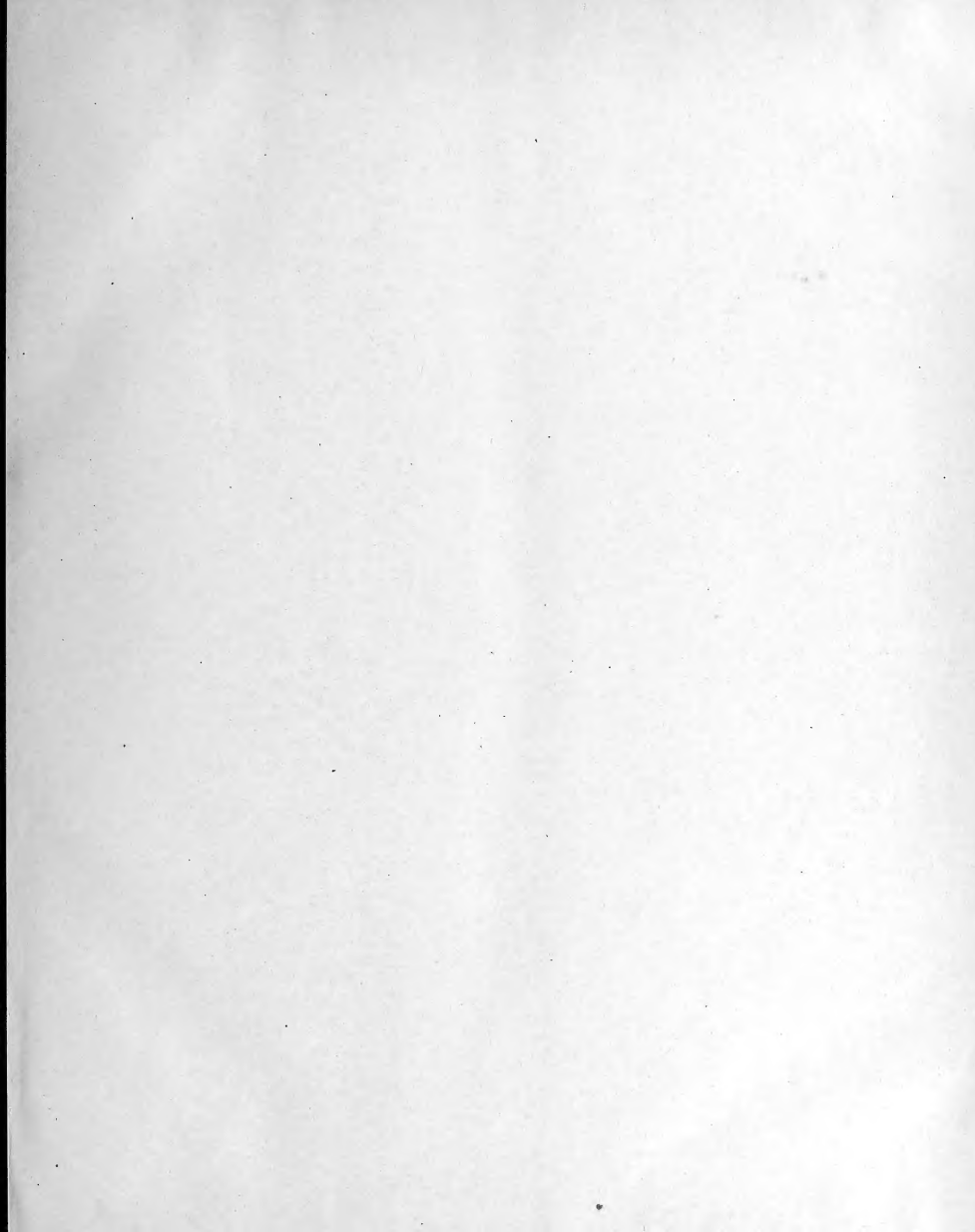
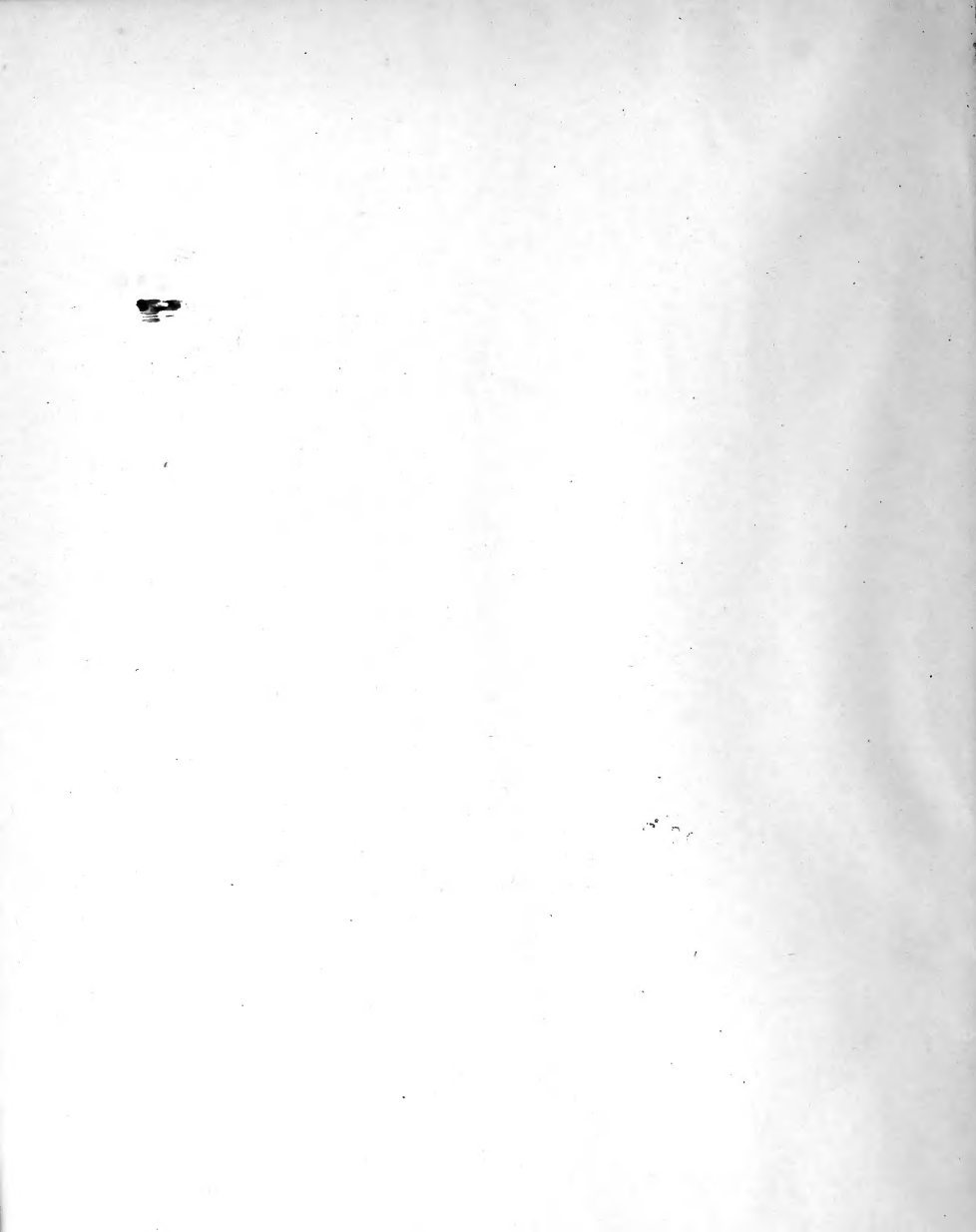


NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL PARK.





MAGAZINE.

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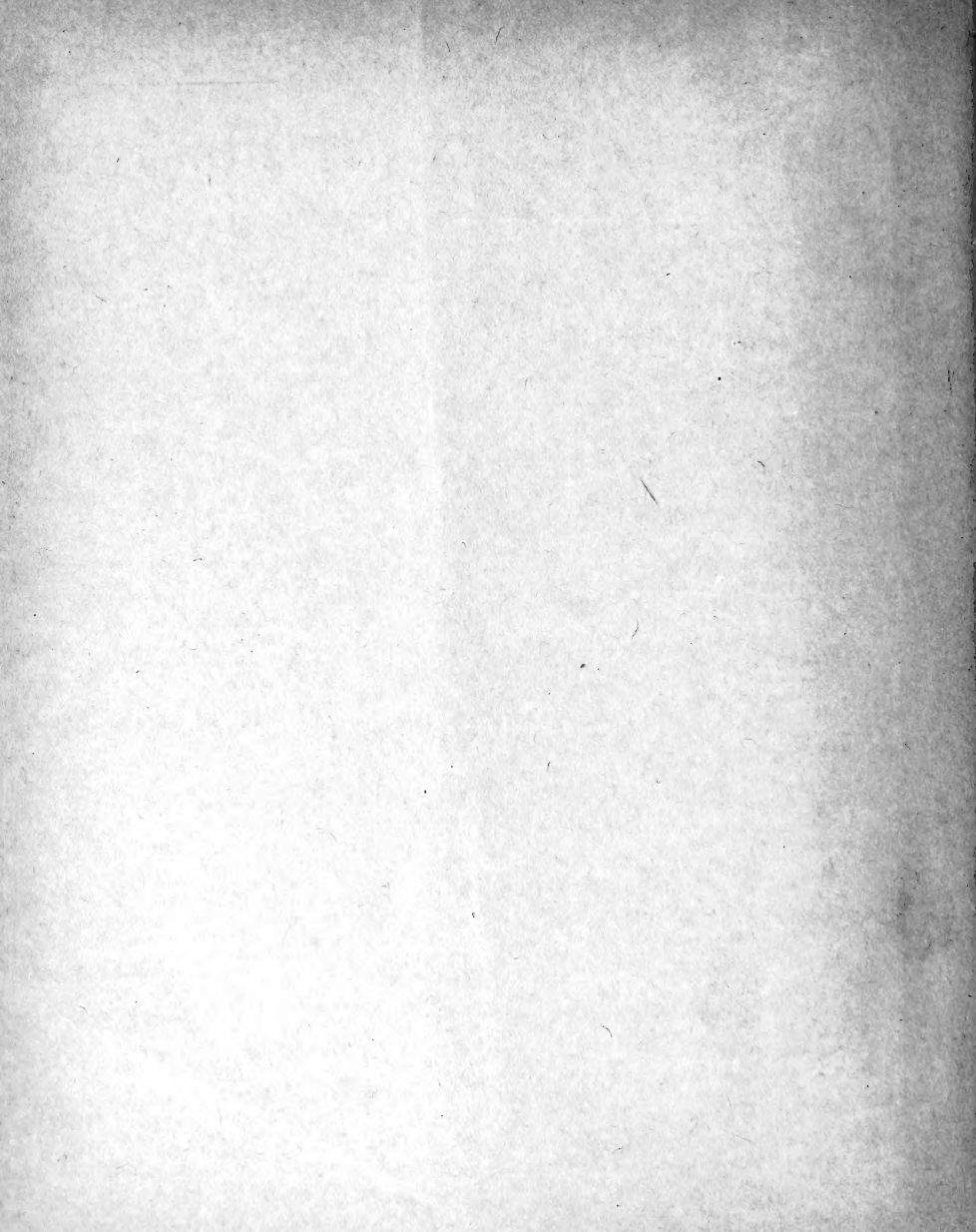
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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 1.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, MAY, 1915.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine will be a Magazine entirely devoted to a faithful record of past and present events in the Menagerie World. It will contain an absolute correct record of the Rise and Fall of the Wild Beast business in Great Britain; to do this I shall go back considerably over half a century. Arrivals and departures of any large consignments will also be noticed. Extracts from papers and periodicals from all parts of the World will be given. Articles from correspondents abroad will be most thankfully received, and paid for at ordinary rates. It is intended to improve the Magazine from time to time by any interesting photos or sketches that may be sent in.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine should appeal to every lover of Natural History, to every Zoological Society, to every keeper of wild pets, and to every traveller and collector. It is proposed to publish the Magazine monthly. Advertisements will be accepted from all and sundry at low rates. Below will be found some few notices concerning the first article that appeared in the March List, "My First Gorilla"; they are so encouraging that I launch this Magazine without any fear of its ultimate success. To be successful one must necessarily be supported by the Animal Public. The yearly subscription has been most thoughtfully considered. It is payable in advance. I appeal most earnestly to all those who receive this first number to forward their subscription without any delay on enclosed form; it is only 10/-.

Professor Robert F. Scharff, National Museum, Dublin, writes under date 30th March, 1915 :—

"Dear Mr. Hamlyn,

I think your articles are very well written and deserve a wider circulation. Some people I dare say may argue that the death of the gorilla is a just punishment of heaven on you for having wanted to make 600% profit. I am not one of those, and I know you are bound to make a good profit sometimes to retrieve all your losses, and it is not a paying concern unless like

Hagenback you have capital and can run half-a-dozen gardens. I think you have a great gift of writing well, but believe me that books pay no better than selling lions unless you can write a good creepy novel. With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. F. SCHARFF."

[The question of profit and loss will be fully gone into in the forthcoming article on "The Peculiarities of this Unique Business."—Ed.]

• • •

Mr. George R. Sims, the world-famed Dagonet, writing from Regents Park, March 31st, 1915, says :—

"My dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your article on 'My First Gorilla,' which I have read with much interest; it is excellent.

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) GEORGE R. SIMS."

• • •

The following Articles will appear from time to time as opportunity occurs :—

"How I became a Naturalist."

"Why I went to the Congo."

"My Second Visit to the Congo."

"Gorilla Dealing—Alive and Dead."

"A true account of the origination of the Wild Beast Business in Great Britain."

"The Peculiarities of this Unique Business."

"My Visit to South Africa."

"The Advent of the Boxing Kangaroo and the Wrestling Lion."

"Concerning 'Peter,' one of the most famous Chimpanzees of the Age; also on the training of Chimpanzees in general."

"The Arrival and Landing of the Barnum and Bailey Show, 1899."

"My Expedition to Dyers Islands, Cape of Good Hope, resulting in the capture of 125 Penguins and 12 Cape Sea Lions."

"Ivory Buying in the French Congo."

"Concerning the Water Elephant in the Fernan Vaz District, French Congo."

BROOKE'S GREAT MONKEY SHOW, ALEXANDRA PALACE, 1889.

To have provided the greatest collection of Apes and Monkeys that the world has ever known, or ever will know, is certainly something to be proud of, and to be remembered during the whole of one's life.

It was with something akin to consternation that I received the following letter some day in May, 1889:—

"Alexandra Palace, N.
May, 1889.

being aroused I determined to accept the invitation to interview Mr. Lee Bapty on the following day.

Alighting at the Wood Green entrance I enquired of the gate-keeper where I could find the General Manager. He asked if I had an appointment; if so Mr. Lee Bapty is coming down the slope now with Mr. Walter Hill, the advertising contractor.

On approaching the genial manager, I was greeted with the following remark, "Are you the Monkey Man? If so I must ask you to come along to my general office in Queen Victoria Street."



Some of the original Keepers of Brooke's Monkey Show, Alexandra Palace, 1889.

Dear Sir,

If you can supply 1,000 Monkeys in about fourteen days time, come up and see me on Thursday next at eleven o'clock.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. LEE BAPTY,
General Manager."

One thousand monkeys in fourteen days! Why, the idea to my mind for the moment was preposterous and absurd. Only a thousand monkeys! There was no dealer in Europe capable of supplying such a number so I reasoned, but my curiosity

During the journey down it was explained to me that Messrs. Brookes, the proprietors of "Brooke's Monkey Soap," had entered into arrangement with the Alexandra Palace for an advertising show, to consist of at least 1,000 monkeys, and Mr. Le Bapty pleasantly remarked, "That's where you come in; you and I must see this thing through, and the unfortunate apes have to be found."

I should like to mention here that after an hour's conversation with this gentleman I came to the conclusion that I had known him for years instead of an hour.

My first question naturally was, "What have you done in the matter? Why come to me at the last moment?" "Simply this," replied Lee Bapty, "that I have been in negotiation with a country dealer; this is the contract he has sent me, and which I have no intention of signing, [I might say I hold this precious document to this day], and am obliged to make arrangements elsewhere, with you even, or with anyone else; now what do you say?" "Simply this: that at the moment I could not enter into an agreement to supply a 1,000 mixed monkeys; such an order has never been known before, but I undertake with three days notice to supply 100 monkeys." One hundred was ridiculous, but what would I charge for that number? Ninety pounds delivered at the Alexandra Palace; I plainly told Lee Bapty I could not undertake to finance the Monkey Show, it was a large undertaking; Chimpanzees and Ourang-Outangs were expensive animals, and even a thousand pounds would not go far, so if you require 100 monkeys I will deliver them to you three days after receiving the ninety pounds. "Well," he remarked, "to-morrow Friday I am engaged with the Directors, but I will give you an answer on Saturday."

On my return home I consulted the "Shipping Gazette" and discovered that a famous steamer which always carried a quantity of animals and birds was due either Sunday night or Monday morning, and I felt sure I should find quite one hundred there.

Saturday passed and no commission from Lee Bapty, so I came to the conclusion that the monkey business was off.

However, much to my astonishment on Sunday morning, Lee Bapty drove up in great haste. Entering the shop, he exclaimed, "I have finally decided to leave the collection of monkeys to you, and I am quite willing to finance the undertaking; unfortunately I was too late at the Bank yesterday (Saturday), but have managed by visiting the various hotels in my district in obtaining ninety pounds; I suppose you don't mind what it consists of?" It certainly was a miscellaneous collection—threepenny and fourpenny pieces, other silver, gold and postal orders—ninety pounds in all. Whilst counting the money, a telegram arrived from Deal stating that Messrs. Rathbone's steamer, "Mira," was passing, and would arrive at Gravesend some time Sunday night. I there and then remarked to Lee Bapty that his first 100 monkeys had arrived, and asked him to give instructions at the Palace to receive same in the morning, and also that I would call at his office in Queen Victoria Street on Monday about five o'clock for another ninety pounds.

Arriving at Gravesend I was informed that the ss. "Mira" would not cast anchor before six o'clock in the morning. To my unbounded pleasure there were 100 Rhesus monkeys, with a

leopard, and some mynahs for sale, the property of the cook. The price in those days ranged from 8/- to 10/- each, and no amount of argument would move him to take less; if I did not give 10/- someone else would. I paid him there and then, and within two hours the animals were at Fenchurch Street Station where a pair horse van was waiting to take them straight away to the Palace. They were delivered and counted in by two o'clock, and at four, according to appointment, I was at Queen Victoria Street.

"I think," remarked Mr. Lee Bapty, "that I had better give you £180, for it seems to me, with ordinary luck, you will obtain the animals."

The same night I again consulted the "Shipping Gazette," and found there was another steamer due on Wednesday. I also cabled various steamers at Port Said, Malta and Gibraltar.

Every steamer calling at Portland for the pilot from East Indies was advised as to my buying monkeys. Every dealer in Triste, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Antwerp and Hamburg, were also solicited to submit numbers with prices, but in those days the monkey market was centred in London. I am pleased to say that the London dealers supplied the world then. On the Wednesday morning I received a visit from the late Mr. W. Pring, who carried on business in the Brompton Road. He advised me that he had 70 Rhesus monkeys on the steamer arriving; he believed there were also some others; would I go down with him from Fenchurch Street and see what business could be done?

It was arranged that the price on the steamer should be 8/- each; he would be satisfied with 10/-. The baker had 75 for Mr. Pring, I purchased 120 from the cook and steward, and returned to town with 195, which were delivered at the Palace same day. The total delivered in three days from the above two steamers and other sources were 380, which naturally delighted the Management. Other dealers now discovering I was the contractor for the Show offered me large quantities of African monkeys, including Chimpanzees, and other rare specimens, of which 200 were brought from them. The ss. "Limpopo" arrived in the London Docks from Durban, Natal, with eight splendid Black-armed Chacma Baboons. These, in one large cage, formed the principal attraction at the Palace. Mr. Lee Bapty and myself then decided to visit the various continental seaports in search of any of the rarer varieties. Extensive purchases were made from the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp, such as Mandrills, Negro monkeys, Tamerines, and rare Marmosets. Various specimens were also brought from the Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris, Zoological Gardens, Rotterdam, and the Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam. The number was now approaching 800 in all, collected within about 12 days. Another Rathbone steamer was now due which I hoped would enable

me to complete my contract. This steamer, if I remember rightly, was the ss. "Pleiades," the two traders were the butcher and the cook. On its arrival at Gravesend I found 150 Rhesus and 20 Bonnet monkeys. My contract price was £40 hundred with these two men. Whilst negotiating telegrams were handed them; the cook read his with a smile. He consulted with his partner. Would I give what they had been offered by wire? "By whom?" I enquired. They handed me the telegram to read. To my surprise it was as follows:—

"Chief Cook, ss. 'Pleiades,' c/o Agents, Gravesend. Would you accept hundred pounds for 100 monkeys, to be in fair condition, if so telegraph particulars to General Manager, Alexandra Palace. Reply paid."

Considering I was the general manager for Brooke's Show, I considered that telegram extremely funny. However, I did not inform them of that particular fact. I was not surprised at the contents of this telegram, I understood that it emanated from a jealous rival who desired to spoil my market.

I suggested to the cook he should wire back accepting the offer providing clearance of the animals was made before ten o'clock the following morning, and that a deposit of £10 was made by post. Failing a satisfactory answer I was to procure the stock at our original price; to ensure good faith on my part I would deposit £5 with the cook, to clear same the following day in the Albert Docks. That was agreed upon. I hastened back to the Palace straight away. On entering the offices I was handed the cook's telegram which had somewhat puzzled the officials there. I immediately wired stating that no monkeys were required, and that no telegram had been sent by the Palace Authorities to the ss. "Pleiades." Returning home I received a wire from the steamer asking immediate clearance of the monkeys, which was accordingly done. The cook and myself were well aware from which dealer this precious document emanated; still it failed in its purpose. By private arrivals with the above, the 1,000 had been reached. I was relieved of all anxiety for on the Opening Day there was a certified number of 1,020.

I had the extreme pleasure of showing round the late Mr. A. D. Bartlett from the Zoological Gardens on the opening day. He gave me his personal assurance that it was the finest collection of Apes that he had ever seen, and that many years would pass before a similar collection would ever be shown. That statement coming from the finest naturalist of the day was the greatest compliment I ever received.

The caretaking and feeding and management of such a vast number entailed great anxiety. The food consumed was enormous. Five keepers were

continually kept busy looking after their charges. The mortality was ordinary, and occurred principally with the common varieties. Unfortunately, we also lost several of the Anthropoid Apes, Chimpanzees, etc. Towards the close of the season, I received an enquiry from Sir E. H. Currie, Secretary at the "People's Palace," asking for terms for, I believe, eight weeks. I am under the impression that the terms fixed were £100 weekly. We formed a separate Exhibition, the entrance fee was one penny only. The East End flocked in their thousands to see this novel show. Sir E. H. Currie was delighted at the result of the Exhibition. The only escape in connection with the Show during its period of existence occurred here. On our arrival, the Secretary (I believe his name was Mr. Shaw) expressed a decided wish that no accident should occur. He gave instructions to the night watchman that he should give particular attention to the Monkey Show. The watchman then got an attack of nerves. What should he do in case of an escape of any of the Apes? He was a cheerful man. I tried in vain to explain that all my specimens were a self-satisfied, self-respecting, and quite agreeable to their unfortunate captivity. For four weeks no accident happened; still he wished to know what steps to take. My instructions were if any animals were found roaming about during the night vigil, close all doors, windows, etc., and take a cab straight away to call me up at any time—I advised him to keep ringing the bell until I answered as I slept soundly. Judge of my surprise that at 2 a.m. there was a tremendous din at the door. I came to the conclusion that the whole of my menagerie at the back had escaped to the front! No; it was a common four-wheeler containing the watchman who informed me with an awful shout that the baboons were loose. The only baboons that I certainly was nervous about was a family of Dogface, or Anubis, baboons (*Cynocephalus anubis*). These were adult specimens, and I fervently hoped that they were not at liberty. I find in the original catalogue that these were described as follows:—"Family of Anubis Baboons, father, mother and child, from West Africa, supplied by J. D. Hamlyn," and were kept in Cage No. 12. I instructed the cabman to drive to Betts Street, St. George's, where one of the keepers lived. We hastened on our way to the Palace. It was as I feared—the "Family" had escaped! We entered the Show building. The "Family," it seemed, were challenging the whole specimens to mortal combat. The din was terrible! The cabman, a specimen of the Antediluvian period, actually came running up to know if he could assist. I replied, "Yes; by keeping quiet and outside." The "Family" had escaped by their door being left unfastened by the keeper. We decided to leave the door open trusting they would voluntarily return to the seclusion of Cage No. 12. The male portion of the "Family" shewed fight, or threatened to make things unpleasant. By

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Advertisement Rates, very reasonable, on application.

The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock. The subscription is 10/- per ann., or 1/- each copy, post free, which will be sent under cover. The success of the Magazine depends entirely on the support given by the general public. Kindly fill up and return the enclosed slip.

cautious movements we drove them towards No. 12, and to our unbounded pleasure the male and the youngster entered the cage. The female, with the usual female perverseness, jumped through the window and escaped into the Portuguese Cemetery, where she was caught later in the day. Such was the first and last escapade in connection with Brooke's Great Monkey Show. After leaving the People's Palace, the collection of monkeys was sold piecemeal, and the largest collection of monkeys remains a thing of the past.

During the last ten years the trade in monkeys has been enormous. It is nothing for three Continental dealers to receive during a season of three months 5,000 monkeys each. These are, of course, of the ordinary Indian variety, all coming from Calcutta.

WILD BEAST FLOTATIONS.**JOINT STOCK RISKS IN THE JUNGLE.**

We have been called on from time to time to deal with a large variety of different undertakings in which the public have been invited to put money but so far a venture for coralling the wild animal trade has not come our way. Nor in truth has it yet arrived, but it threatens to make its appearance, judging by a communication addressed to us by Mr. John D. Hamlyn, the naturalist, of 221, St. George's Street, E. We have made enquiries, but cannot learn anything definite of any syndicate to embark on this venture, though the penning up of Germany and the probable commandeering of Carl Hagenbach's menageries for commissariat purposes are held to supply an exceptionally favourable opportunity. The rumour apparently originated in the States. We do not imagine

ourselves at all qualified to discuss a wild beast prospectus, and in the hope that it may stave off the appearance of such a fearsome document—much as we desire to encourage legitimate enterprise in these times—we gladly avail ourselves of some very pertinent comments which Mr. Hamlyn has made in anticipation of such a flotation. He says:—

I am quite unaware of any proposed organised concern to deal in animals in this country. For any one trading amateur, or even a dozen amateurs, to attempt such an undertaking would be ridiculous. Dealers in wild animals are born, they are not brought about by frivolous costly expeditions for rare birds. I have no hesitation in stating that none of these collecting tours have ever been a financial success, and these so far have only touched bird. I well remember some years ago the proprietors of an American circus giving a commission to a big game hunter in East Africa. The hunter certainly obtained the animals out there; anyone with money and even without brains can do so. But could he bring them home and down to the coast? The majority of the animals died, and the fact remains that only the dealers can box and travel the animals down to the coast, bringing them home at a reasonable freight. This collector even paid £25 freight on one leopard, actual value about £15, and when the consignment reached London from East Africa I was solicited to move them on to the American steamer, which I declined to do. I strongly advise all intending investors to have nothing to do with such a project.

Clearly Mr. Hamlyn knows how to read a wild beast prospectus even without seeing it, and he warns investors in true professional style. We hope they will bear the opinion of so famous an expert in mind should occasion really arise.

WILD ANIMALS AND THE WAR.

Among the industries which lament having been hit by the present conflict in Europe, it would obviously not be fair to overlook the wild animal trade. Mr. John D. Hamlyn, the well-known naturalist of the East End, in his monthly circular states that imports have been entirely cut off and that there is a scarcity of monkeys and small birds. We can well believe it. Hence Mr. Hamlyn's circular is rather bare of professional particulars. But he bravely announces that he is carrying on business as usual and that he proposes to devote the ample space for the time being at his disposal in his circular to general articles of interest to lovers of natural history. As these articles are in the nature of autobiographical narratives, they certainly should be entertaining, and if the first contribution is any criterion they undoubtedly will be. Mr. Hamlyn also promises a history of the

wild beast trade during the last forty years. If he waits till the end of the war, and covers recent developments in Belgium, he will be able to bring it thoroughly up to date.

The Financial Times, 10th April, 1915.

SCOTTISH ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The completion of work undertaken at the Scottish Zoological Park, Corstorphine, this winter, is being rapidly pushed forward, in preparation for the Edinburgh Spring Holiday. The new penguin pool is finished, and the enlargement of the polar bear pool will also be completed in time to allow the bears being back again in the pool on Monday. This enclosure has been greatly enlarged and improved; the temporary wooden barrier and cages which fenced it on the north side have been removed, and a considerable extension has been made at that point. The new permanent sleeping cages of the bears have been erected at the western end of the enclosure, and they are screened from the view of the pool by a wall of boulders. The northern side is now bounded by a cliff and the boundary wall, and the path around it on the south has been lowered, so that a much better view of the pool is obtained. The outside enclosures attached to the Acclimatisation House have been completed for some time, and the animals have now access to them. Many minor improvements have also been carried out in the way of road repairs, planting of flowers and shrubs, etc., which greatly enhance the amenity of the Park. The chimpanzee belonging to the Society has been on view for some time in the Acclimatisation House; at first somewhat afraid of visitors, he has now got over his shyness, and affords much amusement. Among the recent additions to the collection are three marmosets, a golden agouti, and one or two small monkeys, which are exhibited in the Acclimatisation House, two Scottish wild cats from Inverewe, Ross-shire, and a female Bennet's wallaby. The last is accompanied by a young one, whose head can frequently be seen looking out of the mother's pouch. With the advance of spring many of the birds in the Park have shown an inclination to nest. In the parrot aviary a pair of cockatoos have already had eggs (which are deposited in a burrow made by the parent bird), and others are busy excavating holes in the ground. In the smaller parrakeet aviary a pair of Alexandrine parrakeets (which also nest in holes in the ground) have one egg.

Scotsman, 17th April, 1915.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Council met on Saturday, Sir Chas. Ball, President, in the chair. Also present:—Prof. G.

H. Carpenter (Hon. Sec.), Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave (Hon. Treas.), W. E. Peebles, Dr. R. F. Scharff, the Right Hon. Jonathan Hogg, Dr. A. K. Ball, the Hon. Mr. Justice Boyd, Prof. J. B. Butler, Prof. A. F. Dixon, M. F. Headlam, James Inglis, Dr. Leeper, Prof. Metam, Sir F. W. Moore, Dr. O'Carroll, Prof. Scott, L. E. Steele, H. F. Stephens, Sir R. H. Woods.

The Secretary reported a letter received from one of the Society's corresponding members offering to bring home a rare monkey and a civet cat this month, which he had some time in his possession. News of the date of arrival should shortly be to hand. Monkeys are always a welcome addition to the collection, as to the ordinary visitor they form one of the most attractive exhibits in the Gardens. The young elephant will very soon begin its trips round the grounds again with the approach of the finer and longer days. The animal has grown very much since it has been in the Dublin Gardens, and has added considerably to its repertoire as regards tricks, picking up half-pennies, three-pennies, etc. Several members drove out convalescent soldiers to listen to the band of the South Irish Horse last Wednesday. Many members and visitors to the Gardens (non-members) are still unaware that members of the forces are admitted at 3d. per head any day, and the Gardens are greatly enjoyed by the convalescent men, as there are plenty of seats scattered through the grounds, and always tame water birds and the larger sorts of cranes wandering round, very eager to come up for bits of bread which they will take from the hand, or catch, with never a miss, in their bills. The rheas, or South American ostriches, are even seen to try their luck in any pocket which has a large enough opening, and are known to investigate the contents of outside pockets in the hope of finding something to their taste. The refreshment room provides tea at moderate prices, and lunches of a varied kind can also be had. Visitors for the week—Sunday, 2,428; other days, 1,124. Mr. R. H. Macrory, 7, Fitzwilliam Square, was elected a life member of the Society.

Irish Times, 3rd April, 1915.

COUNCILLOR HAMLYN'S GORILLA.

AN INTERESTING RECORD.

Councillor John D. Hamlyn, the great naturalist, of 221, St. George Street, London Docks, has, as we briefly intimated last week, issued a unique business circular. It contains many evidences of the kindly originality which marks his character. He has had a remarkable and instructive career. He was the sole contractor for the great monkey show at the Alexandra Palace in 1889—90, and he was specially retained by Messrs. Barnum and Bailey on two occasions. In 1904 he was specially appointed by the Royal Commission on Tubercu-

lois to visit the Belgian and French Congo for Anthropoid Apes. The 1906 expedition resulted in the capture of the celebrated gorilla, "Miss Crowther," with 25 chimpanzees. He has undertaken other expeditions into Cape Colony, Basutoland, Portuguese Africa, the Transvaal, and Rhodesia, all of which resulted in valuable collections of animals, birds, reptiles and fishes.

Councillor Hamlyn intends to issue his price list at various times as a magazine, and each one will contain articles of interest to lovers of natural history. While intimating to his numerous clients that he is carrying on business as usual, the worthy Councillor explains that the present arrivals in this country are absolutely nil; but his price list shows that he has in hand a large stock of birds and animals for disposal.

An interesting account of the naturalist's first gorilla appears in this price list, in the course of which he says:—

"Some 25 years ago I was asked by the late Carl Hagenback to proceed to Havre to receive a consignment of 40 deer, which had been specially collected by one of his travellers in the Siberian Forest, and shipped from Vladivostock to Havre for transportation to Woburn, via Southampton. Arriving at Havre in good time, I made the necessary arrangements for shipping over, having previously ordered a special train to be in readiness at the Southampton Docks on arrival of the Havre steamer. The following day the French Congo steamer arrived at Havre, and having nothing to do I went round to see if there was anything for disposal from those regions. There was at that time in Havre a well-known French dealer, a Mr. Schrage, who I met on the steamer, and, to my surprise, he gave me the startling information that there was a young gorilla there for sale. It was the property of the captain, or rather, it had been sent home for sale in his charge. We found it on the upper bridge, outside the captain's cabin, in an ordinary packing case, open to all wind and weathers. The captain demanded £40 for it, which I thought very reasonable. Mr. Schrage advised me to be in no hurry; he said there were no buyers so far as he knew, and would I leave the purchase to him. I asked naturally about the price he intended to offer. He suggested £12, and would only ask me £16. To this I naturally agreed. I suggested to Schrage that I should not be seen in the matter, for although I am supposed to be possessed of a large amount of self-confidence, I had not sufficient courage to offer £12 for a gorilla. Mr. Schrage made his offer. We were, just as I expected, politely asked to go ashore. The following day the Vladivostock steamer arrived with the collection of deer, so I left the gorilla entirely in Schrage's hands. In the evening he called at the hotel, stating the gorilla was in his establishment, and was mine for £16. It was a female. In first-class condition,

absolutely shy and nervous, as all self-respecting gorillas are in captivity, I sailed the same night with the deer and my first gorilla for Southampton, where all arrived well."

Mr. Hamlyn then goes on to tell of his troubles about the special train at Southampton. However, the deer were safely delivered at Woburn, where he received the congratulations of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, and also of Mr. Carl Hagenback who was there awaiting him.

Proceeding, Mr. Hamlyn says:—

"The gorilla returned home with me to Euston and St. George's. At that time Messrs. Barnum and Bailey were touring the country with their vast show. They were at Southport. I wired offering a gorilla for £100. I received an answer from Mr. G. O. Starr, representing Mr. James A. Bailey, asking me to come down if I had a gorilla. Having nothing else but a gorilla, I decided to go to Southport at once. Mr. James A. Bailey, with his usual business promptitude, said, 'Hamlyn, if you have a gorilla, we shall be at Bristol on Monday, and if you deliver the gorilla on the show ground at Bristol, mid-day, you will be paid your £100.' I arrived home from Southport on Sunday afternoon, and entering I gladly informed my wife that I had sold the gorilla for £100. In reply to which she said, 'Jack, the little fellow is dead.' My reply was, 'Well, then, let us have our dinner.' On Monday I decided to dispose of the body to the first bidder, some dozen telegrams were dispatched to museums, hospitals, and various other institutions asking for offers, and I vowed it should go to the first one received. I was disgusted with my first gorilla venture. The first telegram came, 'Accept gorilla for £10.' I instructed the keeper to pack the animal and deliver it at the station at once. Some twenty minutes after it had left another telegram arrived, 'Best offer for gorilla £12,' yet another offer arrived for £15. Finally, I received an offer of £25. After that telegram I came to the conclusion that I was not an adept at gorilla dealing, alive or dead."

Mr. Hamlyn adds a characteristic note about starting war on the German wild animal trade. He observes:—

"Dealers in wild animals are born; they are not brought about by frivolous expeditions for rare birds." And he should know. In his periodical price list, ranging from zebra finches at 4/- each, to an Indian jungle cat—"very rare, only one in Great Britain, no offers entertained"—he declares that an American story that England has organised a big wild animal trading concern to capture the German market is entirely new to him. Anyone with money, and without brains, can collect the animals, but it needs Mr. Hamlyn to get them home alive at a reasonable freight. Such is the tenour of his argument.

East London Observer, 10th April, 1915.

ANIMALS IN WAR-TIME.

Baboons are up in price, alligators scarce; anyone who wants to add a Tasmanian Devil, a sealion, or even such common things as Polar bears or peccaries to his domestic circle has now to pay twice as much as would have been enough twelve months ago. And this is all due to Teutonic ambitions, said Mr. Hamlyn, the famous menagerie keeper of St. George's Street, East, in an interview yesterday. While the English housewife has been bemoaning the rising prices of butter and eggs, or watching the fluctuations of coal and firewood with anxious eyes, matters have been getting serious in other and unexpected directions. If the war has not succeeded in reducing us to actual hardships as far as food goes it has played havoc with our supplies of live seals and grizzlies, skunks and platypus, foreign parrots and giant tortoises, and all those other foreign things in fur and feather the public loves to see at the Zoo, but never stops to ask how or whence they come into our hands.

It is not so much that we are no longer able to import these creatures, Mr. Hamlyn explained, as that the home demand has decreased, while nothing at all is coming from Germany, who, up till last autumn, added to her multitudinous commercial activities by making herself the international clearing-house and general distributing centre of wild stock for the whole of Europe.

In this she had an advantage in a geographical position which enabled her to supply the public gardens and private collectors of Russia, Italy, Austria, France, and other countries much more easily than we could. Her banks, too, have never failed, in this as in larger matters, to stand behind their compatriots in the way of financial advances.

Thus it came about that the German dealer was able to go to India, Africa, or our Colonies and purchase British-born wild animals by the hundred where we only ordered dozens, and birds by the thousand when the home markets could only take scores, and an industry particularly our own passed largely into the hands of the enemy.

Daily Telegraph, April 7th, 1915.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the additions to the Zoological Society's Menagerie for the week ending May 2nd, 1915, include:—Mammals: 4 Canadian skunks, 7 Prairie wolves and 2 hybrid mouflon. Birds: 1 masked grass-finch, 1 pin-tailed whydah-bird, 2 black-tailed weaver-birds, 1 black tanager, 1 Houbara bustard, 24 gold pheasants and 1 burrowing-owl.

THAT in one week in April the following private importations arrived. It is the more remarkable

inasmuch as the respective owners all asked the extraordinary figure of £150 a lot.

Two Congo Chimpanzees—£150 asked. (So far as I know, only the smallest of the two have been sold.)

Two Gibbons from Sumatra—£150 asked.

Two Ourang-Outangs from Sumatra—£150 asked. (The ultimate destination of these two lots are, so far as I know, undetermined.)

THAT a consignment of Senegal Birds is shortly expected, being a direct importation from Senegal. I wish the importer every success in this very risky undertaking.

THAT the arrivals in London the past month have been practically nil—only sixteen Pennant Parakeets from Australia.

THAT the arrivals in Liverpool have been some 94 Amazon Parrots, 1 Sun Bear, 1 Bush Cat, and a few African Parrots with 6 African Monkeys.

THAT the arrivals ex Rotterdam, Parkestone Quay, have been some 3,000 Canaries collected in various parts of Holland. Also Carolina Ducks with other Waterfowl.

THAT Mr. George Jennison, of the famous Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, was in London lately and made extensive purchases.

THAT Volpy's Italian Circus (sole proprietor, Mr. E. H. Bostock) is meeting with great success on its tour of South Africa.

THAT the exports to the United States, so far as I know, have been the below mentioned, all personally collected here from various amateurs and Zoological Gardens:—21 various Kangaroos, 5 Capybaras, 2 Emus, 4 Rheas, 2 Indian Bears, 8 Impeyan Pheasants, 6 Javan Peafowl, 5 talking Grey Parrots, 4 Macaws, 16 various Monkeys, with other odds and ends.

THAT last year I sold a customer in Somerset a pair of Demoiselle Cranes; he now writes:—

"Dear Sir,

You will be interested to hear that the two cranes that I bought from you have laid two eggs; and I should now like to know whether it is possible to rear these birds in this country. If so, would you kindly give me all details of the measures I ought to take to that end."

I should be pleased to hear from any of my readers on this matter, which information I would gladly send to my client. I believe it is seldom that the Demoiselle Crane breeds in this country.

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, East.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station.

Buses pass Leman Street, Whitechapel, from all parts thence five minutes walk.

P.O.O. payable at Leman Street, East.

Cheques crossed "London County & Westminster Bank."

ALL PREVIOUS LISTS HEREBY CANCELLED.

TERMS.

NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from time of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back.

TELEPHONE.—Orders can be received on telephone, **6341 AVENUE** from any part of Great Britain any time day and night.

LETTERS.—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication.

DELIVERY.—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed.

PURCHASING.—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same.

1 Polar Bear, very good size	each	£80
2 Lions, 3—4 years. Adults, fine specimens	"	£80
6 Californian Sea Lions, various sizes	"	£30
1 Camel, good worker, quiet, sound...	"	£25
100 American Grey Squirrels, all ready for turning out ...	each	16/6
20 American Horse Shoe Crabs	"	40/6
1 Mouflon, black, curious breed	"	60/6
2 Australian pure bred Dingoes	each	80/6
3 " " Pups	"	40/6
2 American Raccoons, large	"	60/6
1 Indian Civet Cat...	"	40/6
1 Douroucouli, very tame	"	40/6
1 Alligator, three feet long	"	70/6
4 English Fox Cubs	each	16/6
" Daphne," a female, self-respecting Chimpanzee, runs about house at liberty	"	£40

3 Black Swans, males 60/- females 70/-	pair	£6
20 White Swans " 20/- 25/-	"	£2
All packages charged extra.		

12 Peafowl, cocks 20/6 hens 25/6	pair	£2
Packages charged for.		

1 Black and White Stork	for	£2
3 Barheaded Geese, gander 50/6	pair	£5
7 Egyptian " 12/6 " 15/6	"	25/6
2 Whitefronted, " 20/6 " 20/6	"	40/6
12 Carolina Ducks, drake 15/6 duck 20/6	"	30/6
7 Common Wood Pigeons (6 months in stock)	each	10/6
8 Triangular Spotted Pigeons, cocks 20/- hens 25/-	pair	40/6
3 Bleeding Heart Pigeons, cocks 30/- hens 35/-	pair	60/6
1 Bronze-winged Pigeon	for	40/6
14 Jungle Fowls, cocks 10/6 hens 12/6	pair	20/6
6 Silver Pheasants, cocks 12/6 hens 16/6	"	25/6
2 Mongolian " 25/6 " 30/6	"	50/6
8 Golden " 16/6 " 20/6	"	30/6
2 Amherst " 20/6 " 25/6	"	40/6
6 Swinhoe " 30/6 " 40/6	"	65/6
1 Caracara, very handsome birds, rare	only	40/6
1 European Kestrel	"	5/6
1 Macaw, red and blue	for	70/6
5 Macaws, blue and buff	each	60/6
1 Grey Parrot, 4 years acclimatised, whistles, talks	£7	10/6
1 " 3 " "	"	£6
1 " 3 " "	"	£5

The above three birds are exceptionally good.

1 Yellow-fronted Amazon, very nice bird	for	£2
1 Red " " " "	"	£2
1 Porto Rico " " " "	"	30/6
22 Cockatiels, hens 12/6 cocks 10/6	pair	20/6
3 Indian Cock Shamahs, singing	each	35/6
10 Pagoda Starlings, or Mynahs	"	12/6
1 Green-billed Toucan, large fine bird	"	40/6
1 Virginian Cock Nightingale	"	25/6
1 Chinese white-eyed Mocking Bird...	"	20/6
1 Indian white-crested Babbling Thrush	"	25/6
1 Indian white-breasted Thrush	"	25/6
1 Blood-stained Finch, wonderful singer	"	12/6
9 Bishops, out of colour	"	5/6
12 Zebra Finches, cocks only	"	4/-
100 Budgerigars, cocks 3/- hens 3/6	pair	5/6
20 pairs for £4 10s.		

Monkeys at present are scarce.

The Polar Bear, Lions, and Sea Lions are daily expected with the Grey Squirrels and Rabbits.

The following stock has just left for New York :—

- 20 Bennet Kangaroos.
- 10 Rheas.
- 6 Capybaras, very large.
- 2 Indian Bears.
- 20 Mixed Monkeys.
- 5 Grey Parrots.
- 12 Peafowl.
- 17 White Swans.

ROLLER CANARIES. Voogts Strain.

All these birds have given every satisfaction.

Roller hens, I. Class, 3/- each. These match No. 1, cock. Ordinary hens 2 for 3/- in wicker cage. 14 in 7 cages, 15/-.

Roller cocks, I. Class, 12/- each, usually sold at 20/-, 30/- each. These are finest birds obtainable, having the waterbubble, Woodlark and Nightingale notes, soft, low, sweet notes of unheard of beauty.

Roller Cocks, II. Class, 7/6 each. 7 in 7 cages 42/- Very fine Rollers of exquisite song, many being worth 10/- each.

Roller Cocks, III. Class, 6/6 each. 7 in 7 cages 35/- Good sound serviceable birds, long notes, usually sold at 8/- each.



NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

DEC -8 1915

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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

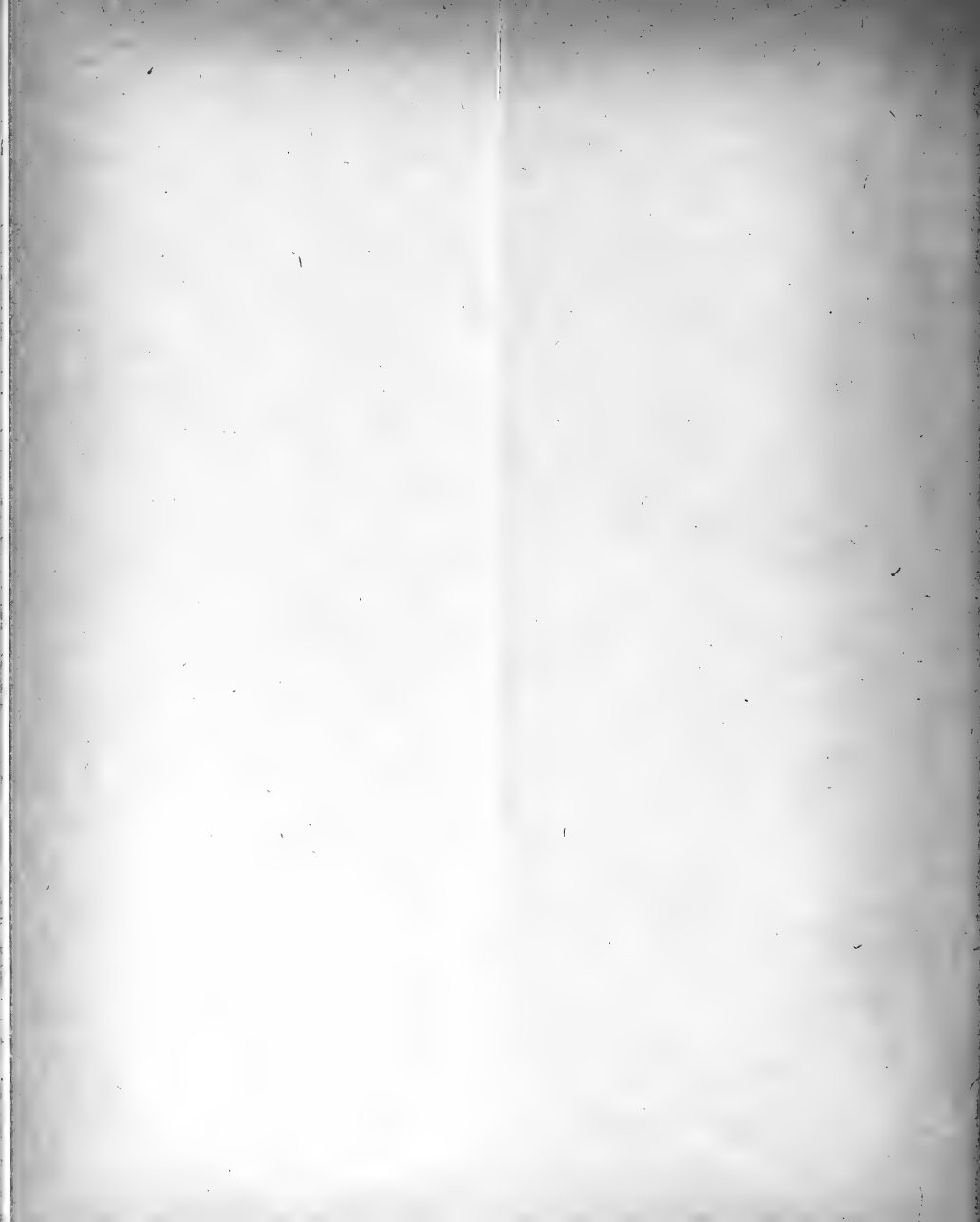
No. 2.—Vol. 1.

JUNE, 1915.

Price One Shilling.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 2.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, JUNE, 1915.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

The first copy of Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine was sent to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.; acknowledgement herewith:—

Buckingham Palace.

The Private Secretary is commanded by the King to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. John Hamlyn's letter of the 15th inst., together with a copy of "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine."

18th May, 1915.

Two thousand copies were circulated. One was sent to every Zoological Garden in the world, with the natural exception of certain Gardens in Europe; to every known Amateur of Animals and Birds in the world; to every dealer wherever situated. A specimen copy is still at the disposal of any one sending name and address on postcard. The general reception of the first number has been favourable.

The "Times," our leading paper, in its issue of the 18th May, states:—

"A MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

We have received the first number of 'Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine,' edited by Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the dealer at London Docks (1s. monthly). It is intended to be a faithful record of past and present events in the menagerie world, including 'the rise and fall of the wild beast business in Great Britain.' The magazine, which is only eight pages, is written in a lively style, but there is perhaps too much quotation from other papers."

The "Graphic," of the 29th May, says:—

"NEW BOOKS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

HAMLYN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE (221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E.). 1s. [This Magazine is issued by the well-known animal dealer of the above address, and will be "a faithful record of past and present events in the menagerie world."]

Among the things that have suffered owing to the war is the wild beast business, though it is curious that this moment is chosen for the

launching of a new paper named the 'Menagerie Magazine,' issued by Mr. Hamlyn. It is pointed out that during the last few years Germany has become the greatest importer of wild beasts, but events have proved that she has also become the greatest exporter of wild beasts; in fact, the wild beast is indigenous to her Odnesque soil."

The "Yorkshire Observer," of May 24th, says:—

"A MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

We have received a copy of the first number of 'Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine,' a monthly publication which is probably unique in journalism. The editor, Mr. John D. Hamlyn, announces that he launches it 'without any fear of its ultimate success,' though he adds that to be successful 'one must necessarily be supported by the Animal Public.' 'The yearly subscription has been most thoughtfully considered,' he continues. 'It is payable in advance . . . it is only 10s.' The Animal Public is undoubtedly a numerous body, but subscriptions, unfortunately are only to be looked for from the human part of it. The first number consists of eight quarto pages, so that the subscription works out at a little over a penny a page. Two and a half pages are taken up with extracts from daily newspapers. From Mr. Hamlyn's price-list, which appears as an advertisement on the cover, we learn that a polar bear, 'very good size,' may be purchased for £60; a camel, 'good worker, quiet, sound,' for £26; a 'female self-respecting chimpanzee, which runs about the house at liberty,' for £40; and an alligator, three feet long, for 70s. 6d. Prices are ruling high, it appears, in menagerie stock as in other things, owing to the war."

Still, we have the Grumbler and Anonymous Critic—I believe the few received emanated from the opposite sex. One complained it was all "Hamlyn"; very well, there is very little "Hamlyn" in this number. The leading article, "The Group of Anthropoids—a Comparison," has been sent from Dublin. The proceedings of the Scottish Zoological Society naturally interest all my readers. A list of the Zoological Gardens in the world should prove useful to all. The particulars

of the collection of pheasants of the late Dr. Pearson is very interesting. "General Notes" this month is somewhat curtailed. The arrivals have been few and far between, and the celebrities of the Animal and Bird World have escaped my notice. The subscription is 10/- per annum, and if this second number comes up to your expectation, I should be pleased to receive your subscription on enclosed form.



The following Articles will appear from time to time as opportunity occurs:—

- "How I became a Naturalist."
- "Why I went to the Congo."
- "My Second Visit to the Congo."
- "Gorilla Dealing—Alive and Dead."
- "A true account of the origination of the Wild Beast Business in Great Britain."
- "The Peculiarities of this Unique Business."
- "My Visit to South Africa."
- "The Advent of the Boxing Kangaroo and the Wrestling Lion."
- "Concerning 'Peter,' one of the most famous Chimpanzees of the Age; also on the training of Chimpanzees in general."
- "The Arrival and Landing of the Barnum and Bailey Show, 1899."
- "My Expedition to Dyers Islands, Cape of Good Hope, resulting in the capture of 125 Penguins and 12 Cape Sea Lions."
- "Ivory Buying in the French Congo."
- "Concerning the Water Elephant in the Fernan Vaz District, French Congo, obtained whilst visiting Sette Cama, S.W. Congo."
- "How I attempted to corner the Monkey Market thirty years ago, and lamentably failed."

A FEW NOTES ON THE LATE DR. F. S. PEARSON,

of Kingston Hill, who unfortunately lost his life whilst travelling with his wife on the S.S. "Lusitania."

By the courtesy of Mr. E. H. Pankhurst, who has had charge of the wonderful collection of Pheasants, Game Birds, Curassows and Poultry of the late Dr. Pearson, I am enabled to give my readers the following particulars.

I have just been informed that the Zoological Society, Regents Park, have purchased the collection of Pheasants, comprising 2 pairs Impeyan, 2 cocks 1 hen Peacock, 1 cock Siamese, 1 hen Elliott, 1 cock 2 hens Horsfields, 1 cock 3 hens Mongolian, 1 cock Cheer, 2 cocks 3 hens Swinhoe, 2 cocks 8 hens Reeve, 5 cocks 6 hens Amhersts, 3 cocks 2 hens Japanese, 2 cocks 2 hens Formosan,

2 cocks 4 hens Golden, 4 hens Prince of Wales, 3 cocks 7 hens Silver, 1 hen Penelope, 2 pairs black Kaleege, 2 cocks 1 hen Veuillots, 1 cock Satyr Tragopan, 1 cock Temnincks, 1 hen Cabot, 1 razor-billed Curassow, 2 crested Curassows, with a few hybrid Pheasants of no importance.

My offer was £76 cash for above—a fairly reasonable one these times—so I take it the Zoological Society have exceeded that figure.

Mr. Pankhurst has been wonderfully successful the last few years in rearing the rarer variety of Pheasants, and he has now several broods just hatched out. He not only hatches these delicate birds, but manages to rear them and keep them alive and in first-class condition for all time. This is more than can be said of other establishments.

The rearing of first-class Pheasants has been for many years past a profitable industry with our French neighbours, and why it cannot be so in this country requires thought and consideration. A Pheasant Farm conducted on the principles laid down by Mr. Pankhurst should be a very profitable undertaking.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The weekly meeting was held on Saturday, May 22nd, Dr. R. R. Leeper (Vice-President) in the chair. The Secretary, referring to the Whitsuntide holidays, said the Gardens would be open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at half-price. Gifts reported:—A merganser, sent by Mr. H. B. Rathbone; a pair of golden pheasants, Mrs. Hone Dyas; and vegetables from Colonel Sir Fred Shaw. Messrs. Walter Brown, Hanover Street, Mills, sent a horse for the carnivora. Mrs. Sealy, 6, Wilton Place, and Mr. Gerald Horan, were elected Members of the Society (life). Visitors to the Gardens for the week, 2,176.

RATS AT THE DOCKS.

Last year 42,916 rats were caught at the Docks and on vessels arriving in the Port of London. Of these 2,716 were examined bacteriologically and not one was found showing any evidence of plague. The Port Sanitary Committee consider this most satisfactory, as during the previous five years rats infected with plague were found on several occasions. Since the Corporation undertook the work of exterminating rats in the Docks 837,097 have been accounted for. In 1913 a conference was held with a view to taking measures to prevent the risk of plague arising within the Port of London. No serious attempt, the Medical Officer states, has been made to carry out these measures.

ANTHROPOIDS.

THE GROUP OF ANTHROPOIDS: A COMPARISON.

There are at present in the Dublin Zoological Gardens three varieties of those apes which most nearly resemble man in their structure and appearance: the Gibbon from the neighbourhood of Malay, and the Chimpanzee and Gorilla from the West Coast of Africa. All of these are young and about the same age, so that a comparison between them may fairly be made. The Hoolock Gibbon from Burmah and North West India is most remarkable on account of the very long arms on a small slight body. These are so long that they touch the ground when it stands upright. When it walks upright, which it sometimes does, it

commonly supports itself by the backs of its fingers on the ground although it can walk quite well with its hands held above its head. The face has a human appearance than that of the other anthropoids, having a fair attempt at a nose and chin. A white band on the forehead is peculiar to this species. Its movements are remarkably quick and graceful, although the full extent of its abilities in jumping from bough to bough, almost like flying, cannot be seen properly in its cage, large though it be. Commonly, these animals are very docile. This particular one was reared a pet, but has never changed from its first love. It is now more likely to inflict some injury on its visitors than to exhibit any mark of appreciation. The most apparent trait in its character is its ability to make a fearful noise which can be heard all over the Gardens. Its cry, which starts at dawn and continues on the slightest excuse all day until sunset, consists of a rapid series of whining barks ending in a falsetto ear-piercing shriek not to be forgotten by anyone who hears it at close quarters.

In the cage adjoining the Gibbon may be seen the Gorilla and Chimpanzee together, while two other Chimpanzees occupy the neighbouring cages. The three Chimpanzees differ considerably, but not more than three children often do in one family; one shows boisterous humour, another quiet confiding playfulness, while the third has the gentler habits of a somewhat delicate child although at present in as good health as the other

two, but all exhibit an equal amount of intelligence in their various actions.

Stand awhile before the cage containing the Chimpanzee and Gorilla; a short time may well be spent watching the differences which exist between them. The Chimpanzee has very black hair and a comparatively light face, large ears, and extraordinarily mobile lips which can be protruded nearly a couple of inches when eating or when making a loud trumpet-like call. These animals can make very definite vocal sounds, and may be noticed also to make use of sounds produced by their hands on the cage walls, or by shaking the bars, in order to attract the attention of persons they recognise outside their cages. One we formerly had made a buzzing sound by forcing air between his tightly held lips when he thought he should get something to eat. But it is very hard

to make certain if any sound is used by different animals with the same object. Many of the inhabitants of the Monkey House make sounds which can be imitated, and to which one or sometimes others will respond, but it is not always that a fresh specimen will recognise it. But even if the sounds which are made by the Chimpanzees are not speech, they answer their purpose by attracting attention. In other ways also it can easily be seen that the Chimpanzees are mentally far ahead of the other anthropoids. The quick definite actions and rapidity of thought, as well as the number of these animals taught to perform on the stage, show that they are capable of receiving in-

struction and profiting by it. "Sally," who lived in the London Gardens from 1883 to 1891, was taught to count straws, which it did quite accurately up to five, and fairly accurately up to ten. Watch any one of the three Chimpanzees. Very little passes which they do not see. They recognise a friend as soon as the door of the Monkey House opens, and by extra activity and noise try to attract attention.

So different from all this is the quiet morose Gorilla, quiet because of her apparent carelessness towards her surroundings. The Gorilla has somewhat greyish or brownish hair, thick and short, giving a woolly look to her body and head, small ears, very wide nostrils, and a painfully human face when seen in certain aspects. She already shows she cannot be trusted like the others, and



Dublin Zoo—GORILLA and CHIMPANZEE.

when she bites is inclined to hold tight and shake her head in a way anything but playful. Notwithstanding the human look in her face, animal propensities stand out more strongly than in any of the group. Her actions suggest stupidity, selfishness, and reliance on her enormous strength which though now present only to a small extent, will, as she seems to know, be much greater in the future. A fully grown Gorilla is one of the most formidable wild animals a traveller can meet with.

The Dublin Gorilla never seems to be in a hurry. It eats very slowly and deliberately, spending a painfully long time, particularly at its supper, which it gets about 10 p.m., when the Superintendent, Dr. Ferrar, would naturally appreciate a little extra speed. At times it gives evidence of a good deal of intelligence, so much so that one might suspect that its iniquities were intentional. Watch them at play. The Gorilla stands up and drums on its chest in the manner described by Du Chaillu in 1861. This is its challenge. The Chimpanzee runs to it. The Gorilla climbs the rope, carefully drawing up the end to prevent its being followed, but coming down again when it sees the Chimpanzee beginning to climb the ladder. Finally they meet. The Chimpanzee will easily get four or five blows delivered before the Gorilla has made up her mind what to do, but when she succeeds in catching her adversary she pays off the old score

with interest—often while the Chimpanzee lies quietly—as it has discovered that the bite is not so severe when it does not move. So the battle rages nearly all day. Every evening the honours appear even.

Then sleep!

The Moralist seeing these things will think that he has seen similar actions going on round him amongst people who ought to know better.

SCOTTISH ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR AND HIGHER COSTS.

CONDITIONS OF THE CARNEGIE TRUST PROPOSAL.

Lord Salvesen, who presided at the annual meeting of the Scottish Zoological Society, held in the

City Chambers, Edinburgh, said in presenting the annual report—which has appeared in "The Scotsman"—that the report on the revenue side was quite satisfactory. It was true that, when compared with the first nine months of the Society's existence, there had been less accumulated surplus revenue for the past year, but that difference was more apparent than real, for when an outstanding item on last year's report was taken into account the results were substantially identical. There had not been fewer people visiting the Park, nor had there been dissatisfaction with the laying out of the Park, or with the attractions which were provided; on the contrary, there had been a considerable increase of visitors, but this effect had been counterbalanced in the first place by the expenditure due to the increased number of animals, of which, at the end of last year, they had twice as many as at the end of the first nine months. That ne-



28709 8

GORILLA.

cessitated additional keepers; and, in addition, they had increased cost of feeding stuffs. In regard to the rise for stocking the Park with appropriate animals, that, he was afraid, would always be a progressive rise if the Society was going to fulfil its functions. Had it not been for increased food for a greater number of animals, and also the increased price of the larger quantity, they would have been able to show a very large surplus. In the first three months their receipts were what they estimated, but the revenue side

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

Published on the 15th of each month.

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 Telephone : Avenue 6341.
 Telegrams : "Hamlyn, London Docks, London."

Advertisement Rates, very reasonable, on application.

The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock. The subscription is 10/- per ann. or 1/- per copy, post free, which will be sent under cover. The success of the Magazine depends entirely on the support given by the general public. Kindly fill up and return the enclosed slip.

suffered a loss after the outbreak of war, and they had to consider, too, the effect of the extremely bad winter. In all these circumstances, he thought they might congratulate themselves upon having a surplus on revenue at all, especially a surplus of £1,000.

COST OF THE PROPOSED AQUARIUM.

The situation was not so satisfactory on the capital side. After enumerating the works which had been put in hand, Lord Salvesen said the estimates were largely exceeded, as it seemed impossible to get accurate estimates for that type of work. As a result they had really to mortgage, so to speak, their surplus revenue for the present year, and take an overdraft on the bank. After the outbreak of war all prospects of generous donations were suspended for the moment, and they would have to rely for the work they had to do upon generous donors. The work in the immediate future would have to be very limited unless they had the assistance of some public spirited citizens in Edinburgh. Proceeding to refer to the proposed gift by the Carnegie Trustees for an aquarium, Lord Salvesen said it seemed a very generous gift, but there were conditions attached to it—or at all events proposed to be attached to it—which made the Council, or the Executive at least, hesitate. It was suggested that the Society would have to maintain the aquarium, but that they should make no extra charge. He was afraid that, desirable though the aquarium was, it would not attract a number sufficiently great to compensate for the increased charges of its maintenance. That cost would be £500 annually, and at present they could ill-afford to shoulder the additional burden. In conclusion, Lord Salvesen moved the re-election of the five retiring members of Council, with the exception of Councillor Crawford, in whose place he moved the name of Miss Dorothy MacKenzie. Miss MacKenzie would be a valuable member of Council, as she had, he believed, visited nearly every zoological park in the world.

Mr. J. C. M'Kechnie seconded the adoption of the report.

COUNCIL MEMBER ON SERVICE.

Mr. Andrew Miller asked if it were owing to Councillor Crawford's having taken up military duty that another member was moved in his place. Had Councillor Crawford attended to the business of the Council before his enlistment? Personally, had he been treated in a similar manner he would have felt it a slur upon him. He moved that Councillor Crawford be retained as a member of Council.

Lord Salvesen said that for such a motion to be accepted it was necessary to have seven days' notice given to the secretary, and inquired whether Mr. Miller was speaking with a mandate from Councillor Crawford.

Mr. Miller said that for the first time he met Councillor Crawford on a battalion march at Dalkeith on Saturday, and Councillor Crawford said he had never been spoken to about it, but had simply been dropped.

Lord Salvesen said there was no depreciation of Councillor Crawford in his motion, but Councillor Crawford was now incapable of attending the meetings, and as it was sometimes difficult to get a quorum the motion was made. Had a member removed to another part of the country a similar motion would have been made.

After several other points had been raised, the report was adopted.

Lord Strathclyde, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Salvesen and the Council, paid a high tribute to work which his Lordship had done in this connection. It was an open secret, said Lord Strathclyde, that the anonymous donor of the acclimatisation house, which was such a valuable addition, was Lord Salvesen. He desired also to associate with Lord Salvesen the members of Council, and specially he would mention Councillor Crawford. He did not know Councillor Crawford, and held no brief for him, but he ventured to hope that when Councillor Crawford returned from the war his former associates would again re-elect him a member of Council (applause). Councillor Crawford, in his new work, was going to deal with "wild beasts," and it was quite appropriate that he should be entrusted with their care and attention here (laughter). In regard to the position of the Society, he thought any Society at this time should be well pleased to hold its own and keep the ground it had, for they could not expect people to put their hands in their pockets and hand over donations for any cause but one connected with the war.

Lord Salvesen, in a few words of reply said that, speaking for himself, he would be very glad to consider the suggestion which had been made in regard to the only matter which had stirred any diverse feeling in the meeting.

Many who took a deep interest in the prosperity of the newly-founded Zoological Park at Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, feared that as a result of the war the enterprise would be seriously hampered. Happily, however, as the second annual report shows, this is not the case, and although the balance on the year's working is less than on 1913—14, it is extremely satisfactory, all things considered. The Zoological Park was opened in 1913, thanks in large measure to the energy of Lord Salvesen (one of whose sons, we greatly regret to say, has recently been killed in action in France), and shows every prospect of becoming one of the finest gardens in Europe. Its site, on the southern slope of the wooded and rocky hill of Corstorphine, is a magnificent one, and lends itself especially well to the modern system of exhibiting animals in natural surroundings. During the past year a great deal of work has been done. The principal donation is the new acclimatisation house, presented by Lord Salvesen, at a cost of £1,100. Among other gifts is a new penguin pool, a sum of money for the purpose of forming a large paddock for eland and the larger antelopes, and two double aviaries. Many valuable animals have also been received. The acclimatisation house is on novel lines. The cages are arranged along a covered passage, which is dark, while the cages themselves are light. They are heated and communicate with outside shelters, and the heating is so arranged that the animals can choose the high temperature of the sleeping box, the lower temperature of the cage, or the cooler outside air. Owing to the lighting, the animals are well seen, which the spectators are in dim light; thus the more timid animals are less disturbed. The house will be used for the accommodation of small mammals unable to stand our winter, and for the gradual acclimatisation of others. The penguin pool is excavated from rock near the polar bear pool, and forms a more appropriate home for the valuable collection of penguins than the waterfowl pool in which they have hitherto lived. The polar bear pool has been much enlarged since last year, and most of the temporary work has been removed. The brown bear enclosure still requires some expenditure before it can be completed. The chief additions which are immediately required are a reptile house, estimated to cost £1,200, further aviaries, and deer yards. It is found that deer suffer in health when kept entirely in grass paddocks, owing to the fouling of the ground, and it is necessary to provide stables with floors, macadamised or cemented, to admit of greater cleanliness. It is also desirable to extend the accommodation for wolves, etc., which are now in small kennels. These animals will be in future contained in a shrubbery which exists in the grounds. It is on a slope, and is filled with trees and undergrowth, which will be admirably adapted to display these creatures to advantage. Another pool, a racoon enclosure, and

a badger enclosure are also needed. Since the report was issued, it is announced that the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust has granted £8,000 for the purpose of building an aquarium in the park, which will materially enhance its usefulness. The present number of Fellows is 2,449, including 279 names added during the year. The total number of persons who visited the Park during 1914—15 was 270,328, and the largest attendance on any one day 11,422. The health of the animals has been very good and the mortality low, thus annulling the gloomy prognostications of those who doubted whether the fauna of the tropics could resist our Scottish winter.

WAR AND WILD BEASTS.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE DEMAND NOW REPORTED.

At the beginning of the war there was a complete standstill in the wild beast trade, and monkeys and foreign birds could be picked up for a mere song. Now things have changed. An "Evening News" representative was informed at Jamrach's, the East End animal dealer, that there is now an astonishing demand for birds, beasts and curios. Mr. Jamrach attributes it to the total stoppage of supplies.

"Prices have reached a figure that I can never remember seeing them at before," he said. "Birds that were almost unsaleable for the first four months of the war are now at a great premium, as the following table of increased prices will show :

Grey parrots (25s.) increase to £3.
 Senegal finches (1s. 6d.) increase to 15s.
 Brown's parakeets (£8) increase to £16.
 Blue-fronted Amazons (25s.) increase to £4.
 Cockatoos (6s. 6d.) increase to £2.
 Eclectus (£4) increase to £8.

The same applies to Japanese and Chinese china. Collections are now being formed with an eye to the future."

Evening News.

NO LIONS WANTED.

FALL OF 80% IN PRICE OF WILD BEASTS CAUSED BY WAR.

SMALL ZOO FOR £1,000.

Lions, tigers, elephants and other wild animals now at large in tropical forests have reason to bless the present war! There are no sportsmen to shoot or capture them and shipping companies will not be troubled to bring them to Europe.

On the other hand, the inmates of zoological gardens in this country and on the Continent would not be pleased if they could hear what London animal dealers say—namely, that their value has since war began gone down no less than 80%. This means that a lion worth £50 before the war could be bought to-day for a paltry £10!

Mr. John D. Hamlyn, the well-known animal dealer, told "The Daily Mirror" yesterday that the trade in wild animals was almost completely at a standstill.

"During the past few months. I have had dozens of letters from people in France, Italy and Spain, offering me lions, performing bears, preforming snakes and wild beasts and birds of all kinds. It is impossible, however, for me to buy them, as there is nobody I can sell them to in Great Britain to-day. As a consequence the value of wild beasts of all kinds has gone down considerably—I should not think that 80% decrease would be too high a figure."

As an instance of the cheapness of animals at the present time the Melbourne Zoological Gardens has just bought the following remarkable menagerie—it is almost a small zoo—for just over £1,000:—An African rhinoceros, a young African elephant, two black-maned lions, two Livingstone elands, several African leopards and jackals, four Barbary sheep and wild sheep, a twelve-foot python, giant owls, cranes, vultures, and other birds.

Mr. R. I. Pocock, superintendent of the London Zoological Gardens, told "The Daily Mirror" that he was very curious to know what was happening to the inmates of the numerous zoological gardens in Germany. "Almost every town in that country has its own zoo," he said. "As time goes on I am afraid that many of the animals in Germany will have to be sacrificed, as every bit of fodder will be wanted for the horses. The carnivorous animals have, I should imagine, the same fate in store for them."

Daily Mirror.

[No one was more surprised than myself to read the above valuation of lions in "The Daily Mirror," 27th March last. One well-known Amateur immediately telegraphed for ten at £10 each, while another equally famous Menagerie Proprietor was very much disgusted, so much so that he cabled to Africa stopping a consignment of animals which were just about leaving for London. I made no prices for lions with that very energetic representative of "The Daily Mirror." Fancy, £10 for the King of the Forest! But then there are lions and lions, the same as cab horses and the finest racers. I am receiving shortly—see price list on end page—three adult 3—4 year old lions, with manes, in

magnificent condition. Their value in normal times would be £150 each. I am commissioned to sell these at the very low price of £80 each. Occasionally I have had lion cubs from £20 to £30 each, but £10 never! I trust this explanation will satisfy the worthy Amateur, also my old and esteemed friend, Mr. E. H. Bostock, of Menagerie fame.—EDITOR.]

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF THE WORLD.

A few years ago Capt. S. S. Flower, director of the Zoological Garden at Giza, made a tour through Europe for the purpose of inspecting the various gardens. He embodied his impressions in a report enumerating the chief points of interest in each, with regard to the animals in the collection, the methods of housing, with other information likely to be of service to his fellow directors and naturalists generally. Now, with the help of friends in both hemispheres, he has compiled a useful list of the zoological gardens of the whole world. In all 106 are set down, but twenty-two have been closed within the last few years, two have recently been started, and four (in India) appear to be the private menageries of native princes. These are arranged alphabetically under continents and in Europe under countries, the date of foundation and the name of the director being added in almost every case. We must be content with a bare enumeration:—

Africa.—Alexandria, Giza, Khartoum and Pretoria.

America (North).—Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Milwaukee, New York (Central Park and Bronx Park), Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Springfield, St. Louis, Tacoma (free garden), Toledo, Toronto and Washington.

America (South).—Buenos Aires, Pará and Rio de Janeiro.

Asia.—Bangkok, Bombay, Calcutta, Hanoi, Kioto (municipal garden), Saigon, Tokio (Government garden) and Trivandrum. Small zoological gardens also exist in India at Baroda, Jaipur, Kurachee and Lahore.

Australia.—Adelaide, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.

There appear to be forty-one zoological gardens which are going concerns in Europe. They are distributed thus:—

Austria.—Schönbrunn, Vienna.

Belgium.—Antwerp.

British Isles.—Clifton, Dublin, London and Manchester. Southport and the Cardiff Muni-

cial Garden are entered, but not reckoned in the total.

Denmark.—Copenhagen.

France.—Marseilles, Paris (Jardin des Plantes, Jardin d'Acclimation), and Lyons (entered, but not counted in the total).

Germany.—Berlin, Breslau, Cologne, Dresden, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, Frankfurt-on-Maine, Halle-on-the-Saale, Hamburg, Hanover, Karlsruhe, Königsberg, Leipsic, Mülhausen, Münster, Posen, Stellingen and Stuttgart.

Greece.—Athens.

Holland.—Amsterdam, Hague, Rotterdam.

Hungary.—Buda-Pest (temporarily closed, not reckoned in total).

Italy.—Genoa.

Portugal.—Lisbon.

Russia.—Helsingfors, Moscow and St. Petersburg. Warsaw is entered but not reckoned in the total.

Spain.—Barcelona and Madrid.

Sweden.—Stockholm.

Switzerland.—Basle.

This is by far the fullest list yet compiled, and the thanks of all interested in zoological gardens are due to Capt. Flower for the trouble he has taken to collect the information.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT MESSRS. Bostock and Wombwell's No. 1 Royal Menagerie visited Neath on Saturday, May 22nd, and was well patronised. A more interesting collection of wild animals is impossible in any travelling exhibition. They have the only hippopotamus touring, which is in fine condition, and living under ideal conditions. Capt. Wombwell goes through a thrilling performance with his famous den of lions. Great credit is due to the staff for the cleanly manner in which the whole show is laid out. A word of praise is also due to the excellent band for which the old firm is noted for. The draught horses to the number of about thirty are alone worth seeing. Their Welsh tour deserves to meet with every success.

THAT the arrivals in London steamers have been: ex Royal Albert Docks—16 Macaque monkeys, 2 pigatils, 2 Moluccan white-crested cockatoos; ex Gravesend—11 Rhesus monkeys, 136 white Java sparrows; ex Southampton—a few Amazon parrots, 1 potto, 2 blue sugar birds, 2 canary winged parakeets; ex Liverpool steamers—12 Anubis baboons, 4 drills, 1 vervet, 2 caratrix, 1 mangabey, 1 mona, and about 18 grey par-

rots. One steamer left with a young gorilla which, unfortunately, died during the voyage.

THAT the arrivals ex Rotterdam—Parkestone Quay have been only some 1,000 conaries during the past month; also 25 pairs Carolina ducks.

THAT besides the above arrivals, the following have arrived at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regents Park for the week ending May 30th, 1915, include:—Birds: 1 rosella parakeet, 1 ring-necked parakeet, 1 yellow-winged sugar-bird and 1 peregrine falcon.

THAT 7 Stanley cranes arrived this month from South Africa—a very unusual consignment.

THAT 9 Stanley cranes arrived this month from Commons on Monkeys and Whisky. Mr. Lloyd George reminded the House of the actual experiment carried out by scientific men, not on themselves but on two monkeys, which he described as Monkey A and Monkey B, and the House followed the record of this essay in scientific research with an interest as absorbing as that of the monkeys. First of all they took Monkey A and deliberately made him drunk on raw whisky—and the result was that he became furious and jabbered and spat with rage. Then Monkey B was completely intoxicated on matured whisky. He succumbed, of course, but he was quite friendly and beaming. Of course, that did not necessarily prove anything, for A might have been naturally ill-tempered, and B naturally mild and polite. So a week later the processes were reversed—both monkeys being apparently quite willing to have another "go." This time A had the old stuff, and was soon as benevolent as a bishop, though completely drunk. B was filled with raw whisky and was as offensive as—well, as some people used to be when Lloyd George's name was mentioned in connection with insurance! It was in vain that all this was related—it seems that one or two big firms resent the proposal that no whisky under three years old should be sold. The Government has got its Bill—but I suppose there will be all sorts of compensation.

THAT Mr. Robert Leadbetter, Hazelmere Park, Buckinghamshire, a very well-known fancier, and lately proprietor of that well-found private Menagerie at the Crystal Palace, has kindly consented to write a series of Articles on "Foreign Animals as Domestic Pets."

THAT Reviews of the following Publications are, unfortunately, held over until the July number for want of space:—"The Zoologist"; "The Amateur Menagerie Club"; "Bird Notes"; "The Illustrated Official Guide to the London Zoological Society's Gardens in Regents Park, 13th Edition, 1915"; "Catalogue of the Zoo, Monk-Fryston Hall, Yorks, together with a Short History of the Hall."

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, East.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station.

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ALL PREVIOUS LISTS HEREBY CANCELLED.

TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from time of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 6341 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Terminals but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Australian, African and Indian arrivals are conspicuous by their absence. A few South American Parrots have certainly arrived. Australian and African small Finches are most eagerly sought for, the few specimens now changing hands are private property and command good prices. Small animals in general are unsaleable. Monkeys, however, are scarce. I have only sold fifty Baboons and Monkeys the last four weeks, whereas in normal times I should have disposed of three hundred. It had been my intention for some time past to pay a visit to the principal French Seaports with a view of purchasing small stock in general, but the formalities, restrictions, and delays are unbearable, being not conducive to good temper or quick travelling.

American Consignments.—Never have I had so much trouble in obtaining American stock as at the present time.

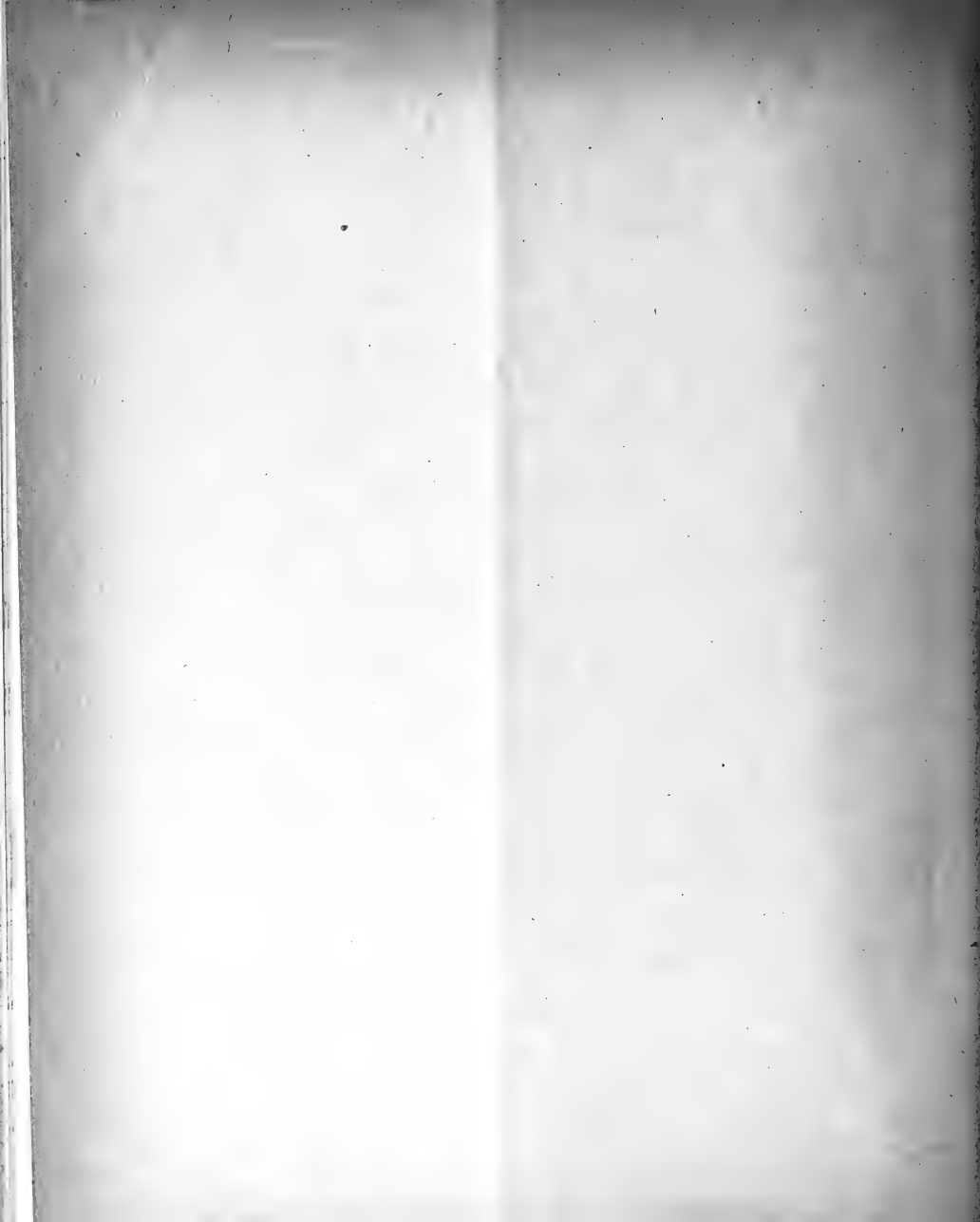
Grey Squirrels.—My collector in the States has forwarded me the rules of the Conservation law, which are as follows:—Black and Grey Squirrels.—1. Open Season. Black and grey squirrels may be taken and possessed from September sixteenth to October thirty-first, both inclusive, except on Long Island, where they may be taken and possessed from November first to December thirty-first, both inclusive. No person shall take black or grey squirrels within the corporate limits of any city or village. 2. Limit. A person may take five such squirrels, either all of one kind or partly of each, in one day. Consequently my clients must wait until September.

Horseshoe Crabs cannot be caught and shipped before July. Price 40/6. **Skunks.**—Forty were promised, but only twenty so far are ready for shipment. **Snakes** and **Gila Monsters** are at last on the way; particulars on application. **Californian Sea Lions.**—Six beautiful specimens left New York on the 7th inst., and should arrive here about the 15th June. Price £30 each. Two already sold to arrive. I have the assurance of the only Catcher, that there will be no other shipment to Europe this year. The Polar Bear and two adult Lions are sold.

1 Rhesus Monkey, male, very tame, walks upright, make a wonderful regimental pet	each	£5
1 Anubis Baboon, medium size	"	25
1 African Boa Snake, quiet to handle	"	22
1 Brazilian Fetto	"	23
1 Prevosts Squirrel	"	30/6
6 Californian Sea Lions, various sizes	"	£30
1 Camel, good worker, quiet, sound...	"	£26
1 Mouflon, black, curious breed	"	60/6
2 Australian pure bred Dingoes	each	80/6
3 " " Pups	"	40/6
2 American Raccoons, large	"	60/6
1 Indian Civet Cat...	"	40/6
1 Dourcouli, very tame	"	40/6
1 Alligator, three feet long	"	70/6
4 English Fox Cubs	each	16/6
1 Chinese white-eyed Mocking Bird...	"	20/6
1 Indian white-crested Babbling Thrush	"	25/6
1 Indian white-breasted Thrush	"	25/6
9 Bishops, out of colour	"	5/6
12 Zebra Finches, cocks only	"	4/-
100 Budgerigars, cocks 3/-, hens 3/6	pair	5/6
20 pairs for £25.		
10 Cockatiels, hens 12/6, cocks 10/6	pair	20/6
10 Pagoda Starlings, or Mynahs	each	12/6
1 Blue Sugar Bird	"	30/6
1 Lemon-crested Cockatoo	"	25/6
1 Leadbetter Cockatoo	"	60/6
3 Cormorants	"	12/6
1 Heron, very fine	"	20/6
2 Black and White Storks, tame	"	40/6
3 Black Swans, males 60/-, females 70/-	pair	£6
15 White Swans	"	20/-, 25/-
All packages charged extra.		

12 Peafowl, cocks 20/6, hens 25/6	...	pair	£2
Packages charged for.			
3 Barheaded Geese, gander 50/6, goose 60/6	...	pair	£5
7 Egyptian " " 12/6, " 15/6	"	"	25/6
2 Whitefronted " " 20/6, " 20/6	"	"	40/6
12 Carolina Ducks, drake 15/6, duck 20/6	"	"	30/6
7 Common Wood Pigeons (6 months in stock)	each	10/6	
14 Jungle Fowls, cocks 10/6, hens 12/6	...	pair	20/6
6 Silver Pheasants, cocks 12/6, hens 16/6	"	"	25/6
2 Mongolian " " 25/6, " 30/6	"	"	50/6
8 Golden " " 16/6, " 20/6	"	"	30/6
2 Amherst " " 20/6, " 25/6	"	"	40/6
6 Swinhoe " " 30/6, " 40/6	"	"	65/6
1 Caracara, very handsome birds, rare	...	only	40/6
1 European Kestrel	...	"	5/6
Macaw, red and blue	...	for	70/6
Macaws, blue and buff	...	each	60/6
Pair very fine Canary winged Farrakeets for 30/6			
Note.—I might receive shortly a choice assortment of Foreign Birds, majority of which have been several years in open aviary, consequently, well acclimatised, and in good condition.			

ROLLER CANARIES. Voogts Strain. All these birds have given every satisfaction. Roller hens, I. Class, 3/- each. These match No. 1. cock. Ordinary hens 2 for 4/- in wicker cage. 14 in 7 cages, 20/-. Roller cocks, I. Class, 12/- each, usually sold at 20/-, 30/- each. These are finest birds obtainable, having the waterbubble, Woodlark and Nightingale notes, soft, low, sweet notes of unheard of beauty. Roller Cocks, II. Class, 7/6 each. 7 in 7 cages 40/- Very fine Rollers of exquisite song, many being worth 10/- each. Roller Cocks, III. Class, 6/6 each. 7 in 7 cages 42/-. Good sound servicable birds, long notes, usually sold at 8/- each.



RECEIVED

INTRODUCTORY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOME NOTES ON SETTE CAMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SKUNK DEVELOPMENT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WILD ANIMALS AS HOUSE PETS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATERFOWL IN REGENT'S PARK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FILMS OF MY PET	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"JIM" WALMSLEY DEAD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ADDITIONS TO THE ZOO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL NOTES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 3.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, JULY, 1915.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

INTRODUCTORY.

The reception of the Second Number of our Magazine has been more favourable than we anticipated. There have been no anonymous communications in connection with that number. Mr. G. Tyrwhitt-Drake, of Cobtree Manor, writes under date, June 15th:—"I find your Magazine very interesting"—this coming from a gentleman so well known in the Menagerie World is encouraging. Mr. A. D. Webster, the Superintendent of Regents Park, writes:—"Many thanks for your Magazine. The contents are most interesting, and I read them with pleasure. I shall be pleased to send you a note one day on some curious crosses amongst our waterfowl. Did I tell you the Crested Grebe came on to the Lake and remained some time with us—about three weeks?"

David Ezra, Esq., of Calcutta, writes:—"Darjeeling, June 14th, 1915. I thank you very much for sending me a copy of your Menagerie Magazine, which is most interesting. I wish it every success. I came up here for a few weeks, to avoid the terrible heat, and go back shortly. Trusting Mrs. Hamlyn and you are very well, with all good wishes."

"Le Chenil et L'Echo de L'Elevage", the official publication of the Jardin Zoologique d'Acclimatation, Paris, give us a very good notice for which I cordially thank the Editor. I will assure him that the future numbers will greatly excel those already published. The worthy Editor of "The Zoologist", in a very favourable review, expresses a wish that Mrs. Hamlyn will publish at times some of her experiences with Chimpanzees. My wife makes her maiden effort at journalism in this number which I trust is appreciated. That a great interest is taken in this publication is undoubted. The remarks made are amusing. A worthy member of a certain Club remarked within the hearing of a friend of mine, "Will Hamlyn's Magazine survive three numbers?" Allow me to inform that sarcastic individual that the Magazine will still go on, and I should like his opinion of this number. This intelligent member of the Amateur Club seems to forget that for twenty years past I have issued a Price List costing on the average £5 monthly. I have been advised by the Trade and

certain journalists to reduce the subscription for the first twelve months to 6/-. That has now been done. I quite appreciate their advice when they stated this was hardly the time for fresh publications. They also advised a commencement of one of the promised Articles. It was my intention to start with "Why I went to the Congo," but having had several letters asking about the Water Elephant, whether I saw one when at Sette Cama, I decided to commence the series of Articles with the one entitled, "Concerning the Water Elephant in the Fernan Caz District, French Congo, obtained whilst visiting Sette Cama, S.W. Congo." It should be distinctly understood that I shall be only too pleased to verify all statements made in any of the Articles. They will not please all those mentioned, but will nevertheless be true. Trusting to be favoured with your subscription in due course.

JOHN D. HAMLYN (Editor).

The following Articles will appear from time to time as opportunity occurs:—

- "How I became a Naturalist."
- "Why I went to the Congo."
- "My Second Visit to the Congo."
- "Gorilla Dealing—Alive and Dead."
- "A true account of the origination of the Wild Beast Business in Great Britain."
- "The Peculiarities of this Unique Business."
- "My Visit to South Africa."
- "The Advent of the Boxing Kangaroo and the Wrestling Lion."
- "Concerning 'Peter,' one of the most famous Chimpanzees of the Age; also on the training of Chimpanzees in general."
- "The Arrival and Landing of the Barnum and Bailey Show, 1899."
- "My Expedition to Dyers Islands, Cape of Good Hope, resulting in the capture of 125 Penguins and 12 Cape Sea Lions."
- "Ivory Buying in the French Congo."
- "How I attempted to corner the Monkey Market thirty years ago, and lamentably failed."
- "An impression of the Zoological Gardens at Regents Park, Dublin, Bristol, Edinburgh, Halifax and Manchester."

SOME NOTES ON SETTE CAMA.

Sette Cama, French Congo sea board, S.W. Africa, situated in 2.31.30 latitude, 9.44.0 longitude, being between Loango and Cap Lopez. This interesting settlement has still a very strong affection from me, for here I spent some considerable time collecting Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Antelopes, Reptiles of every description, and the various birds inhabiting that wild region. Originally it was in the Portuguese possession, being a great centre of the slave trade, but even now some hundred miles in the interior domestic slavery still flourishes to this day. Men, women and children of a particular tribe, willingly sell themselves for a certain number of years to the coast natives. The purchase is affected by the handing over of a certain number of highly coloured cloths, bangles, beads, salt and gunpowder. You must not think, gentle reader, this this Domestic Slavery of Service is any worse than Domestic Service here—the only difference is that the African cannot pick and choose his owner, whilst the Lady Domestic here can do so. Whilst at Sette Cama several of these slave people were pointed out to me; they enjoyed the same privileges and food as the other natives, but I believe some portion of their earnings were given to their owners. After many years they acquire their freedom and, in their turn, purchased slaves or followers.

Sette Cama is only a small settlement. It, however, dates back as a trading station some hundred years. When I visited the place there were only four houses, or factories, on the beach, or rather on the clearing bordering on the beach. And what a beach!—one of the worst on the African coast. There was the French House, Messrs. Hatton and Cookson's, and John Holt's, with, of course, the residence of the French Commandant. The Army of Occupation consisted of a detachment of Senegalese, some twenty in number, in charge of a Sergeant who was with Major Marchant right through Africa, up to Fashoda, through Abyssinia, home to Dakar. He was one of the finest Senegalese I ever set eyes on—a perfect soldier and a true man. Periodically, the Army of Occupation ran riot, of course on pay day only, during which time the few Europeans, some eight or ten in number, kept discreetly out of sight. During one of these celebrations my compound came into the line of fire, which greatly exasperated me. "One morning I noticed my boy, Oeuïta, was rather disturbed, and was very chary of going down to the river for water. I enquired in somewhat forcible English, "What's the matter?" He replied with very great feeling, "Plenty palaver soon. Plenty damned row. Dem bad men Singalese come quick." "What for?" I enquired. "Too much Gin—Pay-day." Whilst wondering how this concerned me, I heard distinct sounds of rifle fire, and then, to my amazement, I saw some six sturdy Senegalese running across our ground towards the compound

firing as they went. There was in the compound boxes of Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Antelopes, Monkeys, Snakes, Birds, with Oeuïta and myself all in line of fire. My first impulse was to use highly explosive Billingsgate on the foremost man, but my boy implored me to sit down and take things easy. He reasoned wisely and well—if you got shot, well you were shot, but don't get shot if you can help it. It appeared that at these times the Senegalese imagined they had a grievance with one of the French Company's staff, and to get even with him they besieged him regularly. No one was ever shot to my knowledge. I was extremely thankful when the firing party had passed the compound. On the following morning they came and, in most fluent French, apologised, hoping that I was not alarmed and everything was all right. The only thing to do was to accept their apology with good feeling and renewed friendship. I, however, decided to give the next celebration a go-bye, but the date slipped my memory. I just took things as they came, more firing, followed by more apologies. These joy-days certainly enliven the settlement.

To be, however, fair to the settlement, I must say all this happened twelve to fifteen years ago. At the back of the settlement the River Cama runs; it flows down some miles from the interior, finally running into the sea. A very large trade was done in log cutting, the natives cutting down the most suitable trees, sawing them into certain lengths, floating the logs down to the French River Beach, where they were hauled up and transported across to the sea beach ready for shipment.

The Hinterland is also very rich in rubber and ivory, although since the French occupation the natives have been very chary in bringing down any quantity. The reason, I was told, was that they did not consider they received full value for these commodities. The Hinterland was occupied by a very war-like hunting tribe called the "Panguius." These people had not been subjugated by the French when I was there. It was a most wonderful difficult country to march in. There were very few clearings. The right of way consisted of brute force on a narrow hunting path. I was astonished at the beauty and density of the forest. The native clearings were most cunningly concealed. Their villages were hard to find. The elephant, hippopotamus, gorilla, chimpanzee, with various antelopes and other strange animals, were there in abundance. Yes, they were there; when passing through the forest you might be only twenty yards away from the ground animals, but it was impossible to see them. The gorillas and chimpanzees are found in the highest trees, where they build their huts; each family—and a family might consist of twenty to thirty specimens—keep entirely to themselves. They travel considerable distances from tree to tree. They only use the paths when searching for food or water. The gorillas are the superior tribe, they do not inter-

minge with chimpanzees or other monkeys. The finest gorilla country in the world is that between Cap Lopez and Fernan Vaz. That is Gorillaland. Whilst chimpanzees are found so far down as Sierra Leone and Conakry, the gorilla has not been found below the Gaboon and Garamun district. The shooting and capture of the gorilla requires great courage. The Nature Hunter, armed with an old blunderbuss or ancient shot gun, will proceed along the paths frequented by the gorillas. They are down hunting for berries and wild fruit. They stand perfectly erect when approached by a human being. The hunter, when meeting the gorilla, is greeted by wild cries, also by the animal beating its breasts, thereby causing a sound as of beating on many drums. The Hunter deliberately points his weapon at the animal's breast; the gorilla's one aim is to wrench the gun away and, to do so, places the barrel in its mouth, with a view to crunch it; that is the one time when the shot must be fired—any hesitation, and the Hunter is lost—torn limb from limb. The above description was given me by a very old trader who had the facts given him by his own hunter. I am well aware this method of shooting has been severely criticised; nevertheless it is true.

[To be continued in our next, when the account of the "Water Elephant" will be given.]

SKUNK DEVELOPMENT.

Below is an exact copy of a circular now issued by a certain Syndicate in the United States. For originality it would take a lot of beating. I have attempted most things in this business, but the Circular below is far in advance of anything I could produce in connection with the Live Stock Business. By the time this appears in print, I shall have received twenty of these precious animals. They are precious, being surrounded by every conceivable extortionate charge of the "American Forwarders." I was politely told, "Have them or leave them." Well, I have them. The price is only five pounds each, being practically cost. Here is the precious document:—

Dear Sir,—As you have shown an interest in live stock we wish to remind you, if you are not already a Fur-Farmer, that now is the best time to make a start. Black Skunks bring large profits and are easily raised. The Skunk is by nature semi-domestic and is therefore not so difficult to manage successfully as some of the more timid animals. You can easily get some young Skunks this Spring by digging out a couple of litters, so your breeding stock will cost you nothing.

Learn to remove the scent sacs and thus avoid all complaints of neighbors and any personal inconvenience. If you learn to do this you can sell

your striped Skunks for pets or curiosities and in this way get good prices though the skins would be of small value. We can furnish breeding stock with scent sacs removed so you can start now.

As we are asked certain questions so often we are pleased to give below answers to those most frequently received:—

What is the best way for me to start raising Skunks for fur? Start with a few and increase the number as you care for them. Dig out or capture a couple of litters this Spring. Mate the Males of one litter with the females of the other litter. There are usually eight to ten young in a litter. The old skunks mate about March 1st and the young are born about May 1st. Remove the male before the young are born. Furs are becoming scarcer and prices are continually advancing. Those who start early in this industry will make the most money.

How can I breed for Black Skunks? Each year save your largest and blackest skunks to breed from. Market the skins of all the rest when prime. Be always on the lookout for blacker specimens, especially males. You can mate one black male to four or five females and even if the females are not entirely black there will be a good percentage of black among the young.

What should I feed Skunks? Skunks in confinement will eat meat of any kind, bread, skimmed milk, many sweet fruits, green corn and some other vegetables. Table leavings from hotels, waste from slaughter-houses, dead farm stock or dead chickens are all eaten readily and take the place of the beetles, grubs and mice which the skunk lives on when free. Do not give decayed food. Supply fresh water regularly.

I live in town; Can I keep Skunks without the scent disturbing my neighbors? Yes. You can remove the scent sacs from your skunks. This is very easy to do and the skunks do not mind it at all. They do not lose a meal. After the scent sacs are removed they can never scent again. Your neighbors will not know you are raising skunks unless you tell them. We will send expert to remove scent sacs at \$10 per day and expenses if you wish. Send 30 cents in stamps for our illustrated book of complete instructions for removing scent sacs without spilling scent. It is easy to do.

How long does it take to remove the scent sacs? With a little practice you can remove the scent sacs and make a skunk forever scentless in four or five minutes, or at the rate of 75 to 100 skunks per day.

Does any of the scent fluid escape when removing the scent sacs? Not with our method. With our instruments you can remove both scent sacs completely without spilling a drop of the scent fluid.

(To be continued.)

WILD ANIMALS AS HOUSE PETS.

THE WOLF.

By HUGH S. SPENCER, B.A.

This creature was in former times an exceedingly ancient inhabitant of our country. His bones have been found in river channels, peat-rosses, and the floors of caverns. The jaw-bone of the primæval wolf was furnished with chisel-edged teeth larger in proportion to the size of the bone than are the teeth of the dog. It is said that the wolves inhabiting a continent like Europe are larger and stronger than those which roam over a small island. This is because they have more room to move about in, and consume more food.

Anglo-Saxon literature contains several allusions to the wolf. He is described as following armies on the march in order to devour the slain. Accompanying him were the white-tailed erne, and other birds, such as the kite, raven and goshawk. The long and devastating wars through which England has passed caused a great increase in the number of her feral inhabitants such as wolves. It is said that these creatures prowled through the great forest of Andred in Kent and Sussex during the eleventh century. This forest was 120 miles long and 30 broad, and what is now the Brighton Road from London passes over the ground it formerly covered. In northern England also during the reign of William I. a Norman baron named D'Umfraville was given land on the understanding that he was to clear the district adjoining of these ravenous beasts. In the time of Stephen, that is the twelfth century, we read of wolves in South Wales. It has been stated that it was not till Henry VII.'s reign that the wolf became extinct in England. It lingered in Scotland till the close of the seventeenth century, and in Ireland into the eighteenth.

Byron's lines thus depict the wolf:—

“ All night I heard them on the track,
Their troop came hard upon our back,
With their long gallop, that can tire
The hounds' deep hate and hunter's fire.
Where'er we fled they followed on,
Nor left us with the morning sun;
Behind I saw them scarce a rood
At daybreak winding through the wood,
And through the night had heard their feet,
Their stealing, rustling, step repeat.”

There are still wolves in Russia and other parts of Europe. In Russia every wolf, it is stated, costs the nation £11 annually. However, wolves are no longer the objects of dread they formerly were among the peasantry. The superstitious fears of which the wolf was the subject have to a great extent vanished. His numbers have diminished by reason of the increase of population, tillage, and of improved weapons of precision. Nevertheless the war which is existing will cer-

tainly, if it continues long, cause an increase in the number of wolves in those parts of Europe where they still are to be found.

WATERFOWL IN REGENT'S PARK.

By A. D. WEBSTER.

Large numbers of waterfowl both native and introduced find a congenial home on the Lake and its Islands, the latter, especially by the Northern end, being quite a sanctuary and breeding ground for many of the rarer kinds. At times, as many as three hundred waterfowl may be seen on the Lake but the numbers fluctuate greatly with the particular season of the year and arrivals from and departures to other waters in the Metropolis.

Of the rarer Geese, about a dozen kinds succeed well, while nearly double that number of distinct species of duck are usually to be found. As well as these, several species of Swan, including the rare and distinct Bewicks, the Cormorant, blue and common Coot, greater and lesser Grebe, Water-rail, Heron, and many others of interest, are included in the collection. The extremely rare and pugnacious Bittern was introduced but it is unmanageable and like the great diver made off to more congenial surroundings. Several of the rarer and most beautiful of the duck family do well including the Mandarin, Carolina, Sheldrake (common, ruddy and Australian), Rosy-billed, Shoveller, Gadwall, and at least four species of Teal, including our native bird—the smallest and neatest of all.

Amongst desirable Geese, the Sebastapol is one of the most curious owing to the recurved feathers of the back and sides, while its propensity for crossing with almost every other species is well known. The Chinese is a handsome stalwart fellow that breeds regularly on the Lake, though the same may be said of the Brent and Barnicle, the Pinkfooted, Egyptian, Canadian and barred, the latter one of the neatest and prettiest of the tribe.

Of crossbred waterfowl the most interesting are the produce of the Canadian and Sebastapol, the grey log and pinkfooted geese while several species of duck have also produced interesting crosses, particularly that of the mallard and pochard.

Kingsfishers visit the Lake frequently, but do not breed, probably owing to the want of suitable surroundings, though the lesser grebe has reared its young as has the Coot and Moorhen. The Carolina duck has nested on several occasions, as has the pintail, tufted diver and pochard.

From their diving feats the tufted and pink-eyed divers give much pleasure to the public, while the Cormorants afford considerable amusement by reason of their remaining so long beneath water and rarely coming to the surface without their quarry.

The black swans breed regularly, so do the white but the rarer Bewick species has not so far inclined to nest. Twice in the early morning I have seen the Sandpiper on the Lake, while during Winter at least three species of gull frequent these waters. Towards evening a heron may often be seen making its way to the pond in the grounds of the Botanical Society, while for lengthened periods another takes up its abode on one of the Islands of the Lake, attracted no doubt by the number of fish.

British birds are well represented in the Park, especially when the generally unfavourable conditions are taken into account, and one day I may give a note on the rarer and most interesting species.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

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The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock. The subscription is 6/- per ann., or 6d. per copy, post free, which will be sent under cover. The success of the Magazine depends entirely on the support given by the general public. Kindly fill up and return the enclosed slip.

FILMS OF MY PET: CHIMPANZEE PETER.

TAKEN AT 221, ST. GEORGE'S STREET, 21st JUNE, 1915.



Peter erect.



Having Breakfast.



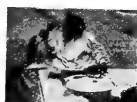
Kissing Mother.



Cleaning Teeth.



Saluting.



Brushing Hair.



Being Washed.



Putting on Boots.



Looking for the Huns.



Giving Mother a bit.



In full Kit.



Ending the day with a drink

The above very interesting films will be shewn at Hammersmith first week in August. "Peter" is about 2½ years old, very intelligent, as can be observed in above pictures, behaves exactly as a spoilt child when at liberty in the house. "Peter" is of an extremely jealous disposition, guarding me from all and sundry. He periodically chases the maid-of-all-work down the stairs, and also shews great animosity towards "Jan," my Belgian Griffon. He makes a great fuss of every telegraph messenger, but dislikes the representative of the purveyor of milk. Rises every morning about 7.30, and is only too pleased to retire to rest in

sleeping suit at 7.30 p.m. His diet consists of whatever is cooked for the household, with plenty of fruit and milk ad lib. "Peter" arrived in this country in March last, after a long journey through the Congo forest. His owner entered Africa on the East Coast, came through the forest, down the Congo River to Mataddi, where they shipped for England, landing at Plymouth after a stormy passage. On some future occasion I shall relate to the readers of this Magazine further interesting notes on the many Chimpanzees that have passed through my hands.

(MRS.) L. HAMLYN.

"JIM" WALMSLEY DEAD.

SAD END AT THE TOWER.

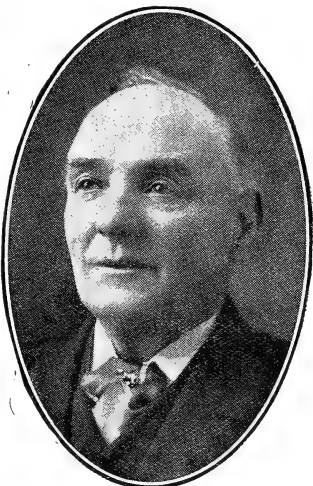


Photo by J. P. BAMBER.

The Late Mr. JAMES WALMSLEY.

It is with great regret that I record the untimely death of Mr. James Walmsley, otherwise known as "Jim," of The Tower, Blackpool. My first acquaintance with "Jim" was some thirty years ago, when manager of the old Aquarium, then the property of Dr. Cocker, and from that time to the present. I am pleased to say that friendship continued. The last time we met was at "The Wonder Zoo," Olympia, in January, 1915. I well remember a visit to The Tower some many years ago, when I certainly had the surprise of my life. After being shown round the building, "Jim" very gleefully instructed me to follow him upstairs; this was on the third floor of a building adjoining The Tower, where on entering to what appeared an empty lumber room, I found myself within three yards of a full grown lioness absolutely at liberty. I am not over nervous of lions as a rule, but the suddenness of finding a full grown playful lioness alongside of you, anxious to be fondled and caressed, certainly gave me a fright. "Jim" enjoyed the joke hugely, and later on I discovered that he allowed this animal the free use of the stairs with other rooms to roam about at leisure. On another occasion I accompanied several of the Directors of the Tower and Mr. Walmsley on their very first visit to Antwerp. It was the day

of the Annual Sale. The following day we explored the City. One building in particular attracted our attention; it was extensively advertised as "The Grand Circus." Just what we wanted! Having paid 5 centimes entrance, we discovered the "Grand Circus" to consist of a circus ring, in which there were six or eight broken-down saddle horses for riding purposes. We all mounted with the exception of Dr. Cocker. The band then started. We also started, for the horses kept pace with the music, round and round, occasionally a trot, then a gallop, and vice-versa; I was extremely thankful when that performance finished for you had to sit out the music, willing or not! If I remember rightly, "Jim" was the best horseman and performer on that occasion.

From the various Lancashire papers I submit the following reports:—

The Blackpool Tower Company has lost one of its most valued heads of departments by the tragic death of Mr. James Walmsley, the chief engineer and also the controller of the valuable stock in the menagerie and aquarium—who was found drowned in one of the filter beds connected with the aquarium tanks in the Tower, shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning. It is assumed that as he was walking over the planking that provides a footway across the filter bed for workmen, he stumbled and fell into the water. The accident must have occurred some time during the night or early morning, because Mr. Walmsley was seen as happy and jovial as ever on Wednesday evening by members of the staff, whom he met on their return from a motor char-a-bancs trip to Ilkley. It had been Mr. Walmsley's custom for many years to walk through some part of the building premises ever since the Tower was opened, and was more familiar with every inch of it than any other member of the staff—and it was nothing unusual for him to look through the building in the early morning before the workmen put in their appearance. A certain number of the staff, it seems, were in the habit of reporting themselves to Mr. Walmsley each morning when they came on duty, so as to receive instructions about any work that might require first attention. Yesterday morning, Mr. Walmsley was not about, and there was no response when a visit was paid to his room. His daughters naturally thought he would be somewhere about the building, but it was not until close upon nine o'clock that Jas. Mason, a young workman, discovered Mr. Walmsley's dead body in the filter tank. The discovery was so unexpected that it was a few minutes before the young man recovered from the shock of finding that the body was lifeless.

The deceased was born on April 25th, 1849, in a cottage in the court which formerly abutted on St. Ann's Street, on the site of which the "Gazette News" Works now stand. He was born of a plumber and painter, and it is interesting to note that

the business he founded is still carried on by other members of the family, in Birley Street. "Jim" was apprenticed to his father, but while he was still in his teens, Dr. Wm. Henry Cocker, the "Father of Blackpool," induced him to transfer his services towards assisting in building up the old aquarium and menagerie. His place there became permanent, and he was employed on the same site continuously right up to the time of his death—first by Dr. Cocker, then by the Central Promenade Company, and subsequently by the Blackpool Tower Company.

His care for the wild animals exhibited in the menagerie was solicitous almost to a fault. He went over to the Continent on many occasions to secure additions to the Tower Company's fine collection, and he introduced several new specimens that had rarely been caged in this country before. His success in attending to them until they were thoroughly acclimatised, and in "nursing" them through occasional illnesses, sometimes very severe, was remarkable. It is also credited to Mr. Walmsley that at no other menagerie in the country have more lion cubs been born and successfully reared than at the Tower.

He leaves a widow—who was staying at Elswick at the time of the tragic occurrence—and three daughters, one of whom is married.

The interment took place at Blackpool Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, 19th June.

The funeral was attended by very many sympathetic friends, and there was also a large gathering of the general public both at the Cemetery and in the vicinity of the deceased's residence, Bank Hey Street. Many blinds were drawn in this thoroughfare.

The wreath from the Chairman and Directors of the Tower Company bore the following inscription:—

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won;
Now comes rest."

And now just one last word from one you knew so well:—

"Adieu, mon Ami, until we meet again."

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

ADDITIONS TO THE ZOO.

At the monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society of London held yesterday, the Duke of Bedford, president, in the chair, Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Loch, Major Henry M. Kersey, the Rev. Charles H. Brocklebank, Messrs. Bernard Alfieri, Edward Barrett, William Barnard, Arthur Du Cros, M.P., Augustine Fitzgerald, John G. Le Brun, Edward B. Lumb, Frank Mason, Dr. James Musgrave, Michael L. Myers, Charles F. Simond, Michael H. Temple, Albert Vandam, Mrs. Janet A. Boyd, Mrs. Charlotte Carter, Mrs. Louisa M. Calverley,

Mrs. Mary L. Coast, and Mrs. Janet M. Jervase-Hatt were elected Fellows of the Society. The report of the council for the month of May stated that there had been 136 additions made during that month to the society's menagerie, viz., 66 presented, 9 purchased, 14 deposited, 35 received in exchange, and 12 born in the Gardens.

The report also stated that the number of visitors to the Society's Gardens during May had been 127,066, and the receipts for admission had amounted to £2,753 15s. 7d., that the total number of visitors during the year up to the end of May had been 348,018, and the receipts for admission had reached £7,173, showing a decrease of £1,189, as compared with the corresponding period in 1914, and an increase of £266 as compared with the average for the corresponding period of the previous ten years.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT it will grieve the amusement public in general to know that "Max" and "Moritz," those two world-famous Chimpanzees, are dead. They were a very great attraction at the Wonder Zoo at Olympia, December—January last. Their old friend and trainer, Mr. Reuben Castary, is now, unfortunately, a prisoner of war at Rutheglen, Germany. From all accounts I hear he is taking his detention in good part.

THAT the marriage took place on Thursday, June 24th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow, of Mr. John R. W. Bostock, youngest son of Mr. E. H. Bostock, to Miss Jennie Bonnar of Ottawa, Canada, and formerly of Paisley. Mr. Gus Bostock acted as best man. The bridegroom has for some time been manager of his father's touring menagerie.

THAT the Jardin Zoologique d'Acclimatation, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, have succeeded in rearing the young sea lion born there on the 12th June last. It is seldom these animals breed in captivity. The youngster has been christened "Desirée."

THAT a subscriber points out that the only Zoological Garden in Italy is the one in Rome, a beautiful garden, established since six years. In Genoa there is not a Zoo, but only two cages with 2 servals and monkeys in the Public Square.

THAT there arrived in Liverpool on a steamer from the S.W. coast of Africa, 5 peachfaced lovebirds, 6 grey parrots and 12 large weavers. The local dealer who purchased the lot, writes: "The first peachfaced at this part for many a year."

THAT I also received 9 peachfaced lovebirds direct from Portugal, males and females, in good condition.

THAT the additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie for the week ending June 26th include

Mammals: 1 genet, 1 Caucasian ibex, and 4 hybrid mouflons. Birds: 2 ocellated turkeys, 3 kingfishers, 2 pink-footed geese, 2 male swans, and 1 black-backed piping crow.

THAT there arrived on the s.s. "Omiah" from Australia on June 21st, consigned to a Mr. Brown, of Holland Park, 1 king parrot, 1 golden shouldered parakeet, 1 port lincoln, 1 toir parakeet, all in good condition.

THAT the Calcutta steamer there was a very fine Lapunda ape consigned to Mr. Henning, also 2 Alexandrine parrots and a tame mongoose for myself.

THAT on the "Crosby Hall" from Calcutta, there were 2 Burrhel sheep, 1 Pallas cat, 4 flying squirrels (only 1 arrived alive), 1 case small birds. It appears the gentleman who sent these over—I believe for a Northern Zoological Gardens—went from East Africa with some lion cubs which he sold in Bombay; there were also some hybrid zebus whose destination has not yet been determined. It seems 250 rupees was paid for the Pallas cat, besides 100 rupees freight. Another bright example of amateur trading; the ordinary value of a Pallas cat being six pounds.

THAT an English steamer which called at Marseille last week sold a few monkeys there at 12 francs each.

THAT on the s.s. "Saxon" from South Africa, 12 crested cranes arrived for the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, said to be presented by His Grace the Duke of Abercorn. They were in magnificent condition.

THAT on the s.s. "Derbyshire" from Rangoon, there arrived 1 Sambhur deer. Two, however, were shipped by a Mr. Holman Hunt. My agent is not quite sure as to the exact variety of deer.

THAT the arrivals in Southampton have been practically nil, two or three monkeys only.

THAT the arrivals from the Continent have been some cormorants, herons, macaws, toucans and few waterfowl.

THAT the following has been sent me from South Africa:—"Interest in the ostrich as a revenue producer is now at the lowest possible ebb in South Africa (says the American Consul at Port Elizabeth), and birds are dying by thousands from lack of food and attention. Ostriches are now of such little account and value that the poundmaster at Jansenville has written to the Council asking permission to refuse ostriches in the pound. It is said that a fullgrown cock ostrich which had found its way to the Grahams-town pound was, on being put up to public auction on the market, sold for the magnificent sum of threepence."

THAT the following is from an Australian paper published in the Walgett District:—

DESPERATELY DIVING FOR DINNER.

The drought in the backblocks has been responsible for many weird stories. Stock have been reported as seen eating dead rabbits or even the wrappers off jam tins around the shepherds' huts. Drovers have stated that they had to keep the horses which they were riding on the move, because the starving sheep would sneak up behind their geegees and commence to frenziedly nibble the hair off their fetlocks, and similar hair-raising tales. But the latest corker comes from the Lower Gwyder District. A man named J. M. Keogh writes in all seriousness to a country paper that there is not a blade of grass for hundreds of miles, and that horses swim in the river and dive after the weeds at the bottom like ducks after fish.

My informant also writes:—"The district council gives threepence a head for crows, 2/6 for eagle-hawks, 2/6 for foxes, 40/- for dingoes, but there are very few of the latter about here." The above-mentioned have been destroying the lambs on the farms, hence their destruction.

THAT Mr. Robert Leadbetter's article for August is on the subject of Lions. This gentleman has been the largest holder of lions of any past or present amateur. My readers will find his article very interesting reading.

THAT a contributor who desires to remain anonymous has sent an article on "Jack, the Monkey Man," which will also appear in August. "Jack" was a well-known wanderer in the Norfolk and Suffolk districts.

THAT I consider congratulations are due to Mr. Frank Finn for the very able manner in which he edits "The Zoologist." The June number is full of most interesting matter, which should bring this Magazine before every Amateur and Collector.

THAT "The Amateur Menagerie Bulletin" contains a short article entitled "Some Hints on Feeding Carnivora," by the Secretary, which is very instructive.

THAT I shall defer my remarks on the Zoo at Monk Fryston Hall, Yorkshire, until I pay my long promised visit.

THAT I am pleased to state at some later period Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., will contribute a short article on "Foreign Birds and Bird Keeping."

THAT it is always sad to mention the death of any customer, but it is with the greatest possible regret that I insert the following from a daily paper:—"Lady Edith Douglas-Pennant has received news leaving no doubt that her husband, the Hon. Charles Douglas-Pennant, of the Guards, who has been missing for some time, was killed on October 29." The Lady Edith and the Hon. Charles Douglas-Pennant were frequent callers here, and the Lady Edith has our deepest sympathy.

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, East.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station.

Buses pass Leman Street, Whitechapel, from all parts thence five minutes walk.

P.O.O. payable at Leman Street, East.

Cheques crossed "London County & Westminster Bank."

ALL PREVIOUS LISTS HEREBY CANCELLED.

TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from time of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 6341 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Sea Lions.—Six were shipped on the S.S. "Minchaba," which I see by the daily papers, caught fire from some explosion, and has gone to Halifax. I ask my buyers to have patience, for, doubtless by the time this appears, I shall be able to state definitely whether I can deliver or not. Should these however be lost, others will be cabled for to complete orders. The same remarks apply to the other American stock.

The following is the American stock on the way:—

6 Sea Lions	...	...	...	£30 each	100 American, Pine, Bull, King Snakes from	25/- to 45/- each
6 Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	...	...	...	£4 "	20 " Skunks, disarmed	£5 "
					40 Horseshoe Crabs	£2 "
<hr/>						
4 Rhesus Monkeys, large, tame,	...	...	each	£5	Large Tortoise from South America	£2
4 Mangabays,	"	"	"	£3	Splendid Cormorants	each 12/6
4 Ringtails	"	"	"	£3	" Herons	12/6
2 Lemurs	...	...	"	£2	Egyptian Goose, with 7 Goslings for	50/6
2 Anubis Baboons, large	...	...	"	£5	3 Barheaded Geese, gander 50/6	goose 60/6 pair £5
1 Chimpanzee, Male, good size, on collar and chain	...	...	£55	2 Whitefronted,	"	20/6 40/6
1 " Female, very large, Eight years old	...	...	£50	12 Carolina Ducks	drake 15/6	duck 20/6 30/6
1 Kangaroo	...	...	£8	7 Common Wood Pigeons (6 months in stock)	...	each 10/6
1 Brazilian Potto	...	...	£3	14 Jungle Fowls, cocks 10/6	hens 12/6	pair 20/6
6 Californian Sea Lions, various sizes	...	...	£30	6 Silver Pheasants, cocks 12/6	hens 16/6	25/6
1 Camel, good worker, quiet, sound...	...	...	£26	2 Mongolian	"	25/6 50/6
1 Mouflon, black, curious breed	...	...	60/6	8 Golden	"	16/6 30/6
2 Australian pure bred Dingoes	...	...	each 80/6	2 Amherst	"	20/6 40/6
3 " " Pups	...	...	" 40/6	6 Swinhoe	"	30/6 40/6
2 American Raccoons, large	...	...	" 60/6	1 Caracara, very handsome birds, rare	...	only 40/6
1 Indian Civet Cat...	...	...	40/6	1 European Kestrel	...	5/6
1 Dourcouli, very tame	...	...	40/6	Macaws, blue and buff	...	each 60/6
1 Alligator, three feet long	...	...	70/6	Grey Parrot, quite tame, splendid talker	...	£10
4 English Fox Cubs	...	...	each 10/6	" " " " " " " "	...	£7
(this has a few feathers off breast)						
<hr/>						
To arrive some time in August:—						
2 full grown Male Black Panthers, guaranteed perfect and sound.						
<hr/>						
3 Porcupines						
1 Japanese Bear						
4 Jackals						
I might also offer Blue Foxes provided sufficient inducement offers.						
<hr/>						
"Advices received from New York this Saturday morning 10th inst of the following being shipped on S.S. "Minnehaba."						
5 Sea Lions adult, with 1 pup born on voyage. 40 Horseshoe Crabs. The Snakes and other reptiles follow on next steamer."						
<hr/>						
Cable from Halifax received "Live stock uninjured, Sea Lions, Horseshoe Crabs arrive on the 20th July." I undertake delivery now on the 22nd inst. Kindly confirm orders.						
<hr/>						
To arrive Friday next:—Tame Russian Bear, on Collar and chain, quite tame, half-grown, good show, £12.						
<hr/>						
NOTE.—The Ringtail Monkeys are "wee pets," very interesting. The Male Chimpanzee is quite tame, great pet. The Cormorants are most interesting birds, great divers. The Grey Parrots are genuine acclimatised birds.						

ROLLER CANARIES. Voogts Strain.

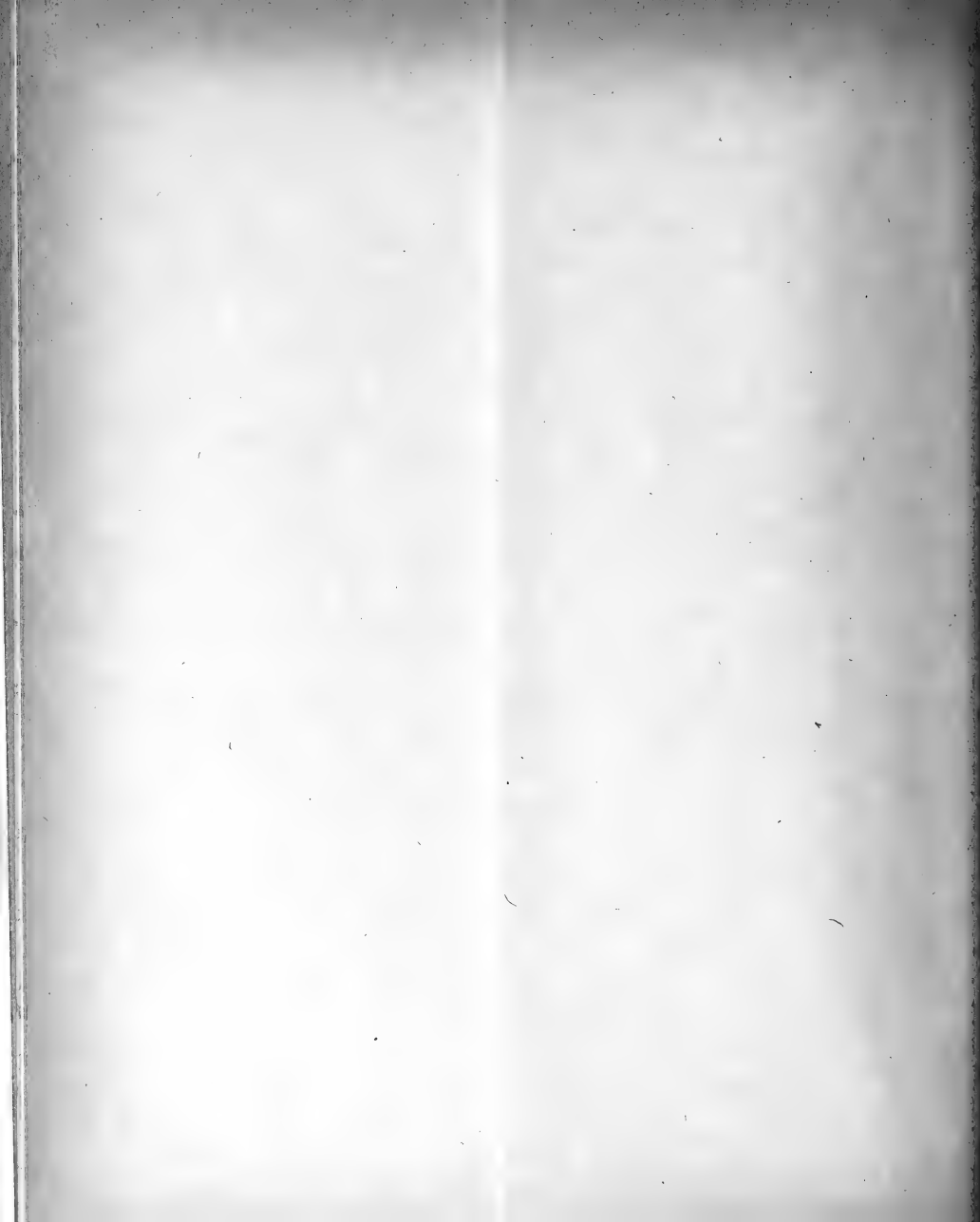
All these birds have given every satisfaction.

Roller hens, I. Class, 3/- each. These match No. I. cock. Ordinary hens 2 for 4/- in wicker cage. 14 in 7 cages, 20/-. Roller cocks, I. Class, 12/- each, usually sold at 20/-, 30/- each. These are finest birds obtainable, having the waterbubble, Woodlark and Nightingale notes, soft, low, sweet notes of unheard of beauty. Roller Cocks, II. Class, 7/6 each. 7 in 7 cages 49/-. Very fine. Rollers of exquisite song, many being worth 10/- each. Roller Cocks, III. Class, 6/6 each. 7 in 7 cages 42/-. Good sound serviceable birds, long notes, usually sold at 8/- each. Piping Bullfinch, two tuncs, 60/- This bird has shortwings, or price would have been 100/- Very tame, exquisite song.



RECEIVED

INTRODUCTORY	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOME NOTES ON SETTE CAMA	...	...	...	...	...	...
GORILLA LAND IN SPANISH WEST AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHATHAM'S GREAT ELEPHANT	...	...	...	...	...	...
SKUNK DEVELOPMENT	...	...	...	...	...	...
THE PET WOLVES I HAVE MET	...	...	...	...	...	...
WILD ANIMALS AS HOUSE PETS	...	...	...	...	...	...
WAR AFFECTS THE ZOO	...	...	...	...	...	...
RACCOONS AT THE SCOTTISH ZOOLOGICAL PARK	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELEPHANT STEALING	...	...	...	...	...	...
AN INTERESTING NOTE FROM "CAGE BIRDS"	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL NOTES	...	...	...	...	...	...



Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 4.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, AUGUST, 1915.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers for July :—

- DAVID EZRA, 3, Kyd Street, Calcutta.
ROBT. D. CARSON, Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
THE DIRECTOR, Royal Zoological Society, Natura Artis Magistra, Amsterdam.
WILLIAM JAMRACH, 65, Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, N.
SIR JOHN BLAND SUTTON, 47, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
JOHN K. BUTTER, M.D., Highfield House, Cannock, Staffs.
LADY JULIA FOLLETT, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
HARRY MITCHELL, Haskells, Lyndhurst, Hants.
DAN MASON, Maisonette, Broadstairs.
F. W. SMALLEY, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., Challan Hall, Silverdale, Carnforth, Lancs.
T. HEBB, Brooklea, Downs Road, Luton.
MRS. E. JORDAN, Connaught Mansions, Battersea.
J. STEEL, M.D., Castlerock, Co. Londonderry, Ireland.
MESSRS. JENNISON & Co., Belle Vue, Manchester. ("Good luck to your effort."—G. JENNISON.)
W. KING, 22, High Street, Whitechapel.
ZOSHITARO KUROKAWA, Zoological Gardens, Uyen Park, Tokyo, Japan.
THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
A. S. YATES, Bishops Sutton, Alresford, Hants.
W. J. HENNING, Hillside, New Malden.
THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY, Middleton Park, Bicester.
Major ATHERLEY, Croft Castle, Kingsland, Herefordshire.
SIR EDGAR BOEHM, Bentsbrooke, North Holmwood, Surrey.

Lastly, but not least, Mr. GERALD RATTIGAN writes from Stonehouse, Gloucester :—

"Dear Sir,

Many thanks for the copies of the "Menagerie Magazine" you kindly sent me. I did not really intend to subscribe to anything fresh this year or until after the war, but I find your Magazine interesting enough to make me break my vow, and you may put me down as a Subscriber to it for this year.

Your "Push and Go" certainly deserve the success which I expect is sure to attend your new venture.

I enclose cheque for 6/-, and kindly forward me the first number which I have not at present received."

§ § §

The following Articles will appear from time to time as opportunity occurs :—

- "How I became a Naturalist."
"Why I went to the Congo."
"My Second Visit to the Congo."
"Gorilla Dealing—Alive and Dead."
"A true account of the origination of the Wild Beast Business in Great Britain."
"The Peculiarities of this Unique Business."
"My Visit to South Africa."
"The Advent of the Boxing Kangaroo and the Wrestling Lion."
"Concerning 'Peter,' one of the most famous Chimpanzees of the Age; also on the training of Chimpanzees in general."
"The Arrival and Landing of the Barnum and Bailey Show, 1899."
"My Expedition to Dyers Islands, Cape of Good Hope, resulting in the capture of 125 Penguins and 12 Cape Sea Lions."
"Ivory Buying in the French Congo."
"How I attempted to corner the Monkey Market thirty years ago, and lamentably failed."
"An impression of the Zoological Gardens at Regents Park, Dublin, Bristol, Edinburgh, Halifax and Manchester."

SOME NOTES ON SETTE CAMA.

On account of pressure of space, the remainder of this Article, with a description of the Water Elephant by the Fernan Faz native will be given in the September number of this Magazine.

GORILLA LAND IN SPANISH WEST AFRICA.

By SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Mr. Hamlyn has asked me to send him a short account of the "mysterious" river in Spanish West Africa. I think he is alluding to the River Muni which enters the sea a little to the north of Corisco Bay, and is in fact the river of Spanish Guinea.

Some years ago Mr. Hamlyn and I met on board a steamer going out to West Africa, and discussed the regions in Africa most likely to yield remarkable discoveries in the way of birds and mammals. Mr. Hamlyn or his agent subsequently made such discoveries. I had advised him to try Spanish Guinea, a region with which I became slightly acquainted on two former occasions on visiting West Africa. But the region is now scarcely to be called mysterious. It has been a good deal explored by Germans during the last five years, notably by Gunter Tessmann.

Its chief interest to naturalists lies in its being a portion of Gorilla Land. Although not a large area, yet like Liberia very much farther to the west, it is one of those regions of forested Africa which are likely to have a somewhat specialised fauna. It is in any case of remarkable interest to those who delight in remarkable beasts, birds, and reptiles. For the most part its fauna is akin to that of the Cameroons, yet I believe it has some things which are not found so far north as the Cameroons but are characteristic of the Gaboon and of Western Equatorial Congoland. But as a region in which gorillas are found quite close to the sea coast it attracts attention most notably; inasmuch as the explorer would not have to travel very far from his base to get into touch with the home life of the gorilla. It is this that we want most of all to explore: what the Gorilla is like when he is at home, whether he builds anything in the shape of a house or shelter, whether he lives in pairs or in little troops, whether he is noisy or silent, what food he eats, and how he obtains it.

Much farther to the east Grenfell, the missionary explorer, was told by the natives that gorillas sometimes associated in small bands and hunted the leopard till it was worn out with

fatigue and fell a prey to their hands and teeth. They were then said to bury the body until decomposition set in, when its flesh was easier to masticate. It is only Grenfell, by-the-by, who has regarded the existence of the Gorilla to the north of the main Congo in the forest region between the Congo and the Mubangi. Except for his records there is no news of any gorilla being found between the regions of West-central Africa (Gaboon, Muni River, and Cameroons) and East-central Africa—the regions to the north-west and north of Lake Tanganyika. From this district comes the most interesting form of gorilla—Gorilla beringeri, which is slightly more like humanity than the gorilla of West Africa—as anyone may see by inspecting the large male specimen now set up in the British Museum of Natural History. But here again we know next to nothing of the gorilla's life when he is at home.

I am sure Mr. Hamlyn is of my opinion that collectors of natural history are out nowadays not only to collect specimens but information as to the life habits of interesting wild creatures, and I am sure that he will direct his efforts personally as much as possible to this end.

[On 17th July, I wrote to Sir Harry Johnston asking for a short article on the mysterious river in Spanish West Africa.

At the time I met Sir Harry Johnston he explained that it had never been explored as regards the birds and mammals. He strongly advised me to make a collecting trip in that region. There were some extraordinary spiders, reptiles and monkeys there, also a rare specimen of the gorilla. At that time I was bound for the French Congo and unfortunately since then no opportunity has occurred to allow me to visit that wild region. I certainly spent a day at the mouth of that river on a clearing known as Coco Beach, and found a rare Chevoritan which I landed alive. Whilst thanking Sir Harry Johnston for his very interesting article, I sincerely trust to receive later on another and longer account of this primitive region.—JOHN D. HAMLYN.]

CHATHAM'S GREAT ELEPHANT.

DIGGING UP A MONSTER FOSSIL.

An almost entire fossil elephant of enormous size is now being excavated in the grounds of the Royal School of Military Engineering at Upnor, near Chatham. It was discovered during some trenching work in gravel some time before the war began.

The elephant belongs to a species known as *Elephas antiquus*, of the early Pleistocene epoch, and is much larger than the Mammoth. In geological age the *Elephas antiquus* occurs earlier than the Mammoth, and although perhaps at one time contemporary, it died out sooner, and is thought by some to have been a direct ancestor of the Mammoth.

It is believed to have been a more southern form, and enjoyed a milder climate than the Mammoth, which was covered with shaggy red hair, as we know from several entire bodies which have been found in the frozen gravels of Northern Siberia.

The present specimen is being carefully disinterred by Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., one of the officers of the Geological Department of the British Museum, the scientist who discovered in Egypt a series of early elephantine skeletons linking up the modern elephants with lilliputian forms which had been found in Fayoum, Egypt—an important work in the history of the evolutionary theory.

RECONSTRUCTED MONSTER.

It is thought that the Upnor specimen may be restored and mounted whole in the Natural History Museum, and that it will measure in height at the shoulder about fourteen feet. As the bones are recovered they have to be covered with plaster of Paris and dried carefully to prevent shrinkage and distortion. They will have to be finally hardened with a solution of glue or shellac and alcohol. This process is being carried out by one of the museum's "preparators," Mr. L. E. Parsons, who will, on returning to the museum, have to spend many months of work before the restoration is complete.

The more fragile portions of the skull are unfortunately much shattered, but they can probably be restored by comparison with other skulls. This will be the first complete *Elephas antiquus* preserved in England. Portions have often been discovered, but complete specimens are extremely rare. This one must have been entombed in the gravel before the ligatures which held the bones together had perished.

The remains were discovered in some old river terrace gravel, and it is quite possible that flint implements of contemporary man may also be discovered in or near the excavations.

Portions of this particular species of elephant were also found in the bed at Mauer, which yielded one of the earliest remains of man yet discovered—a lower jawbone of enormous size and thickness known as that of the "Heidelberg man."

The remains of the elephants discovered at Piltown were, however, of earlier date, and the human jaw discovered with the Piltown skull is of a more primitive form than the Mauer jaw.

SKUNK DEVELOPMENT.

[For the commencement of this circular which emanates from an American Bureau, see No. 3, page 3, Vol. I., of this Magazine.—EDITOR.]

CONCLUSION.

How can I learn to remove the scent sacs? This Bureau has prepared special instruments by which anyone can learn to remove the scent sacs. Even a boy can learn easily. A book of full directions is sent with each set of instruments and contains diagrams showing just how to reach the scent sacs and how to remove them without spilling any scent fluid. The book tells how to handle and hold the skunk while removing the scent sacs so no scent can be thrown or escape.

What does the set of instruments consist of? The set of instruments consists of one Nickel-Plated Dissecting Knife, one pair Nickel-Plated Special Extracting Forceps, one pair Nickel-Plated Automatic Clamping Forceps (to prevent escape of scent), one Nickel-Plated Hook, one Nickel-Plated Probe and two pairs of Goggles which are worn by beginners to protect the eyes in case of any possible accident while learning.

Can I make any money by removing the scent sacs from Skunks? Yes, you should be able to sell the first skunk you operate on, even if striped, for at least \$5 to someone who would like it as a pet or as a curiosity. A tame skunk will draw big crowds when placed in a store window for advertising purposes. Amusement Parks are glad to get them. It will thus be seen that the cost of instruments can at once be more than recovered and money can be made by selling tame skunks or by operating for other people.

How can a Skunk be tamed? The skunk is naturally gentle and not much afraid of people. When the scent sacs have been removed from a young skunk it will be found at once quite tame and may be carried about in your arms like a kitten. If it is handled frequently it will grow up very tame, will come when called and will eat from the hand.

Are the scent sacs the same in both sexes? Yes, they are the same in both sexes. They open into the rectum and are not related in any way to the reproductive or urinary systems. The scent fluid is not the urine as many people imagine, but is a special fluid which constitutes the skunk's only defense.

What does the Skunk Development Bureau pay for Black Skunks? This Bureau pays from \$15 to \$30 each for grade AAA (see chart), according to time of year, locality and size. The scent sacs must be removed. The Bureau pays express

charges on all skunks which it buys. If you have any choice specimens you wish to see write us full description of blackest you have and we will gladly make you quotation. We take AAA even if foot or leg gone.

How can live Skunks be shipped? If the scent sacs have been removed you can ship a skunk by express in a box with wire netting over the opening. If the distance is great, supply plenty of dog biscuit or dry bread and a dish for water. Mark on box, "Please give water." If the weather is cold make a nest of straw in one end of box.

What is the best age for removing the scent sacs? This work can be done at any age easily unless the skunk is very fat. We strongly recommend that you begin on young skunks in the Spring, any time after the eyes are open. The young skunks are easily weaned. They readily take milk or bread and milk and do not need the mother.

What kind of fencing do I need for Skunks? Poultry netting 2 to 3 feet in the ground and 4 to 5 feet above ground makes the cheapest fence. To prevent climbing out make at the top an overhang of netting 12 or 18 inches wide or place a strip of tin about 18 inches wide on the inside of the fence near the top to make it smooth and slippery. The netting should be 1½-inch mesh for the main yard (for adults) and 1-inch mesh for the breeding pens. We can supply netting.

THE PET WOLVES I HAVE MET.

By PIERRE AMEDEV PICHOT.

Under the heading, "The Wild Animals as House Pets," Mr. H. S. Spencer has contributed to the "Menagerie Magazine" an interesting article on wolves, but the writer has rather dealt with the historical records of these denizens of the forest than with their behaviour under the management of man. Though I doubt that the Little Red Riding Hood should ever have thought of making a pet of the wolf which she discovered under her grandmother's bed clothes, yet many persons have proved more enterprising and have, at times, introduced the wolf to the intimacy of their family circle. During the dark ages, when the monks and hermits sought the recesses of the extensive forest lands which at that time covered the greater part of Gaul, those pious folks have had frequent intercourse with the wild beasts, and numerous accounts have been preserved of their success in taming them. I dare say many of these statements have been magnified by popular folk-lore, yet there must have been a certain amount of truth

in the records of the memorialists. One of the most ancient writers on monastical life, Sulfricius Severus, who at the end of the fourth Century had visited Egypt to study the establishments of the religious orders, has reported several instances of the dealings of the Holy Fathers with the wild animals of the desert, and says that he saw a monk feeding peacefully a lion with dates from the palm trees, while at the door of a hut occupied by another hermit, a she-wolf came every day to be fed with the scraps from the recluse's frugal repast and licked the hand of its kind host in return. Hervé, the blind patron of the Brittany Cards, was led about by a wolf which he had compelled to supply the place of his dog which this animal had devoured, and a wolf having killed Saint Malo's donkey had been made to carry the panniers in which the Saint collected dry wood from the forest. Thegonnec, another Armorican Abbot, is also credited with having engaged a wolf to draw the cart loaded with the materials for building his church.

But it is with tame wolves in modern times that I am concerned, and I may state that I have seen the Russian artist, Troubetskoy, turn up with two wolves in a leash at one of our dog shows. One of the best animal painters of our days, Ed. Merite, has kept these last four years a wolf which he has reared by hand after having taken it from the lair when about ten days old. For over six months he was on very familiar terms with his pupil, entering in its den without any apprehension, and often accompanied by his pointer; but one day the wolf without any forewarning, flew at the throat of the dog which Merite had great trouble to rescue from the powerful grip, and ever since he has refrained from coming to close quarters with the willy brute. However, this wolf knows well its master, rejoices at seeing him on his return home, licks his hands, and would fain fawn upon him if the artist did not take good care to keep the bars of the railing between himself and his pensioner.

At Gencay, in the Department of the Vienne, a master of hounds, M. Lamoudie, has long kept a couple of she-wolves in his kennels alongside with his hounds, and they were often mustered in the open with the pack. Then the most remarkable tame wolves I ever saw were those belonging to the renowned loutetier of the Andelys, in Normandy, the Count Le Couteulx de Canteleu. There were three of them which had been taken quite young and thoroughly domesticated; they lived with the hounds and were as much under control as the rest of the pack, even when taken out for a walk. Yet, strange to say, they were often used for entering young hounds to the rather fickle quarry that wolves are, and which many hounds do not take to freely. On such occasions, they were let loose in the adjoining park of M. Saint-Evrou entirely enclosed by stone walls, and

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then the hounds were put on the scent, and after a glorious chase, hounds and wolves returned together to the kennels on very good terms with each other.

Count Le Couteux's wolves were most friendly with their master for whom they showed the greatest affection, though they had a vicious



Count Le Couteux of Cantelieu's huntsman Trotty and his Wolf "Lymer."

knack for snapping at one when taken by surprise, but they had been cured of that tendency by the Count seizing the culprit by the scruff of the neck and rubbing it's gufs with his knotty riding stick so far as to draw blood. One day, as he was kneeling over a wolf and inflicting that kind of punishment, one of the brutes not recognising it's master from behind, came to the rescue

and seized the Count by the fat part of his hind quarters. Without releasing the animal he was dealing with, the Count simply turned his head and called out to the offender by it's name, "Jane!" whereupon "Jane" let go and, ashamed of herself, skulked in a dark corner of the kennel.

With a view of putting to the test the scenting capabilities of wolves, Count Le Couteux had trained two of his pets to act as lymers for unharbouring wild quarry in the forest of Lyons, and very good work has done the Count's huntsman, Trotty, with his wolf-lymer in unravelling the tracks of the boars which were the usual animals of the chase of the St. Martin's pack when wolves had got scarce.

Alas, poor Yorick! The *louvettier* des Andelys, his wolves and hounds, and many of the boon companions of my youth, have departed for more happy hunting fields, should say the Red Indian, but I still have the howl of those pet wolves ringing in my ears as when on a quiet evening, sipping our coffee on the terrace of the chateau, after a hard day's ride, the wolves from their far off kennels responded to the whistle of their master whom they instantly recognised.

WILD ANIMALS AS HOUSE PETS.

By ROBERT LEADBETTER.

"JOHNNIE."

"Johnnie" was the tamest lion I ever owned, the best-behaved lion I ever owned.

For some years I was very successful breeding lions, and had two or three cubs in the house at different times, but only one who stayed on to become a lion—"Johnnie." With all wild animals nearly, I have found, alluding always to those who have not had their tempers previously soured, by rough usage, when they once know you will not hurt "them," they will not try to hurt "you," unless in some ungovernable fit of fury, from some exceptional cause, and even then, as a rule, they will not forget past kindnesses. But woe be to he, who has systematically bullied them then! Though where ordinary intelligence is displayed in their management, these outbursts are not to be feared, *without cause*. Naturally there are exceptions; I am speaking in general terms, but my experience with them has taught me most animals remember kindness—and many long cherish the reverse.

Some people would have us believe animals' tempers are soured by confinement. Where they

are well fed, well housed, generally well looked after, where their lives are made *happy*, such is certainly not the case.

Animals' dispositions, be it remembered, vary as much as our own, and knowing the "individual" animal's character, minimises considerably any risk one may run, from their wild pet, whether large or small.

But to real animal lovers, this is not great! Animals are good judges.

There are men and women whom they instinctively trust; there are others from whom they would flee! The man who controls wild animals, or indeed any animals, by "their fear of him," is not the successful man, but the man who controls them, where he and they are "friends," where the animal has learnt he will always be fairly treated yet is fully aware he must *not* do this or that—is.

Animals have a great idea of fairness.

For anyone thoroughly conversant with animals and their ways, it is easy to form an opinion as to the conditions existing between a keeper and his charges, with a little observation, and no amount of talking can alter what is quite apparent, should it not be to the credit of the attendant.

Animals love being talked to.

The silent man, be he ever so thorough in his work, is *not* the man to be with them; he never gains their confidence as he who talks to them will do, or are the animals as happy in his charge.

The same, of course, applies to domestic animals.

"Johnnie" came to live in the house when he was ten weeks old; he was delicate, and the other members of his family pushed him away from the milk bowl.

"That one is a Johnnie!" my lion keeper said one evening, nodding to a male cub. "As fast as I gets him to the bowl he lets them others push him away." So he was "Johnnie"! and a few days after his christening I took him out of the dens and brought him in to live in my study, where there were no rollicking brothers and sisters to come and push him away, and where he could sit by his milk bowl and lap in peace.

Thinking it was best he should have a companion, I fetched a tortoiseshell kitten from the Home Farm for him.

There were—as usual—kittens in the house at the time, but I wanted a stranger to the geography indoors, knowing it would be more probable to make a home in my study, than one from the kitchen who would wish to return to its family circle there, opportunity permitting.

"The Tortoiseshell Lady"—for it was a lady—and "Johnnie" were soon huge chums, and lay by the fire nearly all day, and slept cuddled up together in a basket at night, sharing the milk pan and meat plate.

In the meantime, "Johnnie's" sojourn in the house was working wonders! and after a few weeks visit he was no "*Johnnie*!" in my lion keeper's parlance.

Sitting with a paw either side of his meat pan, he would growl, looking this way and that, twisting his tail—*daring the world* to come near, now!

At first, "The Tortoiseshell Lady" was scared to death at the new turn of affairs, and scuttled to hide under a cheffoneer, but in a day or two she discovered, while he was busy with his growlings, she could come and eat.

(To be continued).

WAR AFFECTS THE ZOO.

War has had an effect on the Zoo. The number of visitors from January 1 to July 31 showed a decrease of 125,605 on the figures of the previous year, and the receipts at the gates showed a decrease of £4,580.

RACCOONS AT THE SCOTTISH ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

A new enclosure for the North American raccoons and their kindred has just been completed at the Scottish Zoological Park, and in it the idea of providing an entirely natural surrounding for the animals in the Park has been almost perfectly realised. In this respect the raccoon is a somewhat simple little fellow to cater for. He does not burrow to any extent, and possesses small power of leaping, and though he is partly a tree dweller his climbing powers are not sufficient to enable him to make much headway on a smooth surface. In forming the enclosure a site was chosen in which there was a small grassy knob and a growing tree of some size, and all that was necessary was to surround this space with a wall from three to four feet high. The raccoon appreciates a shallow pool, and so the water from the otter pool above was led into the raccoon enclosure, where it forms a pool of some few square yards in extent, and a little stream bordering one

side of the enclosure. A gravel beach has been provided at one side of the pool, and the banks of the streamlet have been finished off with boulders and clumps of rushes, and the work looks exactly like a section out of a hill burn. Three raccoons have now been placed in the enclosure, and may be seen there either sitting on a branch of the tree, wandering amongst the grass, or sometimes squatting by the side of the pool engaged in washing their food. This last operation is an interesting characteristic of the raccoon, who invariably washes the flesh on which he feeds before he eats it, alternately dipping it into the water and rubbing it between his two front paws.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Council met at Dublin on August 14th, Dr. R. F. Scharff, Vice-President, in the chair. Also present—Hon. Sec. (Prof. Scott, acting), Hon. Treasurer (Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave, the Hon. Mr. Justice Boyd, M. F. Headlam, Esq., James Inglis, Esq., T. K. Laidlaw, Esq.

The following new arrivals for the collection were noted—Quaker parakeets and turtle doves, wood pigeons, from W. W. Despard, Esq.; Italian black snake and ringed snake, peacock and pea hen, Lady Palmer; fan-tail pigeons and a blue-fronted amazon. The visitors for the week numbered 2,785. The Rev. F. Avent, St. Catherine's, N.C.R., was entered as a Garden subscriber. A large party of children were entertained to tea and to the other enjoyments afforded by an afternoon at the Gardens by Mr. H. Figgis during the week. Unfortunately the weather was extremely showery, which to some extent marred the youngsters' enjoyment, nevertheless they contented themselves with the indoor delights, the gorillas ("Mr. George" and "Susan") causing much fun. Another large party from the Drummond School also had their annual outing as usual at the Gardens. The coming week, from 21st inst. to 28th included, which this year is to replace Horse Show Week, as it has been known by in former years, is to be a week in which recreation will be provided for visitors from the country, and the numerous societies started since the outbreak of the war are in some instances organising attractions both for the sake of the city and to benefit the various relief funds they represent. The Gardens will be much frequented by the country visitors, and it has been arranged to give a whole week at half-price—that is 6d. per head for adults, and children, as always, half-price, or 3d. With fine weather, this should provide an added inducement to intending excursionists. This is first time there has been a 6d. week at the Gar-

dens. Should it prove a success, no doubt the Council will try it on another occasion. The Eland cow presented by his Grace the Duke of Bedford is expected shortly, and will, it is hoped, arrive in time to be on exhibition for the "Visitors' Week" in Dublin.

ELEPHANT STEALING.

"NOTHING EASIER":
DECREASE OF THE CRIME IN SIAM.

Mention of elephant stealing in a Consular report usually occasions comment of a humorous nature, it being apparently thought that the crime is a difficult one to commit. This is a mistake (declares the British Consul in Siam). Nothing is easier than to steal an elephant, and there is no crime the prevalence of which has a more prejudicial effect on trade in Northern Siam. It is therefore gratifying to observe that the official figures for the year April, 1913, to March, 1913, show that fewer elephants were stolen than during any previous year concerning which statistics have been published.

Since the introduction of branding paste, the marks from which are almost ineradicable, the number of elephants stolen has steadily diminished, and if this paste can be brought into general use the crime may in time entirely cease.

AN INTERESTING NOTE FROM "CAGE BIRDS."

An interesting event has just occurred at the Scottish Zoo. The pair of Rheas have hatched out a nest of promising chicks. As mentioned in my article, "A Day with the Birds at the Scottish Zoo," of January last, the peculiarity of the Rhea's family affairs is that the hen merely lays the eggs (a hole scooped in the sand being all the nest she troubles to make) and leaves the incubation and feeding to the "mere male," while she remains a perfectly disinterested looker-on. Our particular Rhea, however, has found an unexpected helper in his arduous duties in the person of a hen Emu (kept in the same enclosure) which has formed an attachment for him and his chicks. She tends the latter as if they were her own. It is indeed a most interesting sight, and has attracted a lot of visitors. The Zoo officials seem to have an opportunity of producing Rhea-Emu hybrids next year.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT we regret to find that we were grossly misinformed about the price stated in our last issue to have been paid for the Pallas's Cat imported on the s.s. "Crosby Hall," also that the value mentioned was incorrect.

THAT the following notice of "The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart" has received our particular attention:—

Hamlyn's "Menagerie Magazine."—We have received from the well-known naturalist dealer, Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, 221, St. George's Street, E., the third number of the above magazine. It seems to improve with each issue, and there is no good reason why its scope should not be still further widened. A few good illustrations of some of the very interesting animals that come into Mr. Hamlyn's possession, together with practical notes thereon, would help in the direction referred to. In our opinion, Mrs. Hamlyn's contribution on her pet Chimpanzee Peter in the current issue is certainly interesting. It is a pity, however, that the illustrations accompanying it are so small and so indistinctly printed, as they are worthy of a better fate.

THAT the following articles are unfortunately crowded out in this number:—"Jack the Monkey Man," "Jumbo" (this has been sent by a youthful contributor, Laurance Pullar), Reports of the Irish and Scotch Societies, with other most interesting matter.

THAT Monsieur Pierre Amédée Pichot, of Paris, Sir Harry Johnston, with Mr. Leadbetter, have our best thanks for their interesting articles.

THAT Mr. Harper has returned from India with a mixed choice collection of rare birds, also an orang outang, the whole of which have been already disposed of in Great Britain:—green fruit pigeons, lanceolated jay, golden oriole, see see partridge, giant barbet, purple sun birds, 2 species Himalayan tits, red Himalayan sun bird, pied bush chat, yellow throated sparrows, finch larks, coral billed bulbul, streaked laughing thrush, 1 jora, rosy minuet, small brown babbler, 1 shrike—the last four mentioned are new to the Zoological Society's collection—I half-grown female orang outang. The collection arrived in superb condition, and reflects credit on the collector.

THAT two giant tortoises arrived on the s.s. "Minnehaha" from the Sandwich Islands via New York. Mr. Pocock, of our Zoological Society, contributes to "The Field" the following most interesting particulars:—

The Society is indebted to Lord Rothschild for two giant tortoises, natives of the Galapagos Islands, which were recently procured for him by Mr. Thomas Gerrard in the Sandwich Islands. One of them is an example of *Testudo galapagoensis*, which formerly existed in Charles Island; the other is *T. nigrata* from Indefatigable Island, in the Galapagos.

Both of them came from Kauai, in the Sandwich or Hawaiian Archipelago, where the specimen of *T. nigrata* is known to have been for seventy-five years; beyond that its history is unknown. The example of *T. galapagoensis*, however, has been in the possession of the Royal family of the Hawaiian Islands for about a century, and was until recently the property of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani. It is one of the very large number of giant tortoises turned loose in the Pacific Islands, particularly in Rotumah, by Capt. David Porter, of the U.S. battleship Essex, who was set to guard the Galapagos Islands in 1813-14. For these particulars I am indebted to Lord Rothschild, who further informs me that only six samples of *T. galapagoensis* are known, the one now exhibited by the Society being, it is believed, the last living specimen of the species. It is one of the so-called "saddle-backed" forms and is a male, measuring 44in. along the middle line of the carapace.

The specimen of *T. nigrata*, a female, was presented to Lord Rothschild by Messrs. G. N. and A. S. Wilcox, of Lihue, Kauai.

THAT the arrivals in Liverpool have been toucans, amazons, grey parrots, with a few monkeys.

THAT the arrivals in Southampton practically nil.

THAT the arrivals in London have been 1 tame pet Indian bear, 2 chimpanzees, 98 mixed Senegal birds, 5 small mangabeys, 3 rhesus, 1 Cuban parrot, 4 grey parrots, 20 American skunks, 30 mixed American snakes, 10 grey frogs, 10 terrapins, 1 horse shoe crab, 3 macaws, with other odds and ends.

THAT Mr. R. Colton deserves special mention for his few choice specimens ex s.s. "Osterley" from Sydney: 1 king parrot, 1 crimson wing, 1 stanley, 1 red martel, 1 blue bonnet, with a few barrabands.

THAT our attention has been drawn to the Article on English Dealers in the Avicultural Magazine which shall receive our attention in the September number. Personally, we do not consider the writer to be of such sufficient standing to take to task, but, by the special request of many of our readers, it shall be done.

THAT the Year Book, 1915, of The Amateur Menagerie Club has arrived. It contains a vast amount of most interesting matter.

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, East.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station.

Buses pass Leman Street, Whitechapel, from all parts thence five minutes walk.

P.O.O. payable at Leman Street, East.

Cheques crossed "London County & Westminster Bank."

ALL PREVIOUS LISTS HEREBY CANCELED.

TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from time of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 6341 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The arrivals from abroad during the past month have been very small. Particulars are given in "General Notes." The usual senders are averse to undertake forwarding consignments during the period of the War. One consignment from Senegal, however, gave satisfaction to many customers. The 100 Senegal Finches comprised Black-backed Weavers, Napoleon Weavers, Red-headed Weavers, Whydahs, Cordons, Firefinches, Bronze Mannikins, etc., and found a ready sale to one customer. The Oran Outang, with other animals mentioned below, are under offer to a dealer in the United States:—

1 extra large male Chimpanzee.	2 extra large Rhesus Monkeys.
1 " female Chimpanzee.	3 small Pet Sooty Mangabays.
1 " female Oran Outang.	1 " White-whiskered Manganbey.
1 " Lapunda Ape.	1 " Himalayan Bear.

These are, however, all on hand at time of going to press.

INDIAN PURPLE SUN BIRDS.—First arrival for two years. Purple Cocks, 60/- each; Hens, 60/- each; all in fine condition.

Chameleons, direct from Morocco	...	each	7/6
American Snakes, harmless, 6 varieties	each from 15/- to 25/-		
" Green Frogs, extra size	...	each	5/6
" Terrapins and Box Tortoise	...	"	5/6
" Fence Lizards	...	"	5/6
South American Tortoise	...	one	25/6
" Alligator, 3½ feet	...	"	70/6
Gila Monsters from Arizona, rare	...	each	40/6
(Heloderma suspectum)			
Small Monkeys, constantly arriving	...	each from	40/-
Australian Dingoes, dog, bitch and pup...	...	lot for	80/-
2 American Raccoons, very fine	...	each	60/-
1 Indian White-tailed Civet Cat	...	for	40/-
2 Foxes, adult, 1 Cub	...	lot for	100/-
1 Camel, good worker, quiet, sound	...	for	£26
2 Kangaroos	...	each	£8
1 Russian Bear, perfectly tame, on Collar and Chain	...		£12
1 Putty-nosed Monkey, rare	...		£4

Cormorants, feed from hand	...	each	12/6
Heron, fine condition	...	"	12/6
3 Muscovy Ducks	...	lot for	15/6
8 Chinese Geese	...	each	12/6
1 Victorian Crowned Pigeon, very fine...	...		£4
6 Carolina Ducks	drake 15/6 duck 20/6	pair	30/6
4 Common Wood Pigeons (6 months in stock)	...	each	10/6
6 Jungle Fowls	cocks 10/6 hens 12/6	pair	20/6
4 Silver Pheasants	" 12/6 " 16/6	"	25/6
6 Golden	" 16/6 " 20/6	"	30/6
2 Amherst	" 20/6 " 25/6	"	40/6
6 Swinhoe	" 30/6 " 40/6	"	65/6
1 Caracara, very handsome birds, rare	...	only	40/6
1 European Kestrel	...	"	5/6
Macaw, blue and buff, talking	...	each	80/6
Grey Parrot, quite tame, splendid talker	...	"	£10
" " " "	...	"	£7
" " " "	...	"	£3
1 Half-Moon Parrakeet, tame	...	"	15/6
1 Orange-flanked Parrakeet, tame	...	"	40/6
1 White-fronted Amazon, very fine	...	"	30/6
1 Green-billed Toucan, very fine	...	"	40/6
1 Lemon-crested Cockatoo	...	"	25/6
2 Grenadier Weavers	...	each	10/6
4 Himalayan Tits, seldom imported	...	"	25/6
1 Golden Oriole, hen	...	"	25/6
1 Zebra Finch, cock	...	"	5/6
6 American Indigo Finches	...	"	12/6

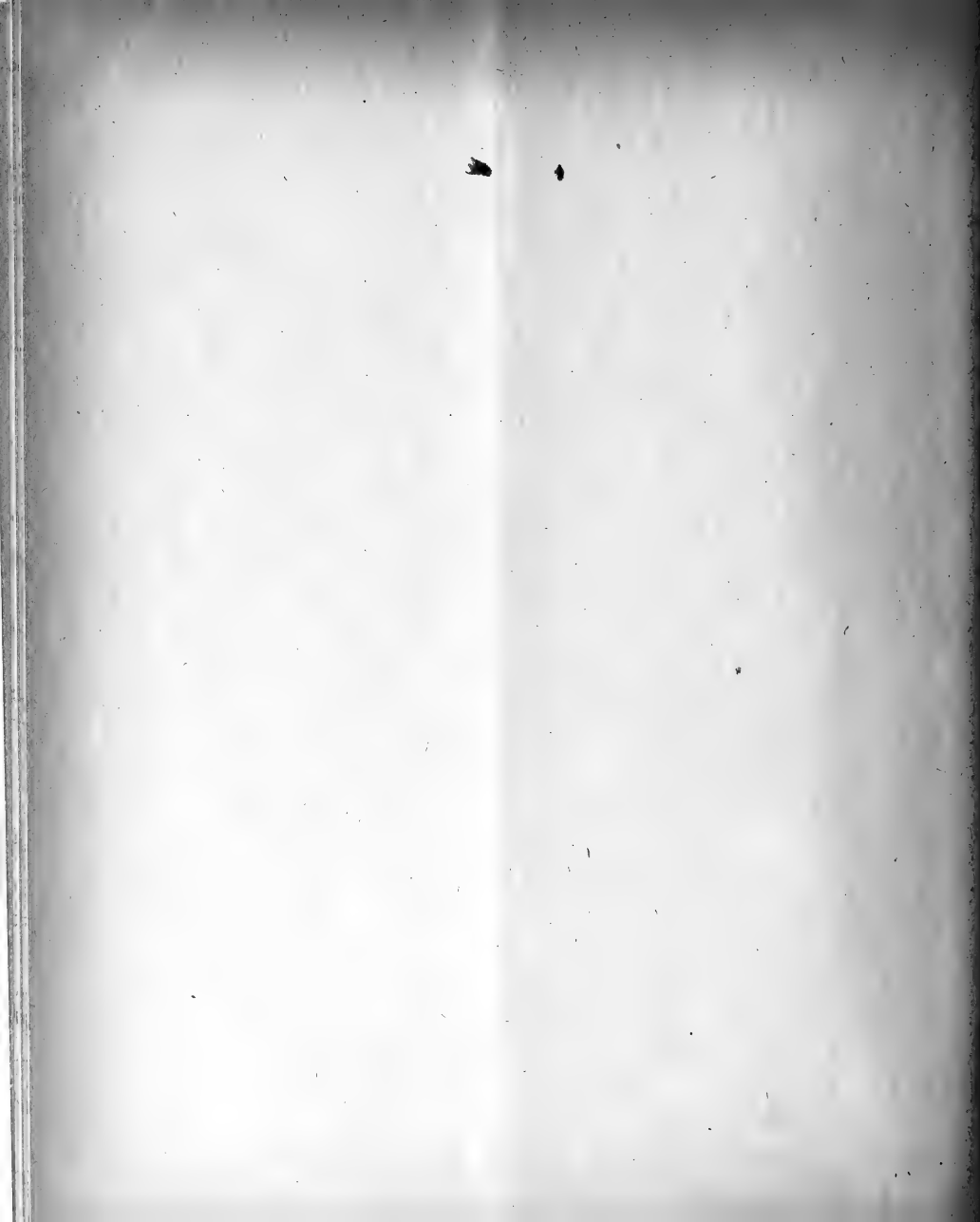
Wanted to Purchase 500 Guinea Pigs in lots of dozen upward, carriage paid here.

1 Australian hen King Parrot	...	...	£4
4 pairs Bloodrums	...	pair	45/6
3 " Cockatiels	...	"	20/6
1 cock African Red-faced Lovebird	...	"	15/6
Cereopsis Geese	...	each	60/-

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN SKUNKS.

Twenty of these interesting creatures arrived direct from New York in first-class condition. The lowest price is £4 each. The first arrival of Skunks for three years. They make great pets and are quite harmless. For further information see article on "Skunk Development."

ROLLER HEN CANARIES.—Two beautiful birds, in wicker cage, 3/-; 14, in 7 cages, 18/-.



ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 DEC - 8 1915
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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

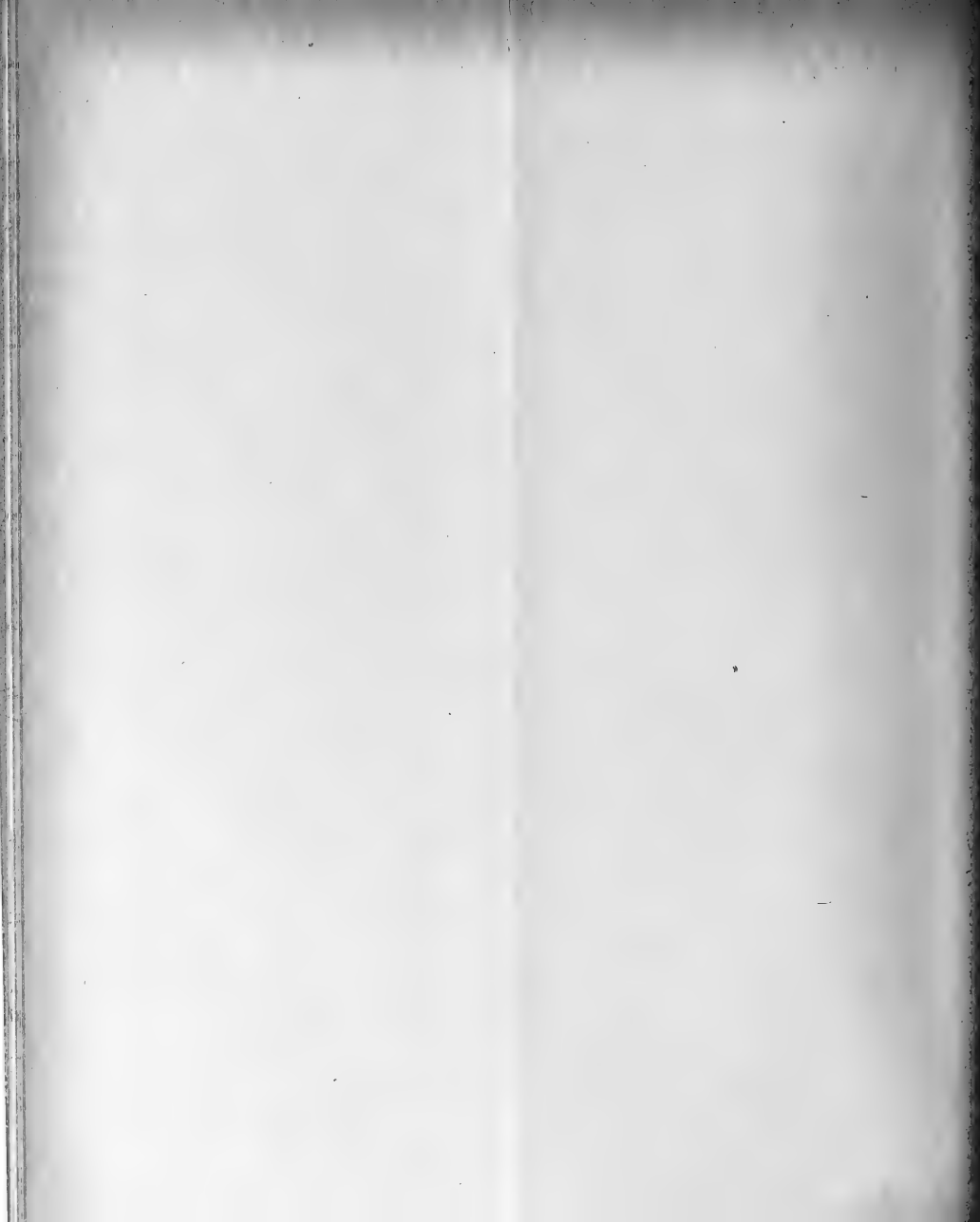
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SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Price Sixpence.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 5.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1915.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers for August:—

E. H. BOSTOCK, Exhibition Buildings, Glasgow.
WALTER CHAMBERLAIN, Pendock Grove, Cobham.
Mrs. COTTON, The Mount, Bishopstoke.
Alderman J. D. KILEY, J.P., 33, Gun Street, Spitalfields.
ROBERT LEADBETTER, Hazelmere Park, Bucks.
Miss F. MEMORY, Hatfield, Herts.
Mrs. C. PRIOLEAU, Loxwood House, Billinghurst.
W. D. TRICKETT, Lench House, Waterfoot, Manchester.
W. R. TEMPLE, Ormonde, Datchet, Bucks.
THE DIRECTOR, Zoological Gardens, Rotterdam.
H. C. WALKER, Tyrie, West Park, Leeds.

* * * *

It is our intention to publish in our Vth Number for October a complete list of Subscribers up to date.

The subscription is only 6/- per annum, or 6d. per copy, post free, under cover.

Enough interesting matter is on hand from well-known writers to fill the Magazine for the next twelve months.

Back numbers, 6d. each, can always be obtained. We should be pleased to receive the names of new Subscribers without any delay, to enable us to complete our list of names for October.

The Editor of this Magazine, not being a Country Esquire, hopes to receive the support of every lover of Natural History.

* * * *

The following Articles will appear from time to time as opportunity occurs:—

"How I became a Naturalist."
"Why I went to the Congo."
"My Second Visit to the Congo."
"Gorilla Dealing—Alive and Dead."

"A true account of the origination of the Wild Beast Business in Great Britain."

"The Peculiarities of this Unique Business."

"My Visit to South Africa."

"The Advent of the Boxing Kangaroo and the Wrestling Lion."

"Concerning 'Peter,' one of the most famous Chimpanzees of the Age; also on the training of Chimpanzees in general."

"The Arrival and Landing of the Barnum and Bailey Show, 1899."

"My Expedition to Dyers Islands, Cape of Good Hope, resulting in the capture of 125 Penguins and 12 Cape Sea Lions."

"Ivory Buying in the French Congo."

"How I attempted to corner the Monkey Market thirty years ago, and lamentably failed."

"An impression of the Zoological Gardens at Regents Park, Dublin, Bristol, Edinburgh, Halifax and Manchester."



PROTECTION OF AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.

The following Proclamation, published in "The Government Gazette," April 21st, 1911, at Port Darwin, N.W. Australia, will doubtless interest the readers of this Magazine:—

PROCLAMATION.

Australia to wit. DUDLEY, Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable William Hume, Earl of Dudley, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS by the Customs Act 1901-1910 it is enacted that the Governor-General may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of any goods, the prohibition of the exportation of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the preservation of the flora or fauna of Australia :

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the prohibition of the exportation of the birds mentioned in the schedule hereunder, or of the plumage, skins, and eggs (or eggshells) of such birds, is necessary for the preservation of the fauna of Australia.

Now therefore, I, William Humble, Earl of Dudley, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby prohibit the exportation of the birds mentioned in the schedule hereunder, and the plumage, skins and eggs (or eggshells) of such birds, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller-General of Customs that the birds, or the plumage, skins and eggs (or eggshells) thereof, are being exported for educational or scientific purposes.

SCHEDULE.

Emus	Dromæidæ.
Terns and Gulls	Laridæ.
Egrets, Herons and Bittens	Ardeidæ.
Lorikeets	Loriidæ.
Cockatoos	Cacatuidæ.
Parrots	Psittacidæ.
Dollar or Roller Birds	Coraciidæ.
Kingfishers	Alcedinidæ.
Bee-eaters	Meropidæ.
Cuckoos	Cuculidæ.
Lyre Birds	Menuridæ.
Pittas	Pittidæ.
Robins	Muscicapidæ genus Petrocea.
Ground Thrushes and Chats	Turdidæ.
Wrens	Sylviidæ genus Malurus.
Shrike Tits Thickheads and Shrike Robins	
Laniidæ genera Falcunculus, Pachycephala,	
Eopsaltria.	
Sun Birds	Nectariniidæ.
Bower Birds	Ptilonothypchidæ.
Rifle Birds	Paradisidæ.
Grebes	Podicipedidæ.
Albatrosses	Diomededæ.
Finches	Ploceidæ.
Orioles	Oriolidæ.
Shining Starlings ...	Eulabetidæ genus Calornis.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, at Melbourne, this Seventeenth day of March, in the year One thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

(L.S) FRANK G. TUDOR,
Minister of State for Trade and Customs.
GOD SAVE THE KING!

TIGER v. MAN.

The following anecdote was told by a gentleman who had lived for many years in the East Indies.

He was sauntering along the bank of a stream in that part of the Globe. On the opposite bank he observed a native engaged in washing clothes. This was a usual sight in that district, and attracted no attention at first on his part. He continued his walk, when suddenly he was somewhat astonished to see that the washerman had stopped work, and had become motionless, crouching over the edge of the stream holding the garment he was washing as if he was carved in stone.

Our friend thought the man was taken ill. He moved towards him with accelerated pace. The native did not appear to notice his approach.

As he drew nearer he happened to glance at the long grass which covered the greater part of the plain on the opposite bank of the brook. To his surprise he beheld the body and head of a tiger creeping towards the native. The animal was but a few yards away from his contemplated prey, and the native he was stalking seemed quite unaware of the peril he was in.

Our friend was unarmed. He carried only a walking stick. However, he shouted a warning to the washerman. The man remained unmoved; and the lithe body of the tiger, which had now approached to within 15 feet of him, came flying through the air with a spring towards the stream, intent upon his meal.

Like a flash of lightning the man dropped his piece of linen, drew the sharp heavy knife which hung suspended from his body, and leapt on one side.

The beast came down on all fours on the spot where the native had been a second or two previously.

The man simultaneously sprang into the air, and came down upon the tiger. He drove his keen blade into the creature's back just behind the head, severing its spine, and killing it instantly.

Our friend stood wrapped in admiration and wonder at the nerve and agility of the native. He approached the victor who was standing besides his slain foe. Conversation followed, and our friend learnt that his informant had heard the tiger coming; that he knew it was stalking him; that he waited motionless in order that he might gain time till he heard the beast lash his tail through the grass, which would be the signal for his spring. When the tiger sprang the man sprang also, with the result as above stated. His pluck and readiness had thus easily outmatched the brute force of his antagonist.

HUGH S. SPENCER, B.A.

THE STATUS OF THE WOLVES IN FRANCE.

By PIERRE AMEDEV PICHOT.

As a sequel to what the Menagerie Magazine has published concerning wolves, it may be interesting to know how many of those carnivora have been killed during the last few years in France. A near estimation of their numbers can be derived from the bounties which are granted every year by the Authorities for each head of wolf destroyed by gun, trap or poison. The premiums are rated: £8 for a wolf having assailed some human being; £3 for a she-wolf in pup; £2 for a full-grown wolf or barren female; and 16/- for a cub.

It is a long time since any man-eaters have been reported, and premiums paid accordingly. I find nine in 1883; one in 1884; two in 1887; one in 1888; and one in 1896. The highest returns have been 1,316 wolves killed in 1883, and 1,039 in 1884. From that time the number has been progressively decreasing to come down to next to nothing last year when the premiums were claimed for only eighteen animals as shown in the following list:—

	She Wolves in Pup.	Wolves and barren females.	Cubs.
1900	1	52	62
1901	1	64	90
1902	0	41	32
1903	1	37	61
1904	1	31	60
1905	3	27	63
1906	3	36	47
1907	2	24	40
1908	1	20	41
1909	1	30	37
1910	0	9	9
1911	4	16	17
1912	3	12	6
1913	0	19	23
1914	1	9	12

making a total of one thousand and forty-one wolves accounted for in the last period of fifteen years. The last two years' wolves were killed in the following Departments:—Chareate, Dordogne, Meurthe et Moselle, Vienne, Haute Vienne and Vosges, and I dare say the official bounties were not claimed for a certain number, but the fact is that wolves are no longer numerous enough to be the sole object of the pursuit of several special packs as during the first half of last century. May-be that after the war we shall have a revival of the wolfish population as it has always occurred after periods of fighting and invasions; the wild animals being troubled in their secluded resorts by the strifes of humanity are prone to seek the regions which have kept out of the turmoil, and already in some of our forest tracts the wild boars are reported to have been migrating

in large quantities from the North. The boars are generally followed by the wolves, wild pig being their favourite quarry when sheep folds are well guarded.

Amongst the wolves reported as above, a certain number may have been hybrids. The cross with sheep dogs are pretty frequent, the she-wolf, when in season and deprived of her mate, not being very particular as to whom she is courted by. These hybrids are very dangerous, not being so shy as the genuine animal, and commit great havoc in the flocks. Count le Couteux de Canteleu has had three litters of the kind under his notice in Normandy which he hunted down, but they gave a poor chase, not being inclined to run, crouching before the hounds who did not like them and showing fight.

Having tested the scenting qualities of the wolves and their staying powers, Count le Couteux de Canteleu had infused wolf blood in his pack, and several of his hounds, by selective matings, were seven-eighths hound and one-eighth wolf. These, at the opening of the Franco-German War in 1870, being obliged to part with his pack, he sold to Mr. Waldron Hill, then master of otter hounds in E. Lothian. "They and their progeny," writes Sir Walter Gilbey in his work on "Hounds in Old Days," "were considered the finest hounds ever seen on the line of an otter. The great objection to them was their ferocity though, while actually hunting, they were peculiarly amenable to discipline."

THE FAUNA OF OLD BRITAIN.

By HUGH S. SPENCER, B.A.

At a short distance above the spot where the River Kennet joins the Thames, the following discoveries were made during the year 1881, to the writer's own knowledge.

The ground is historic. Here it was that the great invading army which had landed in East Anglia in the year 866 and conquered the North and Midlands, was attacked in 871 by the men of southern England under King Ethelred I. and his brother Alfred in a battle in which the Berkshiresmen distinguished themselves, as they have so often done since.

The finds were made during dredging operations carried on in the bed of the river. They consisted of a great number of bones attributable to the furred and feathered inhabitants of our island in the far away past.

The bones were mostly black in colour. This was due to the peaty soil in which they had lain

for centuries. The creatures they belonged to had probably been drowned in floods higher up the valley, and washed down by the rapid stream. The volume of the current may have slackened at this place, and this would account for the deposit of bones there.

These animals were represented; red, roe and fallow deer. Many antlers were found, some of which had been shed in the course of nature, while others had part of the skull attached to them, which showed the marks made by the knife in skinning the animal. Some of the red deer antlers were of considerable size. It has been stated that while the red and roe deer are indigenous to our country, the fallow deer was introduced by the Romans. Jaws, teeth, and other bones of deer were of frequent occurrence.

The great wild ox of ancient Europe, which was known as the Urus, was also represented. This large bovine is distinct from the European bison still existing in Russia, and is now extinct. Julius Caesar mentions it as inhabiting the vast Hercynian Forest of Central Europe in his time. He speaks of its size and ferocity towards man and beast, and tells us that it was captured in pits. We read of it existing in Europe during the Fourteenth Century. Its huge horns had a double curvature forwards and downwards. In a cavern there has been discovered a contemporary picture of a primæval hunter stalking one of these huge wild bulls. It is engraved on ivory. The animal is shown grazing, while a man is creeping up behind him with a flint tipped spear in his hand, ready for striking his quarry in a vital part when he gets near enough. I recollect seeing lying on the bank of the Kennet parts of the skulls of the Urus with the great horn cores attached to them. Huge, indeed, they were! No British ox carries such headgear now.

The small domesticated ox of Roman British times was represented with his small horns, as was also the diminutive breed of sheep that inhabited our country. In fact, owing to the perils of wild carnivora, birds of prey, and robbers, the shepherd had a hard time in Britain until the introduction of strong government rendered it possible for sheep to be kept in large numbers in the open.

Tusks, jaws, teeth and bones of the wild boar were also found. One fine tusk is now in Reading Museum. Piers Plowman's poem of the Fourteenth Century describes the farmer advising the knight to hunt the boars:—

"Go and hunt hard
The hares and the foxes,
The boars and the badgers,
That break down my hedges."

Bones and teeth of the otter, and the fox, were, of course, present.

An especially interesting discovery was the skull of a beaver. This animal was hunted in Wales during the Twelfth Century for its fur.

The swan, wild goose, heron, and other birds, were represented.

Some of these bones were collected and classified, but, unfortunately, many were ground up for manure. Probably had a careful and systematic collection been made, bones of the brown bear, the eagle, and the bustard, would have been recognised, and the wild cat too.

Most probably the wolf was among the number. Teeth and bones of the canine race were numerous. This may provoke a smile, but these bones were ancient. Britain was long ago noted for its breed of dogs. I possessed a large jaw which I was told was possibly that of a wolf, but from what I have since seen of wolf's jaws, the teeth of this particular specimen do not appear large enough for a wolf's teeth.

Discoveries such as the above indicate to us the antiquity of the globe we live on, and the continuity of thought that runs through everything. It is remarkable how our knowledge of the past has been increased during the last fifty years. This is not mere speculation, nor is it an idle dream. We know what our country was like in that distant time. Perhaps the veil that hides the future will one day be uplifted too.

The war that is now going on is a mere nothing in the story of the earth, appalling though the war is to this generation.



WILD ANIMALS AS HOUSE PETS.

By ROBERT LEADBETTER.

"JOHNNIE"

(continued from No. 4, Vol. I.).



"Johnnie's" affection for "The Tortoiseshell Lady" was extraordinary, and I soon found, if I wanted him to go anywhere, or do anything, I had only to pick up the kitten.

If you put her in an arm-chair, he would clamber up immediately beside her, or follow you closely, as long as you carried her!

As "Johnnie" grew bigger and stronger, the servants began to fight rather shy of him—not because there was any harm in him, but just because he was a lion cub; so I had a little house made, to stand in a recess in my study, and here I put him each night to sleep with his kitten; but

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directly after breakfast, both had the whole room again to run in till evening, and while the weather was cold spent most of their time sitting or sleeping in front of the fire.

"Johnnie" would watch the flames for minutes at a stretch—intensely watch them, just as though he saw there what we could not. He became very friendly, and loved to sit on my lap, and even when quite big would struggle to find room there, but he never once used his claws, or the whole time that he was a house pet, even tried to hurt me or anyone else.

When the warm spring days came, I thought he should go out on the lawn, so as my study window is not two feet from the floor, inside or outside, I opened it wide one afternoon, and picking up "The Tortoiseshell Lady"—or "Janie," as we called her by then—stepped over the sill and out.

"Johnnie" wanted no asking; he was after me and his cat at once.

For a day or two, when we all three went out, he was nervous, but when he got over it, he and the kitten would race round the lawn—she up a tree—he standing on his hind legs at the bottom trying to reach her—then when she did come down, away they went again, such games!

He would catch her, perhaps, and hold her in his paws, but never roughly.

One day, I took him down the drive; it was nice summer weather then, and we went quite a way, when a water-barrel—iron, and on iron wheels—carrying water for the cattle, came rattling along.

This was altogether too much for "Johnnie"! For a moment he stood staring at the cart-horses, wondering where all the noise came from, then turned tail and ran, ran for all he was worth, home, and when I and "The Tortoiseshell Lady" got there, he had not only jumped in at my study window, but into his house, in the corner of the room, too!

But he grew and got big, and got bold!

One of the house dogs used to hunt the cats. "Johnnie" had seen him do it on the lawn from my study window.

One morning, "Boss" came into my room, "Johnnie" thought, to hunt "The Tortoiseshell Lady." Possibly he was right!

Anyhow, the Irishman received such a fright! he never darkened that door-way again. The youngster's love for the kitten was pathetic; he couldn't bear her out of his sight.

"Johnnie" grew and grew, and his house in the corner of the room became too small.

So a new and larger bedroom was ordered. It would fill the whole recess and more, but "Johnnie" was a year now.

In due course it came home—it was painted green—it was a mansion! I had to clear some of the furniture out of my study.

I was pleased with it, and so was "Johnnie"; he lay and rolled in his straw—clean every night—and played with "The Tortoiseshell Lady" and I said good-night to them and went to bed. I did not sleep near the study, but other members of the household did.

In the middle of the night, after much knocking, I am a sound sleeper, I was awakened by the butler. "That lion in your study, sir, is very ill, and I should say, in great pain by the way he is moaning." I jumped out of bed and set off down stairs. Was it the meat he had had for supper, or what was causing all the pain?—I could hear him moaning clearly enough now.

"Why, Johnnie lad, what ever's up?" I said rushing into the room.

Then we had the light.

"Johnnie" was trembling all over, his nose pushed tightly between the bars.

"He's got fits!" I heard the man say behind me. Certainly, he did stare oddly at one corner of the room, and I felt rather at a loss myself.

"Let's have another light," I said; then I followed the direction of his staring eyes.

"The Tortoiseshell Lady" was sitting over there, busy mousing!

"Johnnie" was bigger, the bars of the new "mansion" were wider apart, she could not resist the mice, and had pushed out between them, leaving poor "Johnnie" heart broken!

The next day, before bed time, wire netting went up!

In the evening, after dinner, "Johnnie" usually came and sat close to my mother, resting his head on the chair she sat on, and would often lick her hand. He was always fed (a bowl of raw meat) just before ten o'clock, and punctually, at about five minutes to, he would get up, and commence walking up and down before the fire place, occasionally looking towards the door, but he never left his beat.

His bowl was given him on the hearth rug, and no one but "The Tortoiseshell Lady" ever went near him till it was empty!

His bones (raw, of course) I always gave him when he went to bed to amuse him in his straw.

Except for shutting him in at night, and on very rare occasions in the day time, I treated him much as I should a large dog.

At a year and eight months he was a big strapping chap, and I thought he should go back to the dens, but my mother thought he was unhappy there, so back he came to his "mansion" in my study and, of course, "The Tortoiseshell Lady," too.

For nearly another year he stayed in the house, but "Johnnie" was never treated like an ordinary lion, and after then came in to see visitors. He was just a "great good tempered thing," except when he had his meat or bones—then no one must go near. "The Tortoiseshell Lady" was the one privileged person!

Mr. G. O. STARR DEAD.

It is with very great regret that I announce the death of Mr. G. O. Starr, late Manager of the Crystal Palace, which occurred at Sydenham last week.

Some twenty-six years ago, I heard that the celebrated American Combination comprising the Barnum and Bailey Show were coming to Europe, making London their first port of call.

The same day I received that information, I cabled the American Headquarters of the Barnum Show offering to undertake the landing and clearing of their vast show.

I undertook, firstly, to obtain the necessary permits for landing the various live stock from The Board of Trade, and pass the usual declarations through the Customs.

To arrange for the reception of the Show in The Royal Albert Docks, Gallions Basin, also the very serious question of charges incidental thereto,

this entailed many visits to Leadenhall Street where the figures were finally adjusted. I might say, in passing, that the Head of that Department at that time—Mr. Lefeaux—gave us every possible facility to expedite all matters in connection with rates and charges, to arrange with the various Railway Companies and Contractors for the delivery of show material at Olympia.

And finally to pilot the show from The Royal Albert Docks to Olympia, Kensington, which took place three nights in succession, leaving Gallions Royal Albert Dock about midnight and arriving at Olympia about six in the morning. For three nights the streets of London were disturbed by the greatest procession that ever was or will be seen in connection with circus life.

The Elephants, Zebras, Camels, Deer, etc., all marched through silently and swiftly without accident.

They were, of course, all trained animals, but the led Elks, Stags, and other Deer, was the most wonderful sight that ever I saw.

The receipt of my cable at Bridgeport, Conn., rather startled the working partner, Mr. James A. Bailey. He wondered what sort of Englishman would dare to undertake the clearing and landing of his vast aggregation of novelties. However, much to my surprise, a cable arrived instructing me to call at the Strand offices to interview Mr. G. O. Starr. That was my first introduction to that gentleman, who ultimately proved to be the most genial and kind-hearted man that ever I met in connection with show life. Mr. Starr was very brief and to the point. What guarantee could I give to carry out what was really a great undertaking? He explained that the slightest delay would mean disaster.

I suggested that he should accompany me to the various Government Departments, also the Dock office. Our first visit was to The Board of Agriculture, and I presume that the manner in which I arranged that particular business convinced him that there was no fear of my failing to carry out the work in its entirety. Terms were there and then arranged, and the landing of the show proceeded without accident or delay.

One incident in connection with this work I shall never forget. On the evening of the third day, after delivering the last portion of the Show, I was sent for by Mr. Starr. He was with Mr. James A. Bailey. On entering the private office, both gentlemen rose, shaking my hand very enthusiastically, and at the same time tendering their thanks for delivering the Show to time and without accident.

Mr. Starr's grip was the heartiest shake that I ever received in connection with business life. My last interview with him was some twelve

months ago at the Crystal Palace; we chatted of old times, of those already gone, of the wonderful change taking place in travelling show life, and finally of the passing of the Crystal Palace from the amusement public for ever.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

The "Star," 10th September, gives the following:—

VARIED CAREER OF CRYSTAL PALACE EX-MANAGER.

The death of Mr. G. O. Starr, ex-manager of the Crystal Palace, has just been announced.

Mr. Starr was once the manager of Barnum and Bailey's Show. He was the mildest-mannered showman that ever ran a circus.

He never talked of himself, and people who were familiar with the genial, quietly-dressed, self-effacing man, whose rotund figure every visitor to the Palace recognised, rarely knew that he had been by turn:—

- A doctor of medicine.
- An officer of the United States Army.
- A popular entertainment provider.
- A journalist.
- A publicity expert.
- A discoverer of freaks.

The manager of the world's biggest circus. It was possible even to know Mr. Starr well and never suspect that he was an American by birth.

A MEDICAL MAN.

But he was born in the State of Connecticut 66 years ago, and he lived and practised as a doctor there.

He took up amusement providing by way of mental medicine, prescribing a circus performance instead of a bottle of medicine, a dose of clowning rather than a pill.

He found this so successful that he ceased to dispense his medicine in bottles, but wrapped it in the canvas of the circus tent. He filled his pharmacy with equestriennes and trapeze performers, ring masters and clowns, oranges and sawdust, naptha lights and garish chariots, and before he was thirty, after spending a year or two in a New York newspaper office, he became Press agent to the Greatest Show on earth.

FREAK COLLECTOR.

Nine years later he became European manager and freak hunter for the show. He knew that to find the dog-faced boys he had to go to Odessa or Java or Japan, that the best place to pick up midgets was on the bank of the Danube river, that the North of China was the likeliest place to find giants, that Corea was the most fruitful country for physically-connected twins;

and so on through the whole gamut of the Barnum freaks.

Chong, one of the giants he discovered, provided a real as distinct from a Press agent's sensation. He disappeared from his New York lodgings, and was never found, alive or dead.

Mr. Starr always declared that no show was complete without its fat woman, and that sensational acts of the "Dip of Death" kind were necessary but undesirable.

Equestrian acts were pretty but not vital. Elephants were perennially in demand, but monkeys were indispensable.

He was intimately connected also with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, and introduced into it "Zazel," the human cannon ball—a lady who became Mrs. Starr. With her he ran for a time an opera company.

MANAGER OF BARNUM AND BAILEY'S.

In 1906 he succeeded Mr. James A. Bailey as manager of Barnum and Bailey's, and a year later he settled at Upper Norwood, and became manager of the Crystal Palace.

He was responsible for the development of the sports section, which has been so successful there, and he introduced the zoological collection, which has been a feature in recent years.

He had taken his circus to entertain most of the crowned heads of Europe and several Presidents of the United States. "Presidents," he once declared, "are very fond of circuses. They make very good spectators, and are partial to freaks."

["Zazel" was introduced to the British Public at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, over 30 years ago by that celebrated Showman Farini, and I remember well the first performance on a Monday afternoon.—J.D.H.]

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Council met on the 4th September, Dr. R. R. Leeper, Vice-President, in the chair. Also present—Professor Scott, acting Hon. Secretary; Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave, Hon. Treasurer; W. E. Peebles, Esq.; Dr. R. F. Scharff, Dr. A. K. Ball, Mr. Justice Boyd, James Inglis, Esq.; Professor Mettamm, Sir F. W. Moore, and H. F. Stephens, Esq.

The acting secretary announced the donation of a rabbit from Mr. Leo Ward, a sparrow hawk from Miss Baker, and a white rat from Cadet W. G. Rochfort Wade. Thanks were voted to the donors.

Visitors to the Gardens for the week numbered 3,725.

The band on Wednesday is still performing attractive programmes, and while the fine weather lasts visitors should avail themselves of this opportunity every Wednesday afternoon of hearing popular music under pleasant conditions, as the season will soon be at an end.

Some members of the Council interested in golf are hoping to lay out a putting course on one of the slopes, which would make, from a golfing point of view, a very good nine-hole putting course. Members having a spare hour would be enabled to practice their strokes when visiting the Gardens, and it is hoped the project will mature shortly.

The attendance at the gate has improved during this last month, and the Gardens staff, though depleted by men joining the Army, have managed to keep the Gardens in good condition notwithstanding the shortage on the staff.

BIRTH OF A CHIMPANZEE IN CAPTIVITY.

Madame Abreu, of Habana, Island of Cuba, has sent us a most interesting photograph of her adult Chimpanzee, with a young one born in captivity.

Madam Abreu writes :—

"I am sending a bad photo of my baby Chimpanzee, the first born in captivity. I have given this information to the various scientific societies. The baby is as bright as an ordinary child."

It is unfortunate that the photo is not more distinct, for the youngster can only just be seen on the back of its mother. The mother is certainly one of the largest Chimpanzees ever seen in captivity; it is, however, exceptionally tame and affectionate towards its negro attendant.

We trust to give the readers of this Magazine further particulars of this most interesting event later on.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the following articles are unfortunately crowded out in this number :—"Jack the Monkey Man," "Jumbo," conclusion of "Notes on Sette Cama," "English Bird Dealers versus Germans" (being a reply to the Article by the Editor of the "Avicultural Magazine"), "A Study in the Evolution of the Gorilla and Chimpanzee,

and its bearing on the Evolution of Man," (by Professor Arthur Keith, M.D., LL.D.), with other most interesting matter.

THAT the most interesting and valuable collection of birds, with a few animals, that have ever been seen in this country arrived last week on the "Avon" from South America. They were specially collected by Mr. Walter Goodfellow on the account of Mr. E. J. Brooke. The following animals arrived :—1 Kinkajou, 1 Ocelot, 1 Tayra, 1 Tree Porcupine, 1 Armadillo, 1 Squirrel Monkey, 2 Negro Marmosets, 4 Squirrels, with some 250 Tanagers and other birds. It is indeed a most remarkable collection, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. Goodfellow. To attempt to give a full account of this collection is impossible at present, there being so many specimens new to science. They are indeed well worth a visit.

THAT Mr. E. A. Pratt has brought home and deposited in the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, 11 Wilson's Bird of Paradise (Schlegelia Wilsons) this species being only found in the Papuan Islands. It is a small bird about the size of a thrush with remarkable colouring.

THAT during last week the Clifton Zoological Gardens had a happy surprise in the arrival from West Africa of a Chimpanzee. She is very fine for her age, being a little under one year old and very docile. She has had as a companion a charming, half-grown moustache monkey. Both of these very attractive specimens have been obtained direct from abroad, and presented by Mr. Mervyn King, who, by the way, is one of the oldest members of the committee and a true supporter of the society. The Chimpanzee is in splendid condition, having had every care and attention during the voyage. She is bound to prove a great attraction to all visitors, and will be found "at home," with her companion, in the specially constructed compartment in the bird house.

THAT the number of visitors to the Scottish Zoological Park, Edinburgh, last week was 14,477, making a total since the opening of 545,811.

THAT the arrivals in London have been some 40 Cape Finches, 20 Tanagers, 2 Coures, 2,000 Canaries, 2 Triangular Spotted Pigeons, 6 Monkeys, 400 Budgerigars, etc., etc.

THAT the arrivals in Liverpool have been 1 small Chimpanzee, 6 Coati-mondis, 1 Armadillo, 1 Drill Baboon, 6 Grey Parrots, with a few Monkeys.

THAT general stock is very scarce. Ordinary monkeys and birds are commanding very high prices, the various duplicates advertised for sale are eagerly acquired at absurd prices.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

The arrivals from abroad during the past month have been very small. Particulars are given in "General Notes." Several dealers are making collections in different parts of the World. One is on the West Coast of Africa; another is in Australia. There are a few animals on the way from South Africa.

To arrive from East London in 14 day:—
 1 Pair Blessboks in fine condition
 1 South African Wattled Crane } Price on application.

20 Canadian Black White Skunks each 80/6
 These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain, and will not be sold less than 80/6 each.

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

3	Heloderma suspectum	...	...	...	each	40/6
3	Stink-pot Terrapins ...	...	...	...	"	12/6
1	Texas Terrapin	...	...	...		12/6
2	American Green Tree Frogs	...	...	...	"	5/6
1	" Alligator, $\frac{3}{4}$ feet	...	...	...		70/6
2	" King Snakes	...	...	...	"	25/6
1	" Mocassin Snakes	...	...	...	"	25/6
1	" Chicken Snake	...	...	...	"	25/6
1	" Hognosed Snake	...	...	...	"	25/6

2	good sized Armadillo	...	...	...	70/6
2	" Raccoons	...	...	each	50/6
2	Tame Monkeys, suitable for Mascots, either on sea or land	...	...	...	60/8
1	Spinx Baboon—collar and chain	...	...	...	100/6
1	Capucin Ringtail—tame	...	...	...	50/6
2	Kangaroos	...	...	each	£8
1	Russian Bear, perfectly tame, on Collar and Chain	...	...	...	£12
2	Foxes, adult, 1 Cub	...	...	lot for	100/-
	Australian Dingoes, dog, bitch and pup...	...	...	lot for	80/-
	Chameleons, arriving direct from Morocco	...	...	each	7/8
	Jerboas, " " Egypt	...	...	each	7/8

These are harmless, interesting pets.

Guinea Pigs 1/6 to 2/- each, 50 for 60/-

Roller Cock Canaries, just commencing to sing ... each 6/6
 „ Hen „ two beautiful birds, in wicker
 cage ... 3/-; 14, in 7 cages, 18/-

2	Polar Bear Cubs	...	...	each	£40
8	Cape Blackheads, or Alario Finches	...	...	...	10/6
12	" Singing Finches, extra large	...	...	...	10/6
18	" Rufous backed Mannakias	...	...	...	8/6
1	" Hooded Weaver, in full colour	...	...	...	15/6
1	" Napoleon Weaver	...	...	...	15/6
200	Budgerigars, adults, very fine for breeding	...	pair	5/6	
	Hens, 4/-; Cocks, 2/6 each.				
4	Blackheaded, or Copperheaded, Tanagers	...	each	40/8	
1	Blue Tanager, very fine	...	...	...	40/8
1	Archbishop Tanager, deep color	...	...	...	40/8
1	Yellow winged Sugar Bird, fine	...	...	...	25/6
1	Blue Sugar Bird, medium condition	...	...	...	25/6
2	Himalayan Tits, seldom imported	...	...	...	25/6
1	Golden Oriole, hen	...	...	...	25/6
1	Sallees Amazon	...	...	...	30/8
1	Blue and Buff Macaw, talking, with good serviceable stand	...	...	for	£6
1	Red Blue Macaw, very fine	...	...	...	24/-
3	Orange-flanked Parakeets, all tame, perch on finger, great pets	...	each	40/8	
1	Grey cheeked Conure, actually talking	...	...	...	40/8
1	Blueheaded Conure, very fine	...	...	...	30/8
1	Half Moon Conure, tame	...	...	...	15/6
1	African Ostrich, Rheas	...	...	...	18/6
5	Indian Purple So. Birds	...	Cocks, 60/6; Hens, 60/6	...	15/6
2	Impeyan Pheasants, last year's birds, supposed females, very fine condition	...	each	£7 10/-	
2	Hen Black-winged Japanese Peafowl	...	each	40/8	
6	Carolina Ducks	drake 15/6 duck 20/6	pair	30/8	
4	Common Wood Pigeons (6 months in stock)	...	each	10/8	
6	Jungle Fowls	cocks 10/6 hens 12/6	pair	20/8	
4	Silver Pheasants	" 12/8 " 16/8	"	25/6	
6	Golden "	" 16/8 " 20 6	"	30/8	
2	Amherst "	" 20/6 " 25/8	"	40/8	
6	Swinhoe "	" 30/6 " 40/8	"	65/8	
	Cormorants, feed from hand	...	each	12/6	
	Herons, fine condition	...	...	...	12/6
	Grey Parrot, quite tame, splendid talker	...	"	£10	
	" " ordinary	...	"	£7	
	" " "	...	"	£3	
2	pairs Chilo Widgeon, rare	...	pair	50/8	
2	" African Triangular Spotted Pigeons	...	"	40/8	

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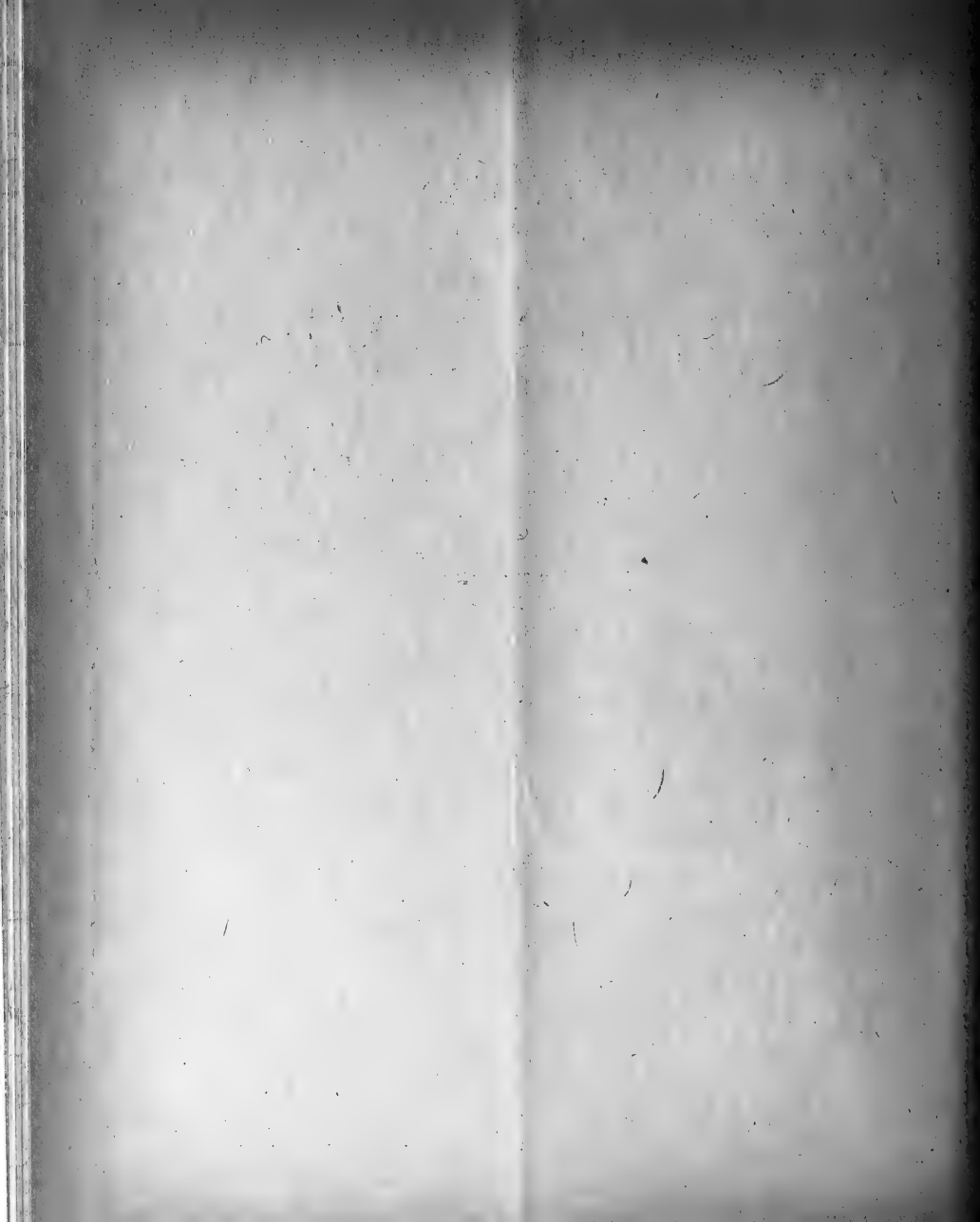
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* * * *

The following Articles will appear from time to time as opportunity occurs:—

"How I became a Naturalist."

"Why I went to the Congo."

"My Second Visit to the Congo."

"Gorilla Dealing—Alive and Dead."

"A true account of the origination of the Wild Beast Business in Great Britain."

"The Peculiarities of this Unique Business."

"My Visit to South Africa."

"The Advent of the Boxing Kangaroo and the Wrestling Lion."

"Concerning 'Peter,' one of the most famous Chimpanzees of the Age; also on the training of Chimpanzees in general."

"The Expedition to Dyers Islands, Cape of Good Hope, resulting in the capture of 125 Penguins and 12 Cape Sea Lions."

"Ivory Buying in the French Congo."

"How I attempted to corner the Monkey Market thirty years ago, and lamentably failed."

"An impression of the Zoological Gardens at Regents Park, Dublin, Bristol, Edinburgh, Halifax and Manchester."

* * * *

"Le Chenil et L'Echo de L'Elevage, Journal du Jardin Zoologique D'Acclimation de Paris, au Bois de Boulogne," has the following interesting notice in the 30th September issue:—

"Le Ménagerie Magazine de Hamlyn publie une curieuse rencontre qu'un de ses correspondants a fait d'un tueur de tigres dans les Indes.

"Le 5e livraison de ce Magazine que Hamlyn vient de lancer avec tant de succès contient d'autres nouvelles qui pour n'être pas aussi sen-

sationnelles que l'aventure que nous venons de rapporter n'en sont pas moins intéressantes. Mme. Abreu, de la Havane fait part de la naissance d'un jeune Chimpanzé. C'est avec la naissance d'un jeune Gorille qui eut lieu il y a deux ans au Jardin d'Acclimation le seul cas où les grands singes antropomorphes aient mis bas en captivité."



WILD BOAR SHOOTING.

By WALTER WINANS.

I have shot wild boar in two countries, Belgium and Germany. In the former country small terriers are employed—very few boar-hounds—as the latter try to run in too much and get killed, also they bustle the boar too much, any fast big dog has the same failing, a hound especially, once on the line of boar will run them off into the neighbour's shoot.

The great point is to drive boar to the guns, the dogs going with the beaters, to work through thickets too dense for the beaters to beat thoroughly.

The guns are posted, most in front of towards where the beaters are driving, but also some guns at the sides, or even, if there are enough guns, one or two behind.

These last sometimes get the best chance, the largest boar especially those which have been shot at and missed in former drives, are very shy of coming forward.

They work up close to the edge of the wood, get a whiff of the wind, or a sight of a man and break back.

The great thing is to drive the boar slowly and not off the ground, so that they stop in the next thicket, if not shot and can be driven out of that later.

A big or fast dog clears not only that wood but woods for miles round and frightens the boar so much they leave the neighbourhood.

A small yapping dog, plucky enough to hold a boar at bay when wounded, but which the boar can easily distance by galloping, the dog coming back at once as soon as he has chased the boar out of the particular wood being driven, is what is wanted.

The Belgians find this in terriers, the Germans in dachshunde.

I used, when shooting in Belgium, to go to the various Dogs Homes in London and buy dogs sent there to be destroyed for biting people, or general viciousness; the best dog for boar I ever had was one condemned to death for biting a butcher's boy—I just got there in time to save

him being chloriformed. He was afraid of nothing, and would hunt till he dropped.

The dachshund is the best dog in my opinion of all, as he is so slow and small the boar are not inclined to hurry; he has a wonderful nose and perseverance in hunting a wounded boar, and he is not afraid to tackle the boar.

I know of one small dachshund who tackled one of the litter of an old sow; the sow turned on him and he seized her by the nose. When the keeper came up the dog was still hanging on to the sow's nose, although she had ripped him open and his entrails were hanging out.

The country where boar are shot is very dense woods, with narrow rides cut in them, and occasional more open spot; a country utterly unridable, it being also generally deep in snow during the boar shooting time.

The difficulty is to break the dogs of running riot, i.e., hares, roe deer and foxes.

The shooting is done with rifles, snap shooting at the head and shoulders of boar going at top speed, taking care not to shoot sows or too young boar.

The style of rize shooting, lying down and aiming at a stationary bull's eye, is useless is boar shooting, though it may sometimes be useful in deer-stalking.

A good rabbit shot, with a shot gun, will do better even if he has never handled a rifle before, than the man who can make the highest possible score with a rifle lying down, but has never practised at moving objects.

Note on the present state of the Live Foreign Animal Market in Europe.

By G. DE SOUTHOFF.

(Translated from the *Bulletin of the French National Acclimatization Society*, July, 1915, by F. Finn.)

The sale of living foreign animals is a fairly lucrative and very interesting trade. Unfortunately it is not yet organised in France, and a good number of naturalists and acclimatizers have some difficulty in obtaining the specimens they want, even by offering to pay a high price for them. As may have been noted on several occasions in this Bulletin, this trade is almost entirely in the hands of England and Germany. We propose to take a broad survey of it, and pass its present conditions in review, hoping that the acquaintance with these will encourage and facilitate, among the dealers of the allied countries, the development of this by no means insignificant branch of trade, to their own advantage and that of their customers.

In Germany dealers in live foreign animals are very numerous. The general idea is that Hagenbeck, of Stellingen, near Hamburg, is the most important, and to a certain extent this is true. Hagenbeck is the largest of best-known dealers in savage animals; but others, like Ruhe, of Alfeld, who has a branch at New York, August Fockelmann and Kuntzschman, of Hamburg, Dorenburg, of Halle, and many others, sell wild animals, and their importations of small mammals in particular, are quite numerous as well. When old Karl Hagenbeck was alive, he maintained the supremacy of his business, and gave it what the modern Teuton dealers like to call an "American" extensiveness. He even had attached to his establishment a naturalist commissioned to make a scientific study of the animals he received. But his sons have different ideas of their trade, more practical perhaps, and certainly more remunerative. Twenty years ago the bird market had reached its highest position, thanks to the bird-trade which Hagenbeck's sister carried on at Hamburg, and which resulted, we may as well admit, in many very interesting importations. At the present moment, there are at Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig, Ulm, etc., wholesale bird dealers doing a large trade at very reasonable prices. At Hamburg and Altona, too, there arrive huge quantities of living fish and other aquarium animals, by the sale of which numerous dealers carry on business. These used to import new species every year, mostly from tropical Asia and America, some of which were very rare.

As to the trade in Reptiles and Batrachians, from Pythons to small Lizards, and from giant Salamanders (*Megalobatrachus*) to foreign Tree-frogs (*Hyla*), it was almost the monopoly of the German and Austrian dealers. These were to be counted by tens, and were very well found, sending out to their patrons very complete price-lists, fortified with Latin names. The most important are Scholze and Poetsche, of Berlin, whose premises occupy two floors of a building, with a lift, and whose up-to-date catalogue contains photographs which many works on herpetology would envy. These houses deal more particularly in foreign Reptiles and Batrachians, but also in European species, at incredibly low prices. Some used, in addition to their usual trade, to deal in Insects and other Invertebrates, and supplied at low rates Orthoptera, Coleoptera, Myriapods, Arachnids, Gastropods, etc., from hot climates.

In England, where the love of living animals is so wide-spread, from young Miss's pet to the rich Lord's menagerie or zoological garden, the animal trade has always flourished exceedingly. The ancient renown of Cross, of Liverpool, perhaps fairly surpasses Hagenbeck's. I may mention also, in London, the Jamrach's, and J. D. Hamlyn, the greatest importer of Monkeys in Europe.

The trade in birds is one of the best-developed among our friends across the Channel, and one only needs to glance at the contents of the "Avicultural Magazine," or of the popular weekly "Cage Birds," to be convinced of this. Not only do the English import the rarest of birds through their dealers, but enlightened amateurs do not hesitate to undertake very long voyages to procure them, or to commission competent people to seek the tenants of their aviaries in their native countries. Amateurs of foreign Mammals are equally common, and the "Amateur Menagerie Club" has been founded with the particular idea of writing these. We may congratulate ourselves on establishing the fact that England imports as many animals as the enemy, and even more, which gives us the advantage, meanwhile, of allowing us to supply ourselves from her.

France, which in past centuries, was at the head of the countries which imported the feathered and furred denizens of foreign lands, is now, unfortunately, no more in the same rank. The animal dealers of Marseilles, Bordeaux and Havre, are few, and have in many cases been disheartened by German competition. Nevertheless, during these last few years, there have been some interesting importations into Havre, among which I may mention great quantities of aquarium fish—not very rare, it is true—and some wild animals, such as Brazilian Tiger-cats (*Felis mitis*), Russian Bears (*Ursus arctos*), etc. But on the whole the arrivals are becoming less numerous. This is a gap which wants filling up, for it is in France that the Italian and Spanish bird dealers buy their stock, the ports of Genoa and Barcelona only importing very little, and the language being a difficulty between them and the German dealers. Nevertheless, this state of things was about to change just before the war, for the bird dealers from beyond the Rhine were beginning to send to Italy and Spain price-lists in the language of those countries.

In this survey we have only noticed the German firms to show how strong and well-established was their position in the market in question. It goes without saying that the war will alter all this, but we ought, from now onwards, to look at what must be done so that our patrons may leave them after peace is concluded, and only deal with our own country's dealers. The Germans keep a tight hold on their trade. Here is a case in point. Recently one might have read how the British Consuls in Holland were instructed by their Government to make quite sure that the Canaries exported to England from that country were stock raised by Dutch breeders and were not imported from Germany for the purpose of re-exportation! This seems a trifle at first sight, but our enemies ought not to pocket our money, and besides, the imports of Canaries from Holland

into the United Kingdom amount to the value of about 3,000 francs a week, in spite of the war and the submarines' blockade.

Which are the animals which constitute the main support of the trade we are considering? In the main, Vertebrates generally, some groups excepted, and, among the Invertebrates, Insects and some others of the lower animals of land and water, so interesting to observe in captivity. Of these last, we may recall those which are most often on sale with the German firms:—Sea-Anemones (*Actiniae*), Star-fish (*Asteriae*), Sea-urchins (*Echinidae*), Lymnaeae and Planorbes, among the inhabitants of the sea or of fresh-water; tropical Millepedes and Snails, among the land forms.

(To be continued.)

PATAGONIAN CAVIES.

By PIERRE AMEDEC PICHOT.

The importation and acclimatization of foreign animals in our country may have different objects in view. They may supply a new staple of food stuff as game or domestic inmates of the homestead, or be simply ornamental. The Patagonian Cavy, the giant Guinea Pig of the South American pampas (average weight 18 lbs.), answers to several of these requisites. They were first practically introduced in France in 1884 by a well-known Dutchman, correspondent of the Zoological Society in London, Joseph Cornely, who resided at Tours, and who kept a very large collection of animals and birds. He was a long time before securing a reliable breeding pair, and now they are bred successfully by several fanciers who have introduced them in their parks.

I purchased a pair in 1891 from the Acclimatization Gardens, and they have been doing remarkably well in a small park of a few acres in which they were let loose. I have had, at times, as many as fifteen couples making a very showy display on the lawns on which they graze in little herds of six or seven individuals. Though keeping together in numbers, they generally associate by pairs, and the male is very jealous of any intrusion on his family affairs. Chasing any suspected rival, he can inflict deep gashes with his sharp incisor teeth if he catches him. Then they have another nasty mode of defence when turning their back on the intruder they can squirt their urine at two or three yards distance in the face of their aggressor.

The young are born fully developed like some other allied rodents: guinea pigs, capybaras and agoutis, and a few minutes after birth they are able to stand and to scamper about, but they want

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burrow to which they return after their everyday's constitutional walks or as soon as some unusual noise or unaccustomed figure startles them, and there they live until nearly half grown, when they associate with the rest of the herd.

At my place, the Patagonian Cavies have adopted the one and same burrow at the foot of a larch on the lawn for all their nursery purposes, and it is often occupied by several litters of different sizes. As this general nursery is just in front of my study windows, I have had opportunities for observing many interesting particulars of the animals' intimate life. On one occasion, a female, whose young had been still-born, took to tending the young of another couple, and acted as nurse,



sheltering in a burrow which the parents have only just roughly began to excavate in some dry soil and which the youngsters set immediately to sink deeper and to accommodate to their liking. The amount of earth which they draw out is quite marvellous, and I have never seen the parents give any help nor even enter the burrow, though I hear they do in some other places. At suckling hours male and female come to the entrance and, calling their young by a sort of low grunt, they look the very image of "Patience sitting on a monument," until the young condescend to come out and have their repast. The little cavies continue in the

but after a few days of peaceful community, wanting to have them all to her self, she prevailed on the poor innocents to follow her at the far end of the park where she hid them under a stack of fagots. The parents, on their return home, not finding their young answering to their call, were out of sorts, and began exploring the grounds to seek them. When after several hours' search they found the truants, they rapidly sent them home with a vengeance and administered such a thrashing to the unfaithful nurse that she no longer dared to come to the burrow in the day time, but, by moonlight, she again tried to entice

her lost pupils from their home. These, at first, came out to see who was calling, but they had no doubt received instructions and refused to follow the discharged maid.

Another time, when the gardener was carrying off a dead Patagonian to have it buried, all the others followed the man in a single file, and sitting in a row around the grave, took as much concern in the operation as Hamlet with the sexton's digging in the churchyard, after what, cutting a caper in the air so much as to say: "Well, our own time is not come yet after all!" they dispersed and resumed their daily pursuits.

The Patagonian Cavies have generally two young at a birth, sometimes three, seldom only one. The period of gestation is three months. They are very hardy and keep continually in the open at all seasons. Be the weather ever so harsh, they seldom make use of the shelters which are provided for them. They have got to be very tame, and flock round the keeper from all parts when they hear his call to get fit-bits in the way of bread. In winter time, they are supplied with some oats and roots; in autumn they relish fallen fruit which they pick up under the trees in the orchard, but they feed principally upon grass and cause very little damage to trees and bushes, though I take care that the flower-beds should be surrounded by a low netting in case they might be tempted to offer a nose-gate to their sweetheart.

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

LECTURE AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE
OF SURGEONS.

By PROFESSOR ARTHUR KEITH, M.D.,
LL.D., F.R.C.S.

The Lecturer exhibited a human skeleton and skeletons of male and female gorilla, chimpanzee and monkeys. In the previous lectures he said he had shown that there were two quite distinct types of men—modern man and Neanderthal man. He had no doubt they both came from a common stock, but when they came out of that stock was the problem before them. As they had not yet found half-human forms as fossils it was necessary to study those animals which were most like to man and see if they would throw any light on the problem of the date of man's origin. There could be absolutely no doubt as to which the nearest allies of man were. Pointing to the skeletons the lecturer said it was an accident that

a door came between the human skeleton and the gorilla. But there was a considerable difference. In the young the resemblance was closer. There was also closer resemblance between the females than between the males of the gorilla and man. The chimpanzee came next and the difference between the male and female in this case was less than that of the gorilla. Then the orang. Those were all the living animal forms they had got to represent man's nearest allies—the gorilla and chimpanzee in Africa and the orangs in Borneo and Sumatra. A map was put on the screen showing the geographical distribution of these animals. The reason for bringing the map before them, said the lecturer, was because the problem which faced them was this: In ancient Europe there were two distinct types of man—Neanderthal man and modern man, and the thesis he was going to maintain that afternoon was to show that they had in the African anthropoids a similar kind of differentiation. Between the gorilla and the chimpanzee they had not only the same degree of difference, but the same kind of difference as between the Neanderthal man and the modern type of man. The diagram which showed the geographical distribution of these animals in the world to-day illustrated how limited that distribution was. North and South of the Congo was the area of the distribution of the gorilla. Although a census had not been taken, if he said there were 10,000 gorillas he did not think he would over-estimate the number. The chimpanzee occupied a much larger area in the great equatorial forest zone. That fact brought home to them what the home of the chimpanzee was. It lived among trees. The gorilla represented the Neanderthal man and the chimpanzee represented modern man. There were a number of varieties, nations or races of chimpanzees just as of modern man—the living races of man. The racial differences in the human crania were so slight that they did not recognise the race easily from an examination confined to skulls only. That was the position they were in with regard to the chimpanzees, but he thought there were four, or there might be, five kinds.

The next diagram was a baby gorilla, and the lecturer pointed out the features which differentiated the gorilla from the chimpanzee. The gorilla had huge wings to his nose and the characteristic point was that they went right down to the lips; there was no sharp line running cross-wise between nose and lip. The alæ of the nose were carried down to the lip. Then the ear was small and the eyes black in the gorilla. In the chimpanzee the alæ were quite small. A sharp line always separates the nose of the chimpanzee from the upper lip. The ear is of a different type. Yet both gorilla and chimpanzee ear-types they saw in men. The chimpanzee never got quite black all over. In psychology the chimpanzee

was different from the gorilla. He was playful even when he got old. That was a fact they had never quite appreciated, and the change in this respect was as great in anthropoids as in the human race.

Another picture of a chimpanzee showed a different type of animal. Some people thought it was a gorilla, but the lines under the nose and the ears distinguished it. While the chimpanzee and the gorilla were different animals, the differences were not great and the degree of difference between them represented an interesting study in evolution. Was it not possible that the chimpanzee might be transformed into the human type? The lecturer pointed to the forearm of an adult chimpanzee and indicated all that was left of the tendon leading to the thumb, pointing out that it was impossible for such an animal to regain the flexibility of the thumb. Therefore it was impossible for an animal like that to gain the human condition. That fact was not new; it was known to Huxley. Describing some of the characteristics of the gorilla and the chimpanzee, the lecturer drew a parallel between the extinct Neanderthal man and the chimpanzee.

The next diagram showed differences in the size of the brain. As far as size was concerned they could not draw a sharp line between the gorilla and the chimpanzee. They knew the brain of Neanderthal man was very big. The gorilla brain was bigger than the chimpanzee. The arm centres of the brain were big, and the centres for the lower extremities showed an equal degree of differentiation. The mapping out of the cortex would make it possible to compare the human and anthropoid brains with a greater degree of precision. There was a close resemblance in the motor areas of the gorilla and the chimpanzee, but there was slight differences in detail. Point for point the two animals were almost alike, and yet he thought in nine times out of ten he could tell a gorilla brain from that of a chimpanzee. Nature had not yet got those two forms clearly separately from each other. The Island of Reil was completely cut off in the gorilla's brain.

The lecturer proceeded to show the differences in the lower jaws of the gorilla and the chimpanzee. The difference in mass was enormous. The gorilla had enormous muscular power and the chimpanzee small. The chief difference was in the teeth. The difference between the gorilla and the chimpanzee in the matter of teeth was simply enormous. They had difficulties in the matter of distinguishing brains, but in the teeth there was no difficulty. With the Neanderthal man it was the same; they could tell him by his teeth. So they could the gorilla. He did not say there was any direct relationship, but he was directing attention to the physiological resemblance.

There were the same differences between the modern man and the Neanderthal man as between the gorilla and the chimpanzee.

Pictures of various palates indicated enormous difference between the chimpanzee palate and that of the gorilla. The human palate was the same width, but much shorter. Dealing with the powers of mastication, the lecturer pointed out that the canine teeth are long in the gorilla. In the chimpanzee they were not so long. The lecturer drew attention to the difference in the shape of the teeth and of their cusps. In the gorilla they were prismatic; in the chimpanzee rounded with a tendency to go out in a feathery pattern. In the human type the cusps were rounded.

The lecturer produced the skull of a boy. One side of the face had grown at a great rate, the muscles of mastication on the same side were over-grown. The other side had grown at the normal rate. The teeth in the adnormal side had outgrown the normal side. The teeth were formed three months before birth. Here was Nature doing an experiment. She was producing gorilla teeth on one side and the teeth of the chimpanzee on the other. If we knew how that was done we should have a solution of the problem between the gorilla teeth and the chimpanzee. Biologists had a great deal to learn from those experiments. They had no idea how the differences on the two sides in the boy's skull were produced.

A diagram of a baby gorilla skull inside an adult skull was shown to illustrate the great transformation that took place during growth. These changes were all correlated with mastication, and they took place between the third and the thirtieth year. The gorilla's skull had a great crest; the chimpanzee had not. In the chimpanzee the muscle of mastication stopped short of forming a great crest like that on a fireman's helmet. The point that interested the lecturer was that the chimpanzee represented an arrested stage in the gorilla. It gave a clue as to how evolution might work. He did not think the difference between the skull of that gorilla and that chimpanzee was essentially greater than between the Neanderthal man and modern man.

Dealing with the growth of the face, the lecturer pointed out that the gorilla's face was longer than the chimpanzee's. Man had a shorter face than the chimpanzee. The greatest difference between the chimpanzee and the gorilla lay in the apparatus of mastication, the size of the muscles of mastication, and the teeth. Smaller points were very difficult to define. In the skull of the chimpanzee the nasal bones were small. In the gorilla they were wide and went below the margin of the orbit. There was the same difference between Neanderthal man and modern man.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT I herewith tender my thanks to Professor Arthur Keith, M.D., LL.D., for permission to publish a lecture delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields: "A Study in the Evolution of the Gorilla and Chimpanzee, and its bearing on the Evolution of Man"; also to Mr. Robt. Cushman Murphy, Central Museum, New York, for permission to quote from his very interesting bulletin on "The Penguins of South Georgia"; to Mr. Walter Winans and Monsieur Pichot for their well-informed articles.

THAT many articles are crowded out of this number, all of which will appear in due course.

THAT Keeper Pinder, who was wounded so badly that he has been discharged from the Army, is now back at the Zoo doing light work. Forty keepers are serving in the Forces.

THAT the celebrated Pleasure Fair will not be held at Hull this year. There has always been a vast aggregation of menageries and shows at this old-time Fair, constituting one of the sights of the Show World.

THAT there has been large arrivals of Peach-faced Love-birds lately. They can now be obtained at very reasonable prices.

THAT a very rare specimen of the Hawk-headed Parrot arrived in Liverpool, and was acquired by a local dealer.

THAT large numbers of Amazons and Conures are arriving in Liverpool commanding a ready sale.

THAT the arrivals of Chimpanzees and African Monkeys are few and far between. They now fetch high prices.

THAT six Rhesus Monkeys arrived in the Port of London during the last six weeks. Indian Monkeys are exceedingly scarce.

THAT the s.s. "Huntsman," from Calcutta, arrived on October 1st. One Entellus Monkey, consigned to W. J. Henning, and the following birds to Lady Rothschild and Mr. Ezra: 14 various Darjeeling Sun-birds, 4 ordinary Sun-birds, 1 Ring-neck Parrakeet, 2 Sibras, 1 unknown Pigeon, 2 Fly Catchers, with others.

THAT a valuable consignment of rare South American birds arrived on s.s. "Samplan," via New York, and were deposited at the Zoo.

THAT the s.s. "Llandovery Castle" arrived from Cape Town on Saturday, 9th inst., with 1 pair Blessboks, 4 Meercats, 1 Cape Crane, 2 Caracals, 3 Porcupines, 2 Rock Rabbits, 1 Spotted Cat, and several Baboons.

THAT 100 pairs of Senegal mixed birds, with a few Jerboas arrived via Paris.

THAT very few Roller Canaries are arriving from Rotterdam. The supply seems likely to be exhausted by the end of this year.

THAT the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, have received some Siamese Fighting Fish.

THAT at the Zoo the other day I was struck with the great care that is being taken of the regimental pets housed there during the war. The Canadians have left four bears which were all captured as cubs in Canada, and among other regimental pets the Zoo is glad to have acquired even temporarily are four black bucks, or Indian antelopes, belonging to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

THAT one of the probable results of this unexampled war is the disappearance from the surface of the earth of one of the most interesting species we possess. In the Lithuanian forests there existed before the war a few carefully-protected herds of the European bison, the last survivors of those which, in prehistoric times, wandered in immense numbers over all Europe. They have been steadily disappearing before the advance of the human population, and if the Russian authorities had not taken measures to preserve them they would probably have been extinct ere now. These huge creatures are plainly near relations of the American bison, also threatened with extinction, and the resemblance between the two species is very striking. It is quite likely that the few specimens possessed by our own Zoo will be the last that human eyes will look upon, for the fiercest of the Eastern fighting has taken place in the habitat of these animals. A bison has a poor chance when placed between two contending modern armies, and we have very little doubt that the herds have already been slaughtered. Unless a few have by some miracle escaped none will ever see a wild European bison again.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

The arrivals from abroad during the past month have been very small. Particulars are given in "General Notes." Several dealers are making collections in different parts of the World. One is on the West Coast of Africa; another is in Australia. There are a few animals on the way from South Africa.

Direct from South Africa:—

pair adult Blessboks (Damaliscus albifrons), in sound, healthy condition, first direct importation for years. Very low price	£50
2 Cape Hyrax, Rock Rabbits (Hyrax capensis)	for £5
2 Cape Meercats (Suricata tetradytyle)	£5
1 Cape Crested Porcupine, adult (Hystrix cristata)	£7
3 Cape Chacma Baboons (Cynocephalus porciarius)	each £10
1 Cape Crow Crane (Balearica pavonia), splendid specimen	£12

1 Feline Douroucouli, Brazil (Nyctipithecus vociferans)	£2
1 Indian Rhinoceros	each 50/-
1 Sooty Mangabey (Cercopithecus fuliginosus)	60/-
2 American Raccoons (Procyon lotor), adult	60/-
2 Foxes, adult, 1 Cub	lot for 100/-
1 Australian Dingoes, dog, bitch and pup...	lot for 80/-
1 Chameleons, arriving direct from Morocco	each 7/6
1 Serpents, " " " " " Egypt	7/6

These are harmless, interesting pets.

Guinea Pigs	1/6 to 2/- each, 50 for 60/-
1 Canadian Black White Skunks (Mephitis mephitis)	each 80/6

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain, and will not be sold less than 80/6 each.

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

1 Heloderma suspectum	each 40/6
3 Blunk-pot Terrapins	12/6
1 Texas Terrapine	12/6
2 American Green Tree Frogs	5/6
1 Alligator, 3 1/2 feet	70/6
1 King Snakes	25/6
1 Moccasin Snakes	25/6
1 Chicken Snake	25/6
1 Hog-nosed Snake	25/6
1 Indian Python	80/6

North American Grey Squirrels (Sciurus cinereus). A few of these interesting pets expected. Prices on application.

ROLLER CANARIES, Season commencing.

Cocks, 1 class	7/6 each, 7 for 42/6
" " " " " " " "	6/6 " 7 " 35/6
Hens, two beautiful birds, in wicker cage, 3/-	14, in 7 cages, 18/-
1 large Black-backed Gull	10/6
2 Cormorants, feed from hand	each 12/6
1 Herons, fine condition	12/6
2 pairs Chiloewigon	pair 50/8

2 pairs Redcrested Pochards	pair 50/8
1 " Gadwall	25/6
1 " Carolina	25/6
2 Hen Blackwinged Japanese Peafowl	each 40/6
7 White Swans, females	25/-, males 20/-
6 Jungle Fowls	cocks 10/6 hens 12/6 pair 20/6
4 Silver Pheasants	12/6 16/8 25/6
6 Golden	16/6 20/8 30/6
2 Amherst	20/6 25/6 40/6
6 Swinhoe	30/6 40/8 85/6
4 Reeves	25/8 30/6 50/6

2 Impeyan Pheasants, last year's birds, supposed females, very fine condition	each £7 10/-
2 Indian Sarus Cranes (Grus antigone), adults	each £10
1 Rhea, adult, very fine	£10
2 pairs African Triangular Spotted Pigeons	pair 40/6
60 Dufferagers, adults, very fine for breeding	
Hens, 4/-; Cocks, 2/6 each, pair 5/6	10 pairs 45/6
Grey Parrot, quite tame, splendid talker	£10

1 " " " " " " " "	£7
1 " " " " " " " "	£3
3 Indian green Parakeets	each 10/6
2 Alario Finches	10/6
1 Indian Mud Mynah, tame	15/6
2 Himalayan Tits, seldom imported	each 25/6
1 Golden Oriole, hen	25/6
1 Saltee Amazon	30/6
1 Blue and Buff Macaw, talking, with good serviceable stand	for £8
1 Red Blue Macaw, very fine	£4
3 Orange-banded Parakeets, all tame, perch on finger, great pets	each 40/6
1 Grey checked Conure, actually talking	40/6
1 Blue-headed Conure, very fine	30/6
1 Half Moon Conure, tame	15/6
5 Indian Purple Sun Birds	Cocks, 60/6; Hens, 60/6

LATE ARRIVALS.

8 Hardwicke's Mastigue (Uromastix hardwickii)	each 10/6
10 pairs longtailed Paradise Whydahs, very fine color and condition	pair 15/6
1 pair Peachfaced Lovebirds	for 55/6
1 tame Capachin Monkey	£3
14 Indian Mongooses, fine specimens, celebrated for rats and all vermin	each 25/6
Some 20 Monkeys in stock, ranging from 50/- to £10 each.	

Particulars on application.

1 Vulturine Guinea Fowl, tame	50/6
2 Laughing Jackasses, tame	each 80/6
2 German Peacock Pheasants	60/6
1 Coropsis Goose	50/6
1 pair tame bred Gadwall	25/6
1 Australian Opossum	25/6
1 Cape Spotted Cat, rare	50/6

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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 7.—Vol. 1.

Price Sixpence.

CONTENTS.

I am giving up my unique collection of Birds.

Most of them are true pairs. Many have reared young. Most of them have nested. In some cases I cannot absolutely guarantee the sexes. All are in faultless condition, unless otherwise stated, and thoroughly acclimatised. Many are aviary bred. Birds cannot be sent on approval, and in all cases preference will be given to those who send money or deposit. Offers will be considered if reasonable, but I cannot undertake a lengthy correspondence.

PARRAKEETS, ETC.

	£	s.	d.
1 pair Red-collared Loriekeets	5	5	0
1 pair Red-faced Lovebirds, best ever seen	2	15	0
1 cock ditto	1	0	0
1 pair Plumheads (cock with defective eye)	4	0	0
1 cock, in perfect health	2	0	0
1 pair Ringnecks (Indian)	1	0	0
1 cock Malabar, a gem of the first water	5	5	0
1 pair Pennants	4	15	0
1 cock Moustache	15	0	0
1 true pair Speckled Conures (C. Euops)	3	3	0
1 Mealy Rosella	2	17	6
Hen Canary-wing, mated to cock All-green	1	10	0
1 pair Rosy-faced Lovebirds, reared young	4	10	0
1 pair Rosellas, prolific breeders, have reared 7 or 8 for years	4	4	0
Their 3 young	3	0	0
1 pair Catcus Conures	1	7	6
1 pair young ditto	1	2	6
1 pair Black-cheeked Lovebirds	2	2	0
Their 3 young	2	5	0
1 pair Blue-winged Lovebirds, free breeders	1	12	6
Green Budgies, 4/- pair; 2 pairs 7/6; 3 pairs	10	0	0
Yellow Budgies, 5/- pair; 2 pairs 9/-; 3 pairs	11	6	0
Madagascar Lovebirds, a pair	7	6	0
Cockatiels, a pair	15	0	0
Reduction on a quantity.			
Hen Half-moon Conure, mated to cock Catcus Conure	1	7	6

SOFTBILLS, ETC.

True pair Golden-fronted Fruitsuckers, very tame	5	5	0
Zosterops Virens, parents	2	12	6
Young ditto, each	1	0	0
Purple Sugar Birds, hen 1st L. and P.O.S., cock 1 toe missing, a pair	5	10	0
Cock Yellow-winged ditto, but absolutely perfect	2	5	0
Silver-blue Tanager	1	2	6
Scarlet Tanagers, pair	3	3	0
Hen Spot-billed Toucanette, in cold aviary still	1	15	0
Pair White-winged Starlings, cock perfect, hen's primaries awry	1	10	0
Bearded Reedlings, in faultless condition, a pair	1	2	6
Nightingales, cock finger tame, follows like a dog, a pair	1	17	6

Blackcaps and Redstarts, been in aviary since Spring, a pair 15 0

HARDBILLS, ETC.

Melbas, a perfect pair, have nested	3	15	0
Black-faced Quail Finches, a pair	1	7	6
Hen Common ditto	12	6	0
2 pairs Hooded Siskins, one cock with short primaries, otherwise a gem, a pair £4 10s. and	4	0	0
2 pairs Parrot Finches, a pair	5	5	0
Diamond Doves, prolific breeders	1	10	0
1 pair Alarions	1	5	0
Odd hen, one foot missing	7	6	0
1 cock Violet-eared Waxbill	2	15	0
1 hen Dufrenoy's	1	0	0
1 cock Aurora	12	6	0
1 cock Sydney Waxbill	12	6	0
Long-tailed Grassfinches, pair	1	7	6
Masked ditto	1	7	6
2 Hybrid Masked x Long-tailed	1	10	0
1 cock White-throated Finch	7	6	0
1 cock Mexican Collared Finch	10	0	0
1 pair May's Buntings	1	7	6
1 cock ditto	15	0	0
1 pair Bib Finches	10	0	0
Zebra Finches, a pair	12	6	0
1 pair Masked Doves, in wonderful condition	1	0	0
Yellow Sparrows, a pair	12	6	0
Young birds, sex not guaranteed, each	5	0	0
Fire Finches, a pair	15	0	0
Bar-breasted ditto, a pair	1	17	6
Gouldian Finches, pair of Blackheads	2	5	0
Cock Red-headed ditto	1	5	0
Cock Black-headed ditto	1	2	6

These four birds have been in my aviary for 2 years.

Jackson's Whydahs, true pair, have nested	4	5	0
Cock Paradise ditto, in full colour	10	6	0
Green Cardinals, prolific breeders	2	17	6
Taha, Napoleon, and Hybrid Weavers, out of colour, 3/6 each; per dozen	1	10	0
Orange Bishops, one cock and several hens, out of colour, each	3	6	0
Black-cheeked Waxbills, 2 cocks and hen	6	10	0
Green Avadavats, a perfect pair	1	5	0
Lavender Finches, pair	1	7	6
Odd cock	12	6	0
Diamond Sparrows, a pair	1	17	6
Orange-breasted Waxbills, one extra-ordinarily brilliant pair	1	1	0
An ordinary pair	15	0	0
Orange-cheeked Waxbills, pair	8	6	0
Pink-cheeked Waxbills, pair	8	6	0
Pink-cheeked, mated to Orange-cheeked; these nested and laid fertile eggs	1	2	6
Blue-breasted Waxbills, a pair	1	8	6
White-headed Mannikins, guaranteed true pair, have nested	12	6	0
Chestnut-breasted Mannikins, sex not guaranteed, pair	1	5	0
Java Sparrows, Grey cock White hen	8	6	0
Ruficaudas, 2 pair, a pair	1	5	0
Grey Singing Finches, a pair	7	6	0
Green Singing Finches, a pair 10/6 and	8	6	0

DR. KEAYS, EAST HOATHLY, SUSSEX.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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PRICE SIXPENCE.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers,

September 15th to October 15th, 1915.

K. V. PAINTER, 3240 Fairmount Boulevard, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, U.S.A.

Professor ARTHUR KEITH, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

SUPERINTENDENT, Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta, India.

Mrs. L. FIELDER, 6, Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill.

Dr. VAN OORT, Museum, Leider, Holland.

Miss OWEN WILLIAMS, 11, Cambridge Road, Lee, S.E.

WILLSON'S, 37, New Oxford Street, W.C.

Sixty bona fide Subscribers in six months—May to October—is certainly something to be proud of, considering the Magazine was launched at the very worst possible time.

I have no Advisory Committee or Honorary Members to advocate the cause of the Magazine. It is an interesting Magazine which will supply a long-felt want amongst all lovers of the Animal and Bird creation.

Articles are on hand and are promised by the Leading Collectors and Dealers of the world. I am well aware the success of the Magazine has grievously disappointed many who should have been the first to lend a helping hand to a most laudable undertaking. Letters of encouragement are received weekly from all parts of the globe.

One serious mistake was made when the subscription was reduced from 10/- to 6/- per annum. In view of the increased cost of postage, the subscription will revert to its original figure—10/-—at the commencement of the Second Volume, five months hence. Only single copies can be supplied at 6d. per copy. All subscriptions sent in during the next five months will commence from No. 1. About 140 new subscribers are required to place the Magazine on a paying basis. I feel confident I shall secure them.

The subscription for No. 1 to 12 is 6/- per annum, post free, under cover. The monthly dis-

tribution to all parts of the world amounts to some 1,200 copies; this is with a view to obtain new Subscribers.

Advertisements are inserted at very reasonable rates.

If you have not already sent in your 6/- subscription, might I respectfully ask you to do so?

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

* * * *

The following Articles will appear from time to time as opportunity occurs:—

"How I became a Naturalist."

"Why I went to the Congo."

"My Second Visit to the Congo."

"Gorilla Dealing—Alive and Dead."

"A true account of the origination of the Wild Beast Business in Great Britain."

"The Peculiarities of this Unique Business."

"My Visit to South Africa."

"The Advent of the Boxing Kangaroo and the Wrestling Lion."

"Concerning 'Peter,' one of the most famous Chimpanzees of the Age; also on the training of Chimpanzees in general."

"The Expedition to Dyers Islands, Cape of Good Hope, resulting in the capture of 125 Penguins and 12 Cape Sea Lions."

"Ivory Buying in the French Congo."

"How I attempted to corner the Monkey Market thirty years ago, and lamentably failed."

"An impression of the Zoological Gardens at Regents Park, Dublin, Bristol, Edinburgh, Halifax and Manchester."

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Council met on the 6th November—Dr. O'Carroll, Vice-President, in the chair. Also present:—The Secretary (Professor G. H. Carpenter), the Treasurer (Dr. Cosgrave), W. E. Peebles, Dr. Gordon, Dr. R. F. Schaff, Dr. A. Ball, Professor A. F. Dixon, James Inglis, C. J.

MacCarthy, Professor Mettam, Professor Scott, L. E. Steele, H. F. Stephens, and Sir R. H. Woods.

The following gifts were reported:—Vegetables from Mr. Gibson Black, and horses for the carnivora from Messrs. A. W. Thwaites, Mrs. Malone, and Messrs. Walter Brown. Colonel Daniel, Commandant's House, Arbour Hill, and Major Tamworth were entered as Garden Subscribers. Visitors to the Gardens for the week, 1,071.

This being the first Saturday in November, the judging for the photographic medal offered by the Society for the best set of four pictures of animals taken in the Zoological Gardens by amateurs took place. A large number of exhibits were forwarded to the Committee, all of them possessing merit of varying degree. The set awarded the silver medal in the class open to all amateurs, irrespective of age, was sent in by "Semper" (Mr. Arthur MacCullum). Another excellent exhibit came very close, and it is hoped the competitor will succeed on some other occasion in carrying off the medal. In the junior class, which is limited to competitors under 18 years (the age of competitors being considered), the excellence of the exhibits deserved much praise. Miss Muriel H. A. Goodman (aged 14) is awarded a silver medal in the junior class, her pictures showing special merit, and the bronze medal falls to Master Jim FitzGibbon (aged 10 years and 6 months). The prize pictures will be on view during the next few weeks in the lion house. A lecture will be given on Thursday, 25th November, under the Society's auspices, by Mr. W. S. Green, C.B.



Note on the present state of the Live Foreign Animal Market in Europe.

By G. DE SOUTHOFF.

(Translated from the *Bulletin of the French National Acclimatization Society*, July, 1915, by F. Finn.)

(Continued from page 4, No. 6.)

The Mammals imported present a great diversity of form and size; from little Rodents of the size of a Mouse to Elephants. The laws restricting their export which are in force in certain colonies, laws which one can but approve, nevertheless, since their object is the protection of rare species, hinder some importations, which are only allowed by exceptional permission for zoological gardens. The delicacy of certain animals is a serious obstacle to their introduction to the European markets; thus, for instance, some Edentates and Insectivores and many American Monkeys are rarely offered for sale.

Setting aside the animals whose size puts them out of the question for most amateurs and many naturalists, we will only deal with others. We may mention as we go along, among those which are not as well known and appreciated as they might be either as curiosities or scientifically, many small Carnivores:—Wild-Cats such as *Felis mitis*, *Felis geoffroyi*; Caracals (*Felis Caracal*); Coatis (*Nasua*); Genets (*Genetta*); Marsupials—Phalangers (*Trichosurus*) and Kangaroos (*Macropus*); a number of Monkeys, from the common Macaques and Bonnets (*M. cynomolgus* and *sinicus*) to the elegant Mangabays (*Cercocebus*) and Guenous (*Cercopithecus*), and to the American kinds of which only three or four, the Capuleions (*Cebus*), Spider-Monkeys (*Ateles*) and of the various Marmosets (*Hapale*, *Fidas*) make their appearance in our ports, but which are among the commonest in the Liverpool and London markets.

Then, too, it is our English friends who import the most Ungulates, Ruminants, Carnivores, Monkeys, Lemurs, Marsupials, Rodents, and even Bats are to be found in good numbers, every year, with their dealers. Certain fresh species have replaced those which for some reason or another have become rare. Arrivals are becoming more and more regular. The huge colonial empire of England alone furnishes the majority of these animals. The numerous and interesting species peculiar to Australia arrive in great quantities and are sold at very reasonable prices. The Monkey market is also well supplied and it is only in England that one can get some American Monkeys and the rare Guenous of tropical and insular Africa. The anthropoid Apes are of common occurrence in the hands of the English dealers, commoner than anywhere else, except perhaps as regards the Orang-utons and Gibbons which the Dutch import from their possessions in the Dutch Indies, with some other species from their colonies. The animals of Central Asia and Siberia are rarer. They used generally to be common with the Austrian and German dealers of Trieste and Hamburg. On the other hand, the Asiatic and African Ruminants, Antelopes, Gazelles, Goats, and Wild Sheep are common in the English markets, as are also the Mammals of North America.

In France, Mammals are only imported very irregularly and in small numbers, with the exception of some Monkeys, Armadillos (*Dasypus*), Squirrels, and other small and common enough animals. It is to be regretted that the animals of the French Colonies are not imported or were so by German dealers! Here is a source of profit for our fellow-countrymen which we should do ill to neglect any longer.

In Belgium, animals used to be imported at Antwerp, but generally only in course of transit to Germany. The Zoological Garden of that city used to hold an annual sale of foreign animals which was much patronised.

In Italy, as in Spain, all that the dealers buy are occasional Monkeys and other animals which sailors bring home from their voyages. Some English merchants receive their stock at Genoa and, after a short rest convey it thence to England.

I may mention, as a curiosity, the Monkey market at Constantinople which supplies the Baboons often to be found in Turkish harems, where their grimaces amuse the most recently disenchanted inmates. It is at Constantinople, too, that Tziganes and Romanichels buy their Baboons, just as the little Italians of the Paris streets—some thirty years ago—used to buy their's at Parma. Nearly all the Romanichels' Bears are Syrian ears (*Ursus arctos syriacus*), gentler than European ones, and bought at Trieste where they are imported from Asia Minor.

Of all foreign animals, Birds are those which arrive most regularly in large numbers in France. Not only small Passerines, but a good number of Waterfowl, Climbers, Pigeons, Game-birds, and even Birds-of-prey and Struthious birds are annually offered for sale in the various ports on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Among the lovers of living creatures, it is especially those who are interested in Ornithology who are numerous in France, and more than one of our colleagues have collections of Birds which are, from every point of view, remarkable. The Birds which the great liners bring us every spring in very important numbers, bear in all countries the name of "Collections from Senegal," for they generally consist of African birds, put on board at an African port, just as the consignments of South American birds—now-a-days, alas! rare—were styled in the time of Madame de Pompadour. "Collections from Brazil," or "Collections of Birds from the Isles." The Birds of Java, Indo-China, and India, are also commonly offered. Some years ago, also, many Australian birds, especially some Grassfinches (*Poephila*) used often to arrive at Marseilles, but they are becoming less and less common, like the little Red-faced Love-birds (*Agapornis pullaria*) called also Guinea Sparrows by French bird-dealers, which are hardly now imported except in England.

The Italian, Spanish and Portuguese dealers only receive directly some "Collections from Senegal," consisting of well-known birds of small value.

We are, then, indebted to England for all, or nearly all, the rare birds. Several fresh species from Northern India have made their appearance, these last few years, in this market. Nearly all Parrots and Parrakeets are similarly imported into the British Isles. Cockatoos, short-tailed Parrots, some Macaws, the small American Parrakeets of the Genera *Brotogeris* and *Conurus*, and the *Palaeornis* Parrakeets figure amongst the most abundant. Macaws, however, arrive less frequently than heretofore, and some of them (*Ara*

leari, *A. maracena*, *Cyanopsittacus spixi*) are not to be had at all. Among the typical Parrots, we may note the African Greys (*P. erithacus*), imported in great numbers, to be decimated by septile fever during the first months of their stay in England. They are hardly imported into France any more, especially those with light grey plumage, which come from the south coast of West Equatorial Africa and are known by the trade name of "South Coast Birds," are credited with superior talent. Some Australian Parrakeets of the genus *Platy cereus* are not so common in the market as formerly. A good number of Scandinavian, North Russian and Siberian birds are imported into England, of which some are only larger and brighter-coloured northern forms of our native birds (Bull-finches, Gold-finches, Siskins, Red-poles), and others belong to those regions: Rose-finch (*Carpodacus erythronus*), Waxwings (*Ampelis garrulus*), and some others. Unfortunately it was through German agents that these importations took place, and this will have to be avoided in future.

The trade in Aquarium Fish is fairly widespread in England, though nevertheless very much less than it is in our enemies' countries. As to Insects, in England as in France, there is no trade done in importing them; the same thing can be said of the other Invertebrates, though in Hamburg, Vienna, etc., as we have said, both had their department.

Except for some species which English dealers import freely enough, the trade in Reptiles and Batrachians is insignificant. It is true that they find few purchasers, though they are easy enough to keep in captivity, and certainly more interesting than many others. This fact is perhaps best explained by the instinctive repulsion people generally feel for them.

We had no intention, in making these notes, of entering into statistical particulars or of citing species. People interested in this question will find reliable assistance with the French National Society of Acclimatization, which will have pleasure in supplying all complementary details. Our wish has been to give a clearer notion of the present conditions of this market, in order that the importers of the Allied Countries may consider how best to compete with their enemies in this field. It ought to be easy for them to get the animals of their colonies, which is as good as saying those of half the entire tropical world.

Outside Europe, the two Americas would give them a numerous and valuable body of patrons. A more intimate business association between the English and French dealers would also be desirable; they could render each other effective assistance, and thereby do appreciable service to acclimatizers and scientists, contributing at the same time to the general well-being and prosperity of their respective countries.

* * * * *

The thanks of the readers of this Magazine must be given to the talented writer of one of the most interesting Articles which have so far appeared. Monsieur G. de Southoff has forgotten to state that the origination of the Wild Animal and Bird Business took place in London some sixty or seventy years ago. It was founded by the late world-renowned Naturalist, Charles Jamrach, of St. George's Street East, London Docks. I might say in passing that the Bird Business is still carried on by his son and successor, A. E. Jamrach. London, in those days, was the sole emporium for this trade in the whole of the civilised world. To Jamrach's came every Continental Dealer. The shipping of the world was then centred in the London Docks. The Greek and Italian adventurers, who hunted and collected in the Soudan and Abyssinia, all brought their collections to London.

It was nothing unusual to find on a steamer from the East, Giraffes, Elephants, Hippos, with Gelada Monkeys.

The Australian wool ships on their part would bring 5,000 to 10,000 Budgerigars, with hundreds of Parrakeets; these would consist of Paradises, Turquoisines, Swifts, Elegants, all brought by the score on certain well-known sailing ships.

I well remember the "La Hoque," a famous ship, bringing 20 Turquoisines, 20 Paradises, 20 Splendids, 20 Bourkes, 20 Blue Bonnets, Beautifuls, Many Colors, Bloodrumps, and others galore.

The sail-maker and carpenter made a specialty of Australian Parrakeets, and without fear of contradiction I state that these two men brought more of the rarer Parakeets to London than all the other traders together. I remember the numbers so well for they were always brought in their peculiar shaped sized boxes, each to hold only twenty Parrakeets. We had a trader from New Zealand whose collection always included New Zealand Parrakeets, Golden-headed and Alpine Parrakeets, Bell Birds, Tuis, Kias, with King Penguins, Blue Penguins and Yellow-crowned Penguins. This trader also brought from two to six Maori Heads—some were dried, some were in pickle. I believe, however, the authorities stopped their exportation directly they became aware of the trade in these great curiosities.

The trade in African small birds—Senegals—has always been centred in Bordeaux and Marseilles. It was nothing unusual for 10,000 mixed African Birds to arrive in Bordeaux on one steamer.

The large Animal Trade has certainly been centred in Germany. Whether it will remain so time will prove.

With regards to the South American trade, that was somewhat limited about the time I now write of. We had an American trader who yearly paid two visits. His collection would be 200 Cuban

Parrots, 100 Blue Robins, several hundred Non-pariels and Indigoes, with Mocking Birds and Red-shouldered Starlings. It will also surprise my readers to know that he brought several pairs of Carolina Parrakeets on one occasion, interesting as being the most northerly ranging of all parrots, and now, unfortunately, very nearly extinct. It seems, however, that it was reported a few years ago that an American Museum had "fortunately" secured two hundred specimens. I mention this because we traders are always accused of exterminating species, whereas the saddle should really be laid on the back of the clear-souled scientist.

I now come to the statement concerning the importation of Canaries. The writer states that Canaries of the value of 3,000 francs (£120) weekly are imported. I should like to know from whence he obtained those figures. Taking an interest in these small importations, and from enquiries made, I find the value is not £120 monthly, much less weekly. In normal times the importations would be of the value of £300 to £500 weekly throughout the season. The trade, so far as I can discover, is practically non-existent to-day.

The Monkey Market is principally in English hands. This is accounted for by the wonderful service of the Elder Dempster Line, with its two and three weekly service of steamers from Africa. The arrivals from India have been very few during the last few years; still there are signs of a revival, there being a small consignment of Macaus Rhesus due within the next few days.

I am, however, quite in accord with the sentiments contained in the two last paragraphs—that with the English and French Dealers working together they would acquire a great control of this most interesting business, thereby rendering effective service to the people in general and the world at large.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

LECTURE AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE
OF SURGEONS.

By PROFESSOR ARTHUR KEITH, M.D.,
LL.D., F.R.C.S.

(Continued from page 7, No. 6.)

A diagram was shown of the side of a gorilla's skull, and the lecturer pointed out differences in the ballooning of the tear duct in the region of the nose. The tear ducts were conducted into a bone bubble, the meaning of which he did not know.

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The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock. The subscription is 6/- per ann., or 6d. per copy, post free, which will be sent under cover.

Dealing with the air cavities or sinuses of the nose, the lecturer stated that in the skull on the screen there were five sinuses all told. It was a curious thing that five sinuses occurred only in three animals—man, the gorilla, and the chimpanzee. It did not occur in a chance way. When they observed a combination of circumstances in two separate races they must believe there was a common origin.

Another point of resemblance between the chimpanzee, the gorilla, and man, was the arrangement of the bones in the wrists. The primal arrangement was with a big central bone. In the gorilla, the chimpanzee and man, the central bone had become greatly reduced in size and united with another bone. This was probably a matter of common inheritance.

Coming to the feet, the lecturer found the same lines on the foot-soles of a new born child and in a newly born gorilla. There was a distinguishing mark between the chimpanzee and the gorilla. The gorilla had a big toe which was thick, and the size of the heel gave it a great lever for raising the weight of the body. The chimpanzee had a grasping organ, which was more of a hand. In the size of the big toe of the gorilla they had a foreshadowing of the human condition. There could be no doubt that one of the differences between the chimpanzee and the gorilla was in the feet, and that the gorilla was showing some tendency towards the human condition. Supposing the theory of evolution was true, how could an anthropoid or ——— foot become a human foot? Most people had the opinion that the big toe would be drawn in towards the other toes. That was not how the change took place. In the early days of the evolution of the foot the big toe was the main fulcrum; the other toes turned in to meet it. In the human foot signs of that movement could still be detected.

Dealing with the upright posture, the lecturer spoke of the primitive attachment of the soleus muscle in the calf of the leg. In all monkeys they found only a tibial origin of the soleus muscle, but the extensive origin from both leg bones

was peculiar to man in size and shape. They saw in the chimpanzee a certain stage of the muscle of soleus in regard to walking, but they saw it more advanced in the gorilla. Worked out in figures the percentages were: 16% chimpanzee, 35% gorilla, and 100% man. That showed how Nature had worked. It was evident, as Darwin said, that it came in by variation and an increase of that variation. Dealing with the adaptations of the human method of walking, the lecturer drew special attention to the muscle down the front of the body, one part of which went into the crest of Ilium. This was one of the main balancing muscles, and was an adaptation to the upright posture. The only one animal in which they found this as well as man was the gorilla. He had shown them that in the form of the foot and in the form of the heel, in the adaptation of the muscles, and now in this most peculiar feature they had foreshadowed in the gorilla certain human characteristics. They knew of no fossils which took them back to that point where issued from an extinct ape-like form. But there were in the world animals nearly associated to man in which they could study the problems of evolution, and the problems must be very similar to those which existed in the days of early man.

It was true that such anthropoids as had survived into modern times could not and did not represent human progenitors. But they did represent the kind of animal from which we must believe the progenitor of mankind sprang. We must base our conception of the origin of man on a minute study of such anthropoids as still survive—to observe in them how forms have become differentiated and the direction in which differentiation is being carried out. A study of the gorilla and of the chimpanzee gives us a clue to at least one factor which is at work—namely internal secretion. We know that one small gland—the pituitary—does throw substances into the blood which exercise a marvellous effect on the degree and type of growth. The differences between chimpanzees and gorillas are largely pituitary effects.

AN OFFICIAL TIGER-SLAYER.*

Mr. Digby Davies, a Deputy Inspector-General of the Indian Police, served for over thirty years in the Bombay Presidency, and during that long period had exceptional opportunities for indulging his love of sport, especially while carrying out his duties of his unique office of Tiger-slayer to the Government of Bombay. His reputation as a successful hunter of dangerous game had led to his appointment for the purpose of reducing the number of tigers and leopards, whose depredations amongst cattle and destruction of human lives had formed the subject of

numerous complaints, of which the Government were obliged to take serious notice. Thus Mr. Davies found himself in the position of all others most suited to his tastes, and, being assisted in every way by the authorities, had a unique experience which probably in no other way could have fallen to his lot. Although he kept a journal, in which he entered notes of the various wild animals killed by him—not only tigers, but leopards, bears, hyaenas, wild boar, sambur, axis-deer, and, in fact, most, if not all, of the big game to be found in the Bombay Presidency—it appears that, being less skilful with his pen than with his rifle, he did not feel equal to writing a book which would embody his long experiences as a sportsman. Hence we are indebted to his friend, Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, for the volume that is now before us. In his capacity as editor, though he styles himself author, he tells us that the work has been compiled from notes and stories furnished by Mr. Davies, and that he has endeavoured to construct an autobiographical narrative that has necessitated his writing throughout in the first person singular. This is perhaps as well, for a personal narrative always carries greater conviction of the truth of the adventures related than if told second-hand by one who had no part in them. We have only to bear in mind that the author is Mr. Davies and not Mr. Gouldsbury. To the latter, however, praise is due for the skilful manner in which he has utilised the material placed at his disposal. To relate another's story, as he himself remarks, is naturally more difficult than to tell one's own; but in this case Mr. Davies's accounts of his adventures are so full, and his descriptions of the appearance and habits of the various wild animals he encountered are given in such detail that the editor's task has been comparatively an easy one. The result is a very entertaining book, and opening it where we will, and in spite of all that has been written about Indian game by other sportsmen, we find Mr. Davies's stories so graphically told as to be extremely diverting.

Although by the terms of his appointment Mr. Davies was bound to make tigers and leopards the chief object of pursuit (p. 71), he did not of course neglect to take chances of slaying other big game animals whenever he happened to come across them, or was unexpectedly attacked by them. But as to these the subject may be passed lightly over, for we may take it that most readers will be more concerned to know what was the outcome of appointing an official tiger-slayer. The author's experiences date back to 1888. In the early part of that year he accompanied two friends on a shooting trip to the Central Provinces. In those days that part of India had not been much shot over, and the party had excellent sport in the Chandu district, though, unfortunately, the local forest officer was killed by a buffalo. "Of the seven tigers we bagged, says Mr. Davies, "one which fell to my rifle measured 10ft. 2in., the

record so far as my own shooting is concerned, yet strangely enough, it gave me less trouble to secure than many considerably smaller ones. . . . He was a very old tiger, light in colour, and much scarred about the face, possibly from wounds received in combat with others of his kind or in battle with a boar." The average length of a tiger, according to Mr. Davies, is 9ft. 6in., and he adds that in measuring a tiger "care should be taken that the measurement is in a straight line from nose to tip of tail, and not round the curves as measurements are taken in Bengal" (p. 49). Writing of sport as it was in India five-and-twenty or thirty years ago, the author says:—

"I regret now that I did not keep an exact record of the number of tigers I have slain. As tiger-slayer to the Bombay Government, however, I had to submit a weekly return of tigers killed, and during my term of office the figures, so far as I remember, reached about 200. These did not include the number I killed before being appointed to that office, or during any period of leave. I may safely say, therefore, that the numbers of tigers I have shot cannot be much under 300 in all.

"My biggest bag for one year in Khandesh was thirty-one, and in one week six. At one time, indeed, I remember being almost tired of shooting tigers, they were so plentiful, and in so many cases they were shot without any greater effort on my part than holding the rifle straight."

But as he generally shot on foot, although sometimes from a tree, or machan, but never from the back of an elephant, due credit must be allowed for possession of that courage and nerve without which, in front of an angry tiger, no rifle can be expected to be held very straight.

It may be well imagined that a man who has slain nearly 300 tigers in the course of his life, to say nothing of leopards, bears, buffalo, and other dangerous Indian game, must have had an almost unique experience of jungle life well worth recording; and such we think will be the verdict of those who peruse his book.

* DAVIES.—*Tiger-slayer by Order*. By Digby Davies, late Bombay Police. Edited by C. E. Gouldsbury, late Indian Police. With numerous illustrations. 8vo., pp. 240. London: Chapman and Hall.

SHOOTING HIPPOPOTAMUS WITH SHOTGUN.

Our contemporary, "The Field," has the following very interesting letter:—

Sir,—The following occurrence, which I imagine to be almost unique, may possibly be of interest to some of your readers. About ten days ago (i.e., in September, 1915) a party of four,

consisting of Dr. Ellacombe, of the B.S.A. Company's Service; Messrs. T. L. Russell and H. C. de C. Evans, two well-known traders in Barotseland, and the writer crossed the river from here to the recently conquered piece of country which was formerly known as the Caprivi Zipfel strip of German South-West Africa, and which abuts on the Zambesi at this point, with the object of indulging in an afternoon's pheasant shooting. After going about a mile we approached a lagoon of some considerable dimensions, when, to our astonishment, we saw a hippo on the far side some 30 yards from the water, in itself a sufficiently unusual spectacle in broad daylight. The wind was from the animal to us, but he evidently had heard us or suspected our presence, and walked slowly into the thick bush instead of plunging into the river. Having nothing but shotguns with us, it seemed impossible to attempt to do otherwise than leave him to his own devices.

Mr. Evans had, however, learnt a trick from an old hunter in Barotseland of cutting round the case of a cartridge just over the big wad which separates the shot from the powder, a process which he assured us rendered the charge at close quarters as effective as a rifle bullet of the heaviest calibre. Hastily cutting two No. A.A.A. cartridges, of which he had had a few with him, he made off round the end of the lagoon with the object of getting a shot at the hippo, if possible, followed somewhat sceptically by the rest of the party, who very naturally imagined that even if he succeeded in hitting the quarry, the only effect would be to alarm and annoy the latter and make it seek the shelter of the adjacent water. We had not long to wait before we heard two shots fired at intervals of about thirty seconds, shortly afterwards followed by three more, and, to our amazement, the grunting roar of a wounded hippo. In some trepidation for our companion's safety we hurried forward, and were greeted with the spectacle of the hippo in his death struggles, with Mr. Evans standing by cutting more cartridges with the utmost sang-froid in order to put the brute out of his pain. It appeared that he had crept up to within about 20 ft. of the hippo before firing his first shot, which we found on examination to have entered the ear to all intents and purposes like a bullet, as Mr. Evans had assured us it would. This shot brought the brute down, but it managed to get to its legs again and stagger a few yards, Mr. Evans following it and administering a second dose in the other ear. This finally brought it down, although it made frequent and desperate efforts to get to its feet and charge Mr. Evans, who eventually killed it with a well-directed shot through the heart from a rifle for which Mr. Russell had sent a boy back to camp as soon as Mr. Evans started on what we could not help regarding as a fruitless and even foolhardy quest. The hippo was a full-grown bull, and the weapon used was an ordinary 12-bore shotgun.

The trick of cutting round a cartridge in the manner described may not be generally known, and may perhaps be of use to anyone finding himself for any cause forced to depend upon the services of a shotgun when at close quarters with big game.

ERNEST H. JALLAND.

Sesheke, September, 1915.

The following notice appeared in "Cage Birds," 6th November last:—

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR CANARY BREEDERS.

We wonder if Canary breeders have grasped the significance of the advertisements which appeared in our issue of last week asking for Canaries in any quantity for export.

The war has told hardly upon many classes of our countrymen, and there can be no doubt that among those that have suffered with the rest are bird-keepers in general. There is no cloud without a silver lining, however, and Canary breeders will certainly have justification for optimism. An opportunity without precedent is now before them. The trade in German-bred Roller Canaries is at an end for a long period, if not permanently, notwithstanding the statement in a London newspaper that the traffic is still being carried on via Holland, and a boundless prospect is opened up in connection with the supply of English Canaries, Rollers or other, to the United States. Wages in America are reckoned by the dollar, and in many cases a United States citizen, earning, as he does, dollars to the English worker's shillings, spends them with about the same degree of respect for their value.

The American demand for English Canaries has always been large, and it will now be multiplied in its extent. If our breeders do not rise to the occasion they will have only themselves to blame. We think there is little fear of such a contingency, and we are looking forward with full confidence to a period of prosperity for our English breeders who are able to grasp the opportunity now being presented to them.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT several interesting articles are promised for the December number, amongst which will be one by Walter Winans, Esq., "European Bisons," and one by Mr. Frank Finn on "The Incidental and Establishment Charges of the various Zoological Gardens."

THAT we have received congratulations on the improvement of this Magazine, more especially the October number.

THAT we have also received a most interesting letter from The Director, Zoological Gardens, Perth. Mr. Le Souef writes as follows:—

“Perth, Western Australia.

29th September, 1915.

I am sorry that there is no chance of my getting the parrots you wish. There are no parakeets excepting yellow cheek rosellas and ring neck parakeets within hundreds of miles of Perth. I often think that the people in England have not the slightest idea of the hardships and immense distances in uncivilised country that the catchers have to go through in order to get birds. They have been gradually frozen out of the trade by low prices offered in the past, and I do not think it likely that young men will take on the work to succeed them as the risk and poor returns are not enough to make it worth while. I have travelled thousands of miles lately by motor car in Western Australia and the only parakeets that I have seen are rosellas, yellow collarded and Budgerigars. The trappers have to go right to the Kimberleys after birds and it has always been a marvel to me how they have managed to be so successful considering the difficulties under which they labour. I find it practically impossible to buy the native parakeets for the Zoological Gardens and have a very poor collection. After the war I will see if it is not possible to procure the birds for export but at the present time this is not possible.”

Comment on this interesting information must be reserved for the next issue.

THAT Mr. Alfred Erza has added two more “Hummers” to his wonderful collection.

THAT a Mr. A. J. Shipton, of Balham, writes:—

“Are you still publishing your Magazine? If so, kindly send one on. I will send you P.O. I heard you had given it up.”

If Mr. Shipton will send on the name and address of his informant, I will post Mr. Shipton the Magazine free for twelve months and seek a personal interview with this scandal-monger.

THAT Mr. Charles Judge, the celebrated animal trainer, has had the misfortune to lose both his performing Chimpanzees. Our sympathies are with him in this matter.

THAT our Chimpanzee, “Peter,” sailed on Saturday, 13th November, on the s.s. “Norman” to join Mr. E. H. Bostock's Volpys Circus in Cape Town. We had “Peter” quite a time. He was the most wayward Chimpanzee that ever passed

through our hands. His chief pleasure consisted in destroying the furniture, and chasing the maid-of-all-work up and down stairs. Still we all loved him. May “Peter” and his trainer, Mr. Randall, have a pleasant voyage and safe journey.

THAT Walter Winans, Esq., Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street, London, W., has the following animals for sale:—11 Wapiti, including a 15 and a 13 pointer, 13 Cross-Bred between Wapiti Red Deer, and Altai, including a 17, 14, and 13 pointers, 4 Cross Deer (Red Deer, Wapiti, Altai and Marrai, hinds), and several other Cross-Bred Deer, 3 Sambur, 2 Stags.

THAT the Trade loses another fervent collector, Dr. Lovell Keays, whose advertisement appears in this issue. The worthy Doctor writes, date November 11th, as follows:—

“Birds going like wild-fire! I have already sold and have on order nearly £100 worth. I am not parting with a single bird without cash first, even ———, who had £33 worth, paid in advance. I offered the lot for £150, and was offered £100 which I refused. The telegrams and letters are simply bewildering.”

We must congratulate Dr. Lovell Keays that there is still such a value and demand for birds.

THAT the Editor of “The Amateur Magazine” can obtain all the information he requires by approaching an established and recognized Trade paper. An extract from one is given in this number. We can only add to that extract that well-known sentence, “Honi soit qui mal y pense.”

THAT 300 Canaries have arrived during the last four weeks. In normal times 6,000 (six thousand) would have arrived. This affords food and reflection for the critics.

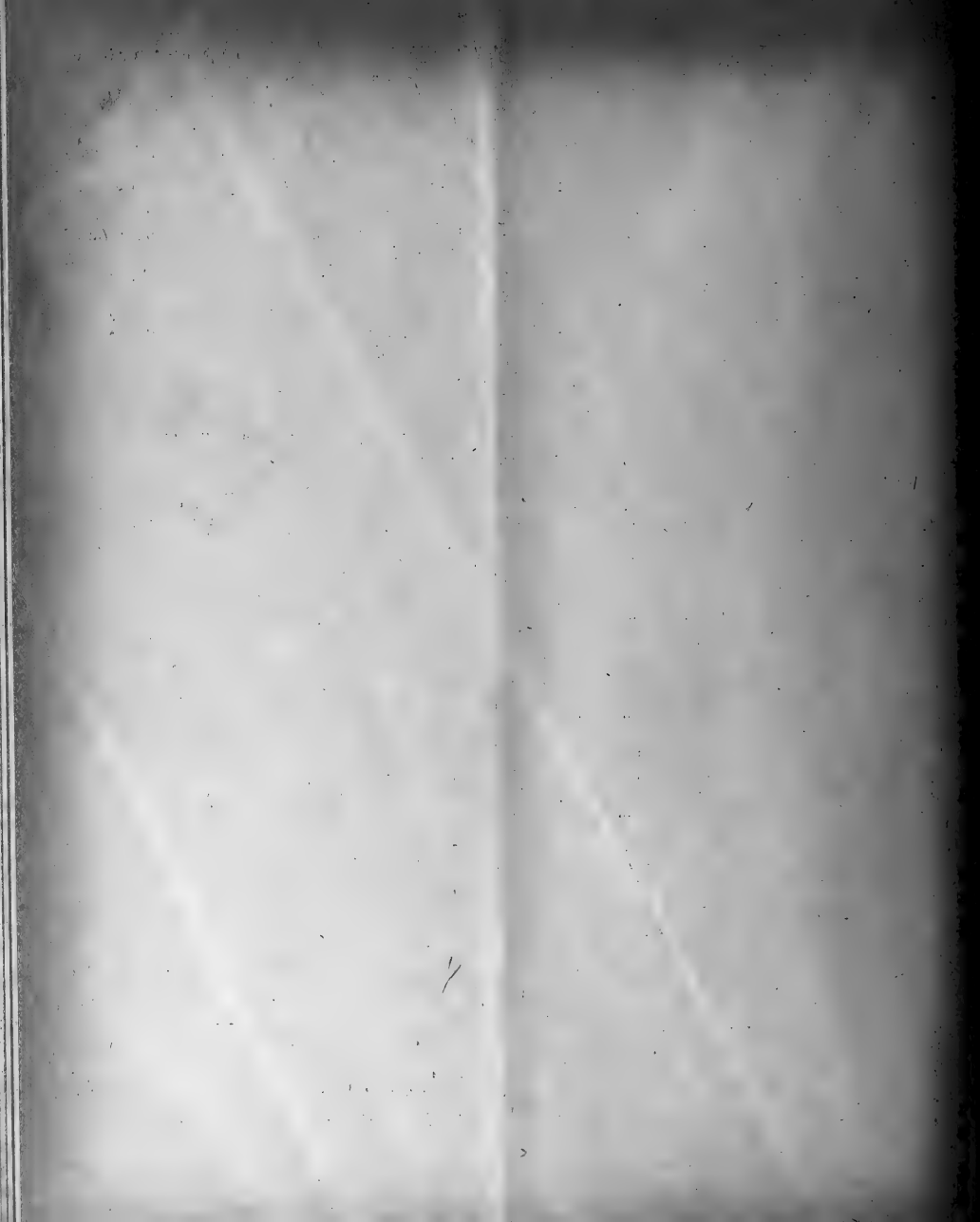
THAT some Monkeys, one Chimpanzee, with a few Grey Parrots, also a consignment of Amazons, arrived in Liverpool.

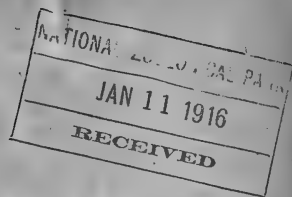
THAT in London there have been some dozen Indian Monkeys, 5 Cuckoos, 1 Barbet, 4 Mynahs, 19 Moustache Parakeets, 1 Crown Crane, 1 Demoiselle Crane, with 6 Alexandra Parrots, also 400 Senegal birds.

THAT there is a great demand for Australian and Indian Parrots and Parakeets.

THAT just as we are going to press we are offered 1 large male Chimpanzee, 2 baby Chimpanzees, 1 Mandrill.

THAT we owe an apology to our Subscribers for the late appearance of this number.





HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 8.—Vol. 1.

DECEMBER, 1915.

Price One Shilling.

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JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, East.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station.

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TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from time of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 6341 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Terminals but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

North American Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus cinereus*. A few of these interesting pets expected. Prices on application.

15 Canadian Black White Skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*)

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain, and will not be sold less than 80/6 each.

Direct from South Africa:—

- 1 male, adult, Blessbok (*Damaliscus albibrons*), in sound, healthy condition, first direct importation for years. Very low price ... £25
- 1 Cape Hyrax, Rock Rabbits (*Hyrax capensis*) ... for 50/6
- 10 Indian Rhesus Monkeys ... each 40/-, 50/-, 60/-
- 4 Blackeared Marmosets ... each 40/6
- 3 Lapunda Apes. Pigtales. Price on application. ... 70/6
- 5 Indian Jackals ... 60/6
- 1 Indian Porcupine, very fine ... for £7
- 1 Red Deer Stag, 2 years old ... £4

Various Monkeys constantly arriving.

Mongoose constantly arriving ... each 40/6

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

- 1 Heloderma suspectum ... for 40/6
- 1 American Green Tree Frog ... 5/6
- 2 Alligators, 3½ feet each ... 70/6
- 2 " King Snakes ... 25/6
- 2 " Moccasin Snakes ... 25/6
- 3 Hardwickes Mastigure (*Uromastix hardwickii*) ... each 10/6
- 1 Florida Tortoise, very fine feeder ... for 40/6
- 1 Anaconda, 12 feet, splendid specimen ... £15
- 1 Anaconda, 6 feet ... £6
- 6 Boa Constrictors, 6 to 8 feet ... each 50/-, 60/-
- 4 Cocks Tree Boas (*Corallus cookii*) ... each 30/-
- 3 Thick-necked Tree Boas (*Epicrateris cenchris*) ... 30/-
- 2 Banded Tailed Tree Snakes (*Leptophis bicolor*) ... 30/-
- 1 Boddaerts Snake (*Drymobius boddaerti*) ... 30/-
- 1 Angulated Snakes (*Helicospis angulatus*) ... for 25/-
- 3 Giant Toads (*Bufo marinus*) ... 12/6
- 10 Bird-eating Spiders (*Avicularia avicularia*) ... 20/6
- (Extraordinary specimens, seldom imported.)
- 4 Gigantic Centipedes (*Scolopendra gigantea*) ... 12/6

Total amount deposited at Zoo—£80.

A few small pet Alligators expected shortly.

- 30 Redheaded Pope Cardinals, very fine ... each 7/6
- 5 Glossy Cow Birds—males ... 7/6
- 2 " " hens ... 5/6
- 5 Zebra Finches—cocks ... 4/6
- 1 Pileated Finch ... for 7/6
- 6 Saffron Finches ... pair 10/6
- 2 Long-tailed Flycatchers ... 12/6
- 3 Ruficauda Finches ... 30/6
- 2 Pennant Parakeets ... 80/6
- 1 Crimson-winged Parakeet—cock only; medium condition, otherwise worth £5 ... for 25/6
- 120 Budgerigars, adults, breeding pairs ... pair 5/6
- 1 Grey Checked Conure ... for 15/6
- 1 Tame, Lemon Crested Cockatoo, lately a performer ... 40/6
- 3 Blue and Buff Macaws, talking ... each 22/6
- Some very tame white fronted Amazons ... 22/6
- 3 Blue fronted Amazons ... 40/6
- 1 Indian Barbet ... 30/6
- 4 " Red vented Bulbuls ... 12/6
- 2 extra fine African Grey Parrots, just arrived from the South West Coast ... 50/6
- 3 Cormorants, feed from hand ... 10/6
- 1 Indian Sarus Cranes (*Grus antigone*), adults ... £10
- 2 Australian Emus, very fine ... £12
- (These are adult splendid birds, been outdoors 2 years.)
- 7 White Swans, females ... 25/-, males 20/-
- 6 Jungle Fowls cocks 10/6 hens 12/6 pair 20/6
- Following Waterfowl offered—a bargain:—
- 3 pairs Chilo Wigeon ... pair 50/6
- 2 " Pintail ... 59/6
- 1 " Bahamas ... 60/6
- 2½ " Red Crested Pochards ... 50/6

The 17 Birds for £17.

Expected Shortly—

- 4 South African Stanley Cranes.
- 2 " Secretary Birds.

(Prices on application.)

ROLLER CANARIES, Season commencing.

- Cocks, 1. class ... 12/6 each, 7 for 60/6
- " II. ... 7/6 " 7 " 60/6
- Hens, two beautiful birds, in wicker cage, 3/-; 14, in 7 cages, 18/-

Wanted to purchase.—Rare Pheasants and Parakeets.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 8.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1915.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers, Oct. 16th to Dec. 4th.

Dr. F. D. Baker, National Zoological Park,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

F. E. Blaauw, Goolust, S. Gramland, Hilversum,
Holland.

Dr. Eliot, Earlstown, Lancashire.

Dr. Lovell Keays, East Hoathley, Sussex.

W. H. St. Quinton, Scampston Hall, Rillington,
York.

The Superintendent, Victoria Gardens Office,
Bombay, India.

A. Woodward, Mayville, Kingston-by-Sea,
Brighton.

The Director, Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.

* * * *

The subscription for Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 12, is 6/- post free. Only specimen copies can be sent at 6d. each. All subscriptions commence with No. 1. The price of this December Number is 1/-, post free. There are 76 subscribers up to date. I am anxious to increase this number to 100 before the end of 1915.

Negotiations are in progress to place this Magazine on sale at the various railway book-stalls. Articles are on hand and are promised by the Leading Collectors and Dealers throughout the world. Many subscribers are asking for personal recollections and adventures. These will all appear in due course. I trust my various readers will appreciate "Old Time" articles and reviews. The present day Amateur knows very little of the "Old Time" Menagerie, Zoos, and the various dealers of long ago. The short account given here of "An Old Time Menagerie" recalls a famous Menagerie of the past.

Many interesting reproductions of old photographs will appear from time to time. I have a collection of several hundred. The first appears in this issue, of which particulars are given on the other side.

Advertisements are inserted at very reasonable rates.

If you have not already sent in your 6/- subscription, might I respectfully ask you to do so?

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

SOME OLD TIME AND PRESENT DAY SHOWMEN

at a Menagerie Sale in 1896.

The interesting photograph appearing on page 5 was taken at a Menagerie Sale in 1896.

In the front, sitting down on the turf, are:—Bob Fossett, Tom Holden, with the Masters Bostock and Braham.

On the front row, sitting down, from the left, amongst others are R. Anderton, Pat Collins, F. T. Salva, Frank Bailey, John D. Hamlyn, Heinrich Hagenbeck, Karl Hagenbeck, Billy Russell, Lord George Sanger, E. H. Bostock, Randall Williams, W. A. Upton, Claude Ginnett and Major Rowe.

Standing up at the back, A. Fitt, Frank Bostock, Sydney Braham, Buff Bill, Tom Norman, Francis Ferrari, Frank Charles Bostock and T. Read.

Many of the above have left us and crossed the "Great Divide" where, I trust, they have entered into another sphere of usefulness. Their number, unfortunately, is great. They are R. Anderton, Frank Bailey, Frank Charles Bostock, Sydney Braham, Creber, Jimmy Chittock, Francis Ferrari, Karl Hagenbeck, T. Read, Lord George Sanger, W. A. Upton, Randall Williams, Jim Walmsley, with others whose names for the moment I have forgotten. I believe it was a successful sale for the Proprietor. It was also a most enjoyable day for the company, for many of the above travelled hundreds of miles to be present. It was a reunion of Circus and Menagerie proprietors, Wild Beast dealers, and of the Show World in general, and my one and only regret is that we shall never all meet together again.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

A CHIMPANZEE'S "NEST."

An interesting note upon a "nest" made by a chimpanzee at Belle Vue has been contributed by Mr. George Jennison to the proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. Mr. Jennison writes:—"A female chimpanzee (*Anthropopithecus calvus*) was purchased for our collection in May, 1913. She was not, in fact is not yet, adult, but had good health, and was kept until May, 1914, in a rather small cage, having access to the open air. She was then removed to our new Chimpanzee house, and installed in a large cage, through the middle of which there is a beam about three inches wide. Early in August it was noticed that she took a small supply of hay, or would even fray out a rope and lay it carefully along the beam and there lie. We therefore nailed a rough branch horizontally from the beam to the wall, so enclosing a space of about three feet, and another cross-branch to make a very rough base, and provided a supply of hay, straw, and leafed twigs which were thrown on the floor ten feet below. Next morning the nest was partly made. Careful watching by Mr. W. Antcliffe, the keeper, showed that she carried up at first one or two straws, and then proceeded to gather a bundle of twigs, which she tucked between one leg and thigh, dragging herself to her nest by her arms and the other leg.

The twigs were carefully arranged with the leaves to the centre of the nest, and she also gathered up one of her swingigng ropes, laying it in short parallel lines on the twigs. Mindful of Du Chaillu ("Exploration in Equatorial Africa"), we nailed suitable branches over the nest as a basis for a roof, but no attempt has been made to utilise them to form a shelter, as, of course, there is no rain in the house. The animal spends most of her time in the nest, and carries all her food there, even a glass of tea, which is taken up, like the nesting material, in the hollow of the thigh. From time to time the nest is either thrown out or falls through, and is reconstructed with fresh material. Having succeeded so well with this animal, similar facilities were given to three females (*A. troglodytes*) in the adjoining cage, but no attempt was made to use them. Nevertheless, although they usually sleep on the floor-level, they will carry a sack into their trees and sleep upon it. *A. calvus*, the "nest" builder, will also take up a sack and sleep on it."

It may be mentioned that two fine pairs of elands (the largest African antelopes) have recently been added to the collection at the Gardens from the famous herd of the Duke of Bedford. Another addition is the brown bear, which by an order of the court was taken from a travelling Serbian showman last week. Mr. Jennison tells us it was a weary object on arrival, but in three days became chirpy as a cricket.

THE EUROPEAN BISON.

By WALTER WINANS.

In answer to your letter of to-day's date, I give below further particulars about the Aurochs.

The Aurochs are the original wild cattle found all over Europe, and which Julius Cæsar mentions as being found in Gaul.

In the Sachsen-Wald, Friderichs-Ruh, near Hamburg, the property of the Bismarck family, where I have shot many wild boar, a thousand years ago Aurochs were hunted by Charlemagne.

They are now extinct except at Pilawin, in Poland, and in one or two of the Emperor of Russia's private shooting estates. I should not think there are more than 60 all told in the world; the one I shot had to be killed, as he was killing off the young Aurochs bulls.

They are very near relations to the American Bison and cross freely, but the Aurochs are the more savage animal and grows larger; the one I shot stood 6 feet 5/8 inches at the withers, girth 9 feet 7/8 of an inch, 15 1/2 inches between the eyes, 11 feet 1/8 inches long including tail.

Through the kindness of Count Joseph Patotski, I was able to shoot the record Aurochs head in 1913.

The dimensions were as follows:—
Distance between tips of horns, 21 1/8 inches.
Length along outside curve of horn, 21 1/4 inches.
Widest between horns, 24 3/16 inches.
Weight, 2,001 pounds.

The Count had a cairn of stones erected on the spot where the Aurochs fell, and a bronze cast of the skull and horns on top with an inscription.

This head is a shade better than the former record head, in the South Kensington Natural History Museum, which was shot by His late Majesty, the Emperor Alexander III.

Count Patotski, besides the herd of Aurochs, had some American Buffalo, but the Aurochs I shot had killed the bulls of that herd.

This herd of Aurochs is the only one in existence besides that preserved on the Imperial estates of Russia.

I am very much afraid the fighting near Warsaw has done damage to the Count's preserves; if so, the finest shooting estate in the world has been destroyed, as he had also herds of Wapiti, Elk, and many species of deer at Pilawin.

I have shot American Buffalo also, and the difference I noticed between them and the Aurochs may be of interest.

To begin with, the smell is quite different; Buffalo smell like cattle, but the Aurochs have a peculiar Oriental smell rather like when incense is burnt; I have never smelt such a peculiar smell in any animal.

The coat was a faded yellow-brown colour, very coarse; it looked like a badly worn door-mat, the neck was not dark like the American Buffalo.

He was very savage, and tried to charge, although I gave him, as soon as he appeared, a right and left almost touching the heart at 50 yards.

He had killed a horse and badly injured his rider a few days before; he was a solitary bull turned out of the herd as rogue elephants are.

It may interest you to know that I shot a two-year-old Wapiti who was a thirteen pointer (I think this is unique for a two-year-old) the other day at Surrenden.

The day I shot the Aurochs I also shot an Elk and a Wapiti, which I think could be done in no other estate except Pilawin.

I have just been informed that the reports in some newspapers, some of them illustrated, of a herd of Aurochs attacking German troops in Russia, and being annihilated, are absolutely false.

There has been no fighting near Pilawin, Count Joseph Patotski's estate in Russian Poland, and the Aurochs are quite safe.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES IN ZOOS.

By FRANK FINN.

One of the finest monuments of French thoroughness I have ever come across is the three-volume work of Dr. Gustave Loisel, "Histoire des Ménageries," in which he traces the fortunes of zoological collections from antiquity down through the Middle Ages to the present day, the work having appeared in 1912. It is naturally the third volume which deals with modern zoological collections, and perhaps the most interesting section of this is that which deals with the expenses of upkeep of the various Zoological Gardens. Especially interesting are the salaries paid to the officials in different places, but in many cases details were evidently not available about these, only lump sums being given. Thus, for instance, we do not find set down the salaries of the officials of the two Paris Zoos, the Menagerie du Jardin des Mantes and the Jardin Zoologique de l'Acclimatation. We can, however, form some idea of what zoo administration costs in France by the salaries paid at the little zoo of Mar-seilles, where, it seems, the Curator gets 600 francs a year, with house and heating; the head gardener 2,200 francs, the six keepers from 1,200 to 1,400 francs. The garden seems to have a disproportionate importance here, for there are as many as twenty under-gardeners, whose pay is not given.

At our own Zoo the gardener's wages are cited as £124 per annum, with housing, while the Superintendent gets £500 and housing, heating, lighting and water, together with any travelling

expenses. The Bird Curator (who is also Officer of Works, by the way) gets £400 annually, and the Reptile Curator half that amount; the Pathologist the same as the last. The Assistant Superintendent gets £200 also, but with housing; the Chief Keeper is also housed in addition to a salary of £102, but the head of the Works Department is not housed, receiving a salary of £144. The Storekeeper is paid £96, the 20 junior Keepers £72, senior Keepers £78, and Head Keepers £90. No details are given about salaries in the Bristol and Dublin zoos, and that at Edinburgh did not exist at the time Dr. Loisel's book was published. Neither are there any accounts of salaries paid at Melbourne or at Cairo, so for staff expenses at zoos run by English-speaking people we must turn to the American institutions where details are fortunately full in the case of New York, the Director, receiving, we are told, 8,000 dollars annually, the Bird and Reptile Curators 2,400, also annually, while the Veterinary, whose job is a half-time one, gets 110 dollars a month. The two head keepers, one for birds and one for reptiles, receive 80 dollars monthly, and of the other keepers, eleven get 70 and eight 60 per mensem. The Storekeeper has 50 dollars monthly, two gardeners 70 dollars a month, and of three under-gardeners two have 55 and one 40.

Philadelphia gives no details, but Washington Zoo pays its Superintendent 3,300 dollars and the Under-Superintendent 2,000, presumably annually. There are no details about salaries at the Buenos Ayres zoo, so we may leave America altogether and return to Europe for the consideration of salaries paid at Continental gardens in countries we have not noticed, where sufficient details are given.

We find, then, that at Amsterdam the Director gets 6,000 florins annually, with housing, lighting and water; the 22 menagerie and 2 aquarium keepers, the 2 storekeepers and 5 gardeners, get from 10 to 15 florins weekly. Antwerp used to pay (we fear things are very different now!) 12,000 francs to its Director, who was also housed. The Inspector-General got 4,000 francs, and there were 32 keepers, whose salary is not specially stated, but it ranged, for these and other subordinates, between 120 and 200 francs a month.

Berlin paid its Scientific Director (in 1911) 16,000 marks, and housed him; the Administrative Director got 12,000, the Scientific Assistant 5,500; the garden-inspector was paid 1,800 and housed, and the head keeper also got housing as well as a salary of 2,100 marks. The 14 keepers' wages in 1911 are not stated, but in 1907 they were up to 1,500, and three of them had housing in addition; 17 helpers in 1911 were paid up to 4 marks a day.

Breslau paid its Director 5,000 to 9,000 marks, and supplied travelling expenses, housing and heat; the head gardener there had 2,700,

and the store keeper 1,650, also with heat and housing; the 9 keepers and 4 assistants got daily wages of from 2.10 to 3.50 marks, and 4 of them also got lodging and heating.

The only other German Zoo giving full details is Hamburg, whose Director received 14,000 marks and housing, besides 700 marks extra for lighting, heating and life insurance. Here the head keeper, who is also store keeper, is put down for 32 marks a week, the head gardener the same, rising to 35, and the 13 keepers 23 to 29, while 3 to 5 helpers were paid, by the day, 3.50 marks.

Rotterdam's Zoological Director receives a payment of 4,400 florins, and his deputy 2,400, apparently annually; the gardener in charge of the greenhouses gets apparently nearly as much, with 2,000, for he is lodged in addition; the head keepers for the animals and the gardens, respectively, receive 1,350 and 850 respectively, and are both housed at the gardens. The chief officer of the works is paid 1,400 florins, and the 14 keepers receive weekly wages of 11 to 12 florins.

The Imperial Zoo of Schonbrunn, Vienna, was spending, at the time Dr. Loisel wrote, 3,600 crowns annually to its Inspector, also housing him; a Veterinary Assistant, also housed, received 1,600, and the General Overseer also had housing in addition to a salary of 2,000 crowns; four "titular" keepers had 6,600 between them, and ten other keepers 13,680.

* * * *

For the information of readers we may mention that the values of the foreign coins mentioned in Mr. Finn's article were at the time of the publication of Dr. Loisel's work, as follows:—

Francs, 25 to £; Dollars, 5 to 20/10; Florins, 12 to £; Crowns, 1,000 to £40; 1,000 fcs. = £40; 1,152 florins = £96.

JAMRACH'S.

A subscriber has kindly sent us the following interesting article on the late Charles Jamrach, which appeared in the first number of a well-known magazine twenty-six years ago.

We only regret not having a portrait of this famous old gentleman, but should any of our numerous readers lend one for reproduction in this Magazine, it shall be returned forthwith.

* * * *

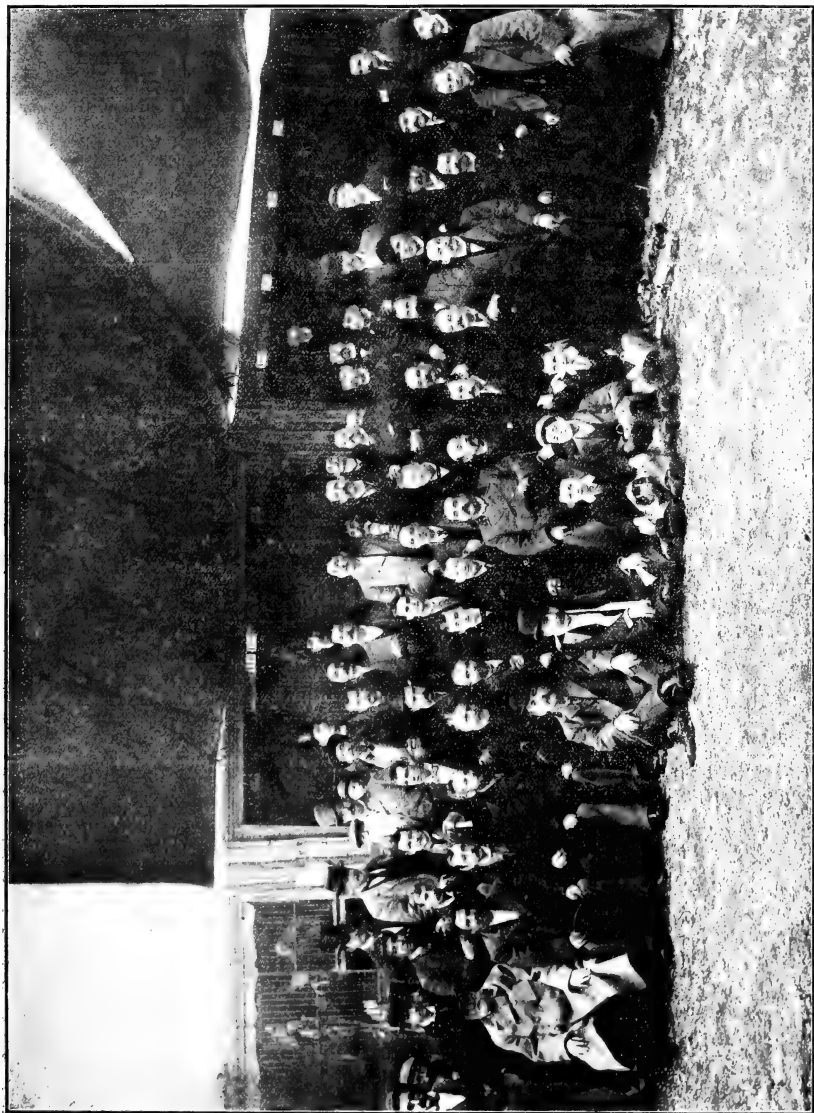
The shop we are about to visit—perhaps quite the most remarkable in London—stands in a re-

markable street, Ratcliff Highway. Ratcliff Highway is not what it was—indeed, its proper name is now St. George's Street, but it still retains much of its old eccentric character. The casual pedestrian who wanders from the neighbourhood of the Mint, past the end of Leman Street and the entrance to the London Dock, need no longer fear robbery with violence; nor may he with any confidence look to witness a skirmish of crimps and foreign sailors with long knives; but, if his taste for observation incline to more tranquil harvest, his eye, quiet or restless, will fall upon many a reminder of the Highway's historic days, and of those relics of its ancient character which still linger. Sailors' boarding-houses are seen in great numbers, often with crossed flags, or a ship in full sail, painted, in a conventional spirit peculiar to the district, upon the windows. Here and there is a sloop shop where many dangling oilskins and sou'-westers wave in the breeze, and where, as often as not, an old figure-head or the effigy of a naval officer in the uniform of fifty years ago stands as a sign. There are shops where advance notes are changed, and where the windows present a curious medley of foreign bank notes, clay pipes, china tobacco-jars, and sixpenny walking sticks, and there are many swarthy-faced men, with ringed ears, with print shirts and trousers unsupported by braces; also there are many ladies with gigantic feathers in their bonnets, of painful hue, and other ladies who get along very comfortably without any bonnets at all.

In a street like this, every shop is, more or less, an extraordinary one; but no stranger would expect to find in one of them the largest and most varied collection of arms, curiosities, and works of savage and civilised art brought together for trade purposes in the world, and this side by side with a stock of lions, tigers, panthers, elephants, alligators, monkeys or parrots. Such a shop, however, will be the most interesting object of contemplation to the stray wayfarer through St. George's Street, and this is the shop famed throughout the world as Jamrach's. Everybody, of course, knows Jamrach's by name, and perhaps most know it to be situated somewhere in the waterside neighbourhood of the East End; but few consider it anything more than an emporium from which the travelling menageries are supplied with stock. This, of course, it is, but it is something besides; and, altogether, one of the most curious, and instructive spots which the seeker after the quaint and out-of-the-way may visit is Jamrach's.

The shop, which we find on the left-hand side as we approach it from the west, is a double one, and might easily be taken for two separate establishments. The first window we reach might be passed as that of an ordinary bird fancier's, were

Continued on Page 6.



the attention not attracted by the unusually neat, clean, and roomy appearance of the cages displayed, and the uncommon shapes and colours of the birds which inhabit them. The next window is more catching to the eye. Furious Japanese figures, squatting Hindoo gods, strange and beautiful marine shells, and curious pottery bring the pedestrian to a stand, and arouse a desire to explore within. All this outside, however, gives small promise of the strange things to be seen and learnt behind the scenes. Returning to the door by the aviary window, we enter, and find ourselves in a bright, clean room, eighteen or twenty feet square, properly warmed by a stove placed in the centre. The walls, from floor to ceiling, are fitted with strong and commodious cages, in which birds of wonderful voice and hue, and monkeys of grotesque lineament yell, whistle, shriek, and chatter. Great and gorgeous parrots of rare species flutter and scream, and blinking owls screw their heads aside as we pass. But the cause in chief of all this commotion is the presence of an attendant in shirt-sleeves who, carrying with him a basket, is distributing therefrom certain eatables much coveted hereabout. Beaked heads are thrust between bars, and many a long, brown arm reaches downward and forward from the monkey-cages, in perilous proximity to the eager beaks. In a special cage, standing out from the rest, a beautiful black and white lemur sits and stretches his neck to be fondled as the attendant passes, but shyly hides his faces when we strangers approach him.

Here Mr. Jamrach himself comes to meet us—a fine old gentleman, whose many years and remarkable experiences have left but small impression upon him. Coming from Hamburg—where his father before him was a trading naturalist—he founded the present business in Shadwell more than fifty years ago, and here he is still in his daily harness, with all the appearance of being quite fit for another half-century of work among snakes and tigers. His two sons—one of whom we shall presently meet—have assisted him in the business all their lives. The elder of these, who was a widely-known naturalist of great personal popularity, died some few years since.

Mr. Jamrach takes us into a small dusty back room, quaint in its shape and quaint in its contents. Arms of every kind which is not an ordinary kind, stand in corners, hang on walls, and litter the floors; great two-handed swords of mediæval date and of uncompromisingly English aspect stand amid heaps of Maori clubs, African spears, and Malay kreeses; on the floor lies, open, a deal box filled with rough sheets of tortoiseshell, and upon the walls hang several pictures and bas-reliefs. Mr. Jamrach picks up by a string a dusty piece of metal, flat, three-quarters of an inch thick, and of odd shape, rather resembling a cheese-cutter. This, we are informed, is a bell,

or, perhaps more accurately, a gong, and was used on the tower of a Burmese temple to summon the worshippers. Reaching for a short knocker, which bears more than one sign of having made things lively on an antipodean skull, Mr. Jamrach strikes the uninviting piece of metal upon the side in such a way as to cause it to spin, and we, for the first time, fully realise what sweet music may lie in a bell. The sound is of the most startling volume—as loud as that of a good-sized church bell, in fact—and dies away very slowly and gradually in a prolonged note of indescribable sweetness. The metal is a peculiar amalgam, silver being the chief ingredient; and, oh! that all English church bells—and, for that matter, dinner bells—had the beautiful voice of this quaint bit of metal!

Then Mr. Jamrach shows us wonderful and gorgeous marine shells, of extreme value and rarity, and some of a species which he originally introduced to men of science, in consequence of which it now bears an appalling Latin name ending with "jamrachus."

To be continued.



AN OLD-TIME MENAGERIE.

Our contemporary, "The Field," has a most interesting and well informed article on the late George Wombwell. It will be read with pleasure, especially by those who take an interest in old time concerns appertaining to the Wild Beast trade.

* * * *

On November 16th, 1850, there passed away the celebrated menagerie proprietor, George Wombwell, who at one time was such a popular favourite at the London fairs, and achieved a name for himself which is still remembered. His untiring industry and skill kept him at the head of the walk of life he chose for very many years. He is said to have started earning his living as a cobbler in what was then called Monmouth Street, Seven Dials. As a boy it is understood that he evinced a liking for keeping such ordinary pet animals as birds, rabbits, and dogs, but according to some accounts, while he was keeping a shoemaker's shop in Soho, he visited the London Docks one day, and came across some boa constrictors, part of a cargo which had just been brought into this country. At that time the real character of these reptiles was not so well known as it is now, and so it is not astonishing to hear that these particular snakes were sold for sums much below their value. Wombwell, seeing that there was money in the idea, bought a pair, and

in a very short time realised considerably more than the purchase money by their exhibition. This purchase gave him a start, and he gradually became an importer of wild animals and a proprietor of one of the largest and finest collections on the road, while later on he started or acquired others. His small yellow business card bore the device of a tiger and the inscription:

Wombwell,
Wild Beast Merchant,
Commercial Road,
London.

"All sorts of foreign animals, birds, etc., bought, sold, or exchanged at the Repository, or the travelling menagerie."

He was a regular attendant at Bartholomew Fair, but the story is told that on one occasion he nearly missed it, for a fortnight beforehand his menagerie was at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hearing, however, that a rival was advertising that his collection would be the only wild beast show in the fair, Wombwell made a forced road march to London, and succeeded in arriving in time, but in so doing lost his elephant, who died from the exertions that it made. The news spread, of course, and the enterprising rival announced that his menagerie contained "the only living elephant in the fair," whereupon Wombwell had painted on a long strip of canvas the words, "The only dead elephant in the fair," and the quaintness of the idea gained him the victory.

Thomas Frost when a boy always made a point of visiting Wombwell's show at Croydon, and tells us that he could never sufficiently admire the gorgeously uniform bandsmen, whose brazen instruments brayed and blared from noon till night on the exterior platform, and the immense pictures suspended from lofty poles of elephants and giraffes, lions and tigers, zebras, boa constrictors, and whatever else was most wonderful in the brute creation or most susceptible of brilliant colouring. The difference in the scale to which the zoological rarities within were depicted on the canvas, as compared with the figures of men that were represented, was a very characteristic feature of these pictorial displays. The boa constrictor was given the girth of an ox, and the white bear should have been as large as an elephant, judging by the size of the sailors who were attacking him among his native icebergs. Many of the animals used to perform, the elephant of Siam, for example, uncorking bottles and deciding for the rightful heir, while the two famous lions, Nero and Wallace, were shown off by the keeper, "Manchester Jack." These were the lions which Wombwell is said to have turned against several mastiff dogs, and Hone quotes an account of the incident from the "Times" which does

not make very edifying reading. According to Frost, the lion Wallace was sometimes called Nero, and the newspapers reported two of these lion baitings, though the story appears to have been an exaggeration in some particulars, for it is not absolutely clear whether one or both lions were baited.

To show how popular Wombwell's menagerie was, it may be mentioned that the takings amounted to £1,700 at Bartholomew's Fair in the year 1826; and about that time the old showman advertised "that most wonderful animal, the bonassus, being the first of the kind which had ever been brought to Europe," and great crowds flocked to see this very fine specimen of an American bull buffalo, which was afterwards sold to the Zoological Society. It was while performing in Wombwell's menagerie that poor Helen Blight, a so-called "lion queen," met her death. She had very imprudently struck a sulky tiger with her whip, and the enraged animal killed her before help could arrive, this causing a stop to be put to such performances by women for many years. Wombwell at one time had a really fine collection, for he mustered twelve lions, besides lionesses and cubs, eight tigers, a tigress and cubs, a black tiger, several leopards, a jaguar, a puma, several kinds of bears, three elephants, a fine one-horned rhinoceros, and several deer and antelopes. On one occasion a good deal of excitement was caused by an elephant in the early hours of the morning walking through Croydon and forcing his way into a confectioner's shop, after which he helped himself liberally to whatever he found there. No other harm was done, and the delinquent was speedily recaptured, but Wombwell, though he gained an excellent advertisement, was, of course, compelled to compensate the injured tradesman.

Wombwell died at Richmond in his living carriage at the age of seventy-three, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery, his coffin being made of oak from the timbers of the "Royal George," and the menagerie was, according to his will, divided into three parts, which were bequeathed to his widow and relations. Mrs. Wombwell retired sixteen years later, and Fairgrieve, who succeeded her, sold the collection by auction at Edinburgh in 1872, and it is said that the proceeds were a little under £3,000. Wombwell is reputed to have had to pay £35 a day to keep his three large menageries going, and, of course, he lost heavily through mortality. He was a painstaking showman who paid great attention to the care of his animals, and to the day of his death took an active interest in all matters connected with the menagerie, often giving his servants a practical lesson how things should be done. The name lingered long after the old showman had passed away.

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ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Council met on Saturday, 4th December, Dr. R. R. Leeper (Vice-President) in the chair. The Secretary stated the following gifts had been received:—Vegetables, from Mrs. Gibson Black; seeds for the bird collection, from Miss Linda Hillas; a donkey for the carnivora, from Mr. Wisdom Hely; a cow, from Lady Ardilaun. Much assistance can be rendered the Society by those who have for disposal horses or other suitable animals which have to be done away with, by reason of old age or sometimes other causes, by remembering to write or telephone to the Zoological Gardens, offering these animals to the Society. A very heavy weekly expenditure is incurred in feeding the large carnivora, and donations of the kind referred to are of great assistance. The visitors to the Gardens for the week are 654.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT "The Daily Sketch," November 22nd, gave us quite a delightful notice which is well worth reproducing:—

"Have you ever heard of 'Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine'? There's good stuff in it. I read in the November number that one Peter, a chimpanzee, is now on his way to the Cape, to join a circus there. Mr. Hamlyn says of him:—

We had Peter quite a time. He was the most wayward chimpanzee that ever passed through our hands. His chief pleasure consisted in destroying the furniture, and chasing the maid-of-all-work up and down stairs. Still we all loved him."

THAT a cable has been received announcing the safe arrival of "Peter" at Cape Town last Wednesday. The little fellow is now in a land of perpetual sunshine. I have never forgotten four lines given me whilst travelling in South Africa many years ago, concerning that delightful country. Here they are, to the best of my recollection; if wrong, perhaps some Africander will correct me:—

Birds without song,
Flowers without smell,
Rivers without water,
Women without virtue.

THAT the arrivals since November 15th almost show a return of the arrival of old times. I was greatly surprised to receive from an old trader on the 16th November a small lot of choice Australian birds. There were 4 King Parrots, 2 Bloodwings, 9 Pennants, 4 Rosellas, 1 Bloodrump, and 4 white Cockatoos, all in the pink of condition. Another consignment on the 29th November from Calcutta: 185 Rhesus monkeys, with 1 Indian Porcupine. On the 9th December, a very choice collection from the West Indies, comprising 25 Anacondas, Boas, with other mixed snakes, also 12 Bird-eating Spiders, 4 giant Centepedes and 3 giant Toads. The spiders are most interesting, being worthy the attention of every collector. The Centepedes are of an extraordinary size. On the 11th December, 3 very fine Lapunda Apes, and 5 young Jackals. Just to satisfy some Amateurs, I wish to state that special orders were obtained for their landing.

THAT several consignments have arrived in Liverpool from South America and the W. Indies: Amazons, Cardinals, Saffrons, Cowbirds, Marmozets, Jays, etc. One local dealer is receiving monthly consignments.

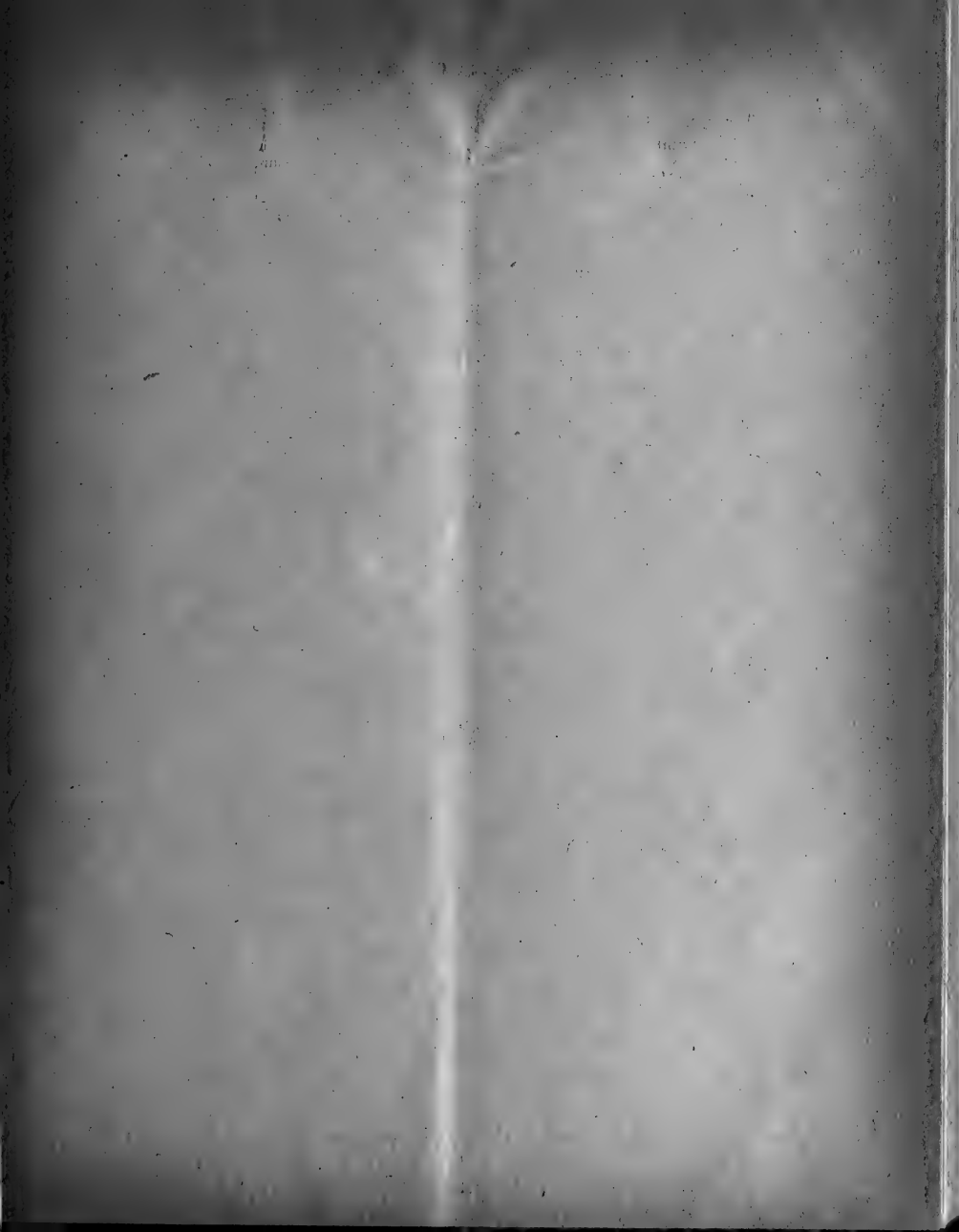
THAT the West African arrivals have been practically nil. Grey Parrots and African Monkeys are scarce.

THAT only three small consignments of canaries have arrived during the past four weeks.

THAT so far I have not heard of any arrivals for Zoological Gardens or private individuals.

THAT "The Amateur Menagerie" Monthly Bulletin for December contains two short interesting notices, one especially of the Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

THAT our readers will be sorry to hear that the twenty-eight foot Python at Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago, is seriously ill, and fears are entertained for its recovery.



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No. 9.—Vol. 1.

JANUARY, 1916.

Price One Shilling.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

North American Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus cinereus*).

Females 20/6. Pairs 32/6.

After two years delay, I have received a consignment of these well known pets. Grey Squirrels thrive in all our London Parks, and the various Zoological Gardens. They can be sent safely packed, and delivery guaranteed. Early application requested.

African saddle backed Jackals. Each 60/6.

These are the largest Jackals ever I have imported. 3 Males, 2 Females, all in sound condition.

12 Canadian Black White Skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) ... each 80/6

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain.

Direct from South Africa:—

- 1 male, adult, Blessbok (*Damaliscus albibronis*), in sound, healthy condition, first direct importation for years. Very low price ... £25
 - 1 Cape Hyrax, Rock Rabbits (*Hyrax capensis*) ... for 50/6
 - 4 Indian Rhesus Monkeys ... each 40/-, 50/-, 60/-
 - 2 Blackeared Marmosets ... each 40/6
 - 3 Lapunda Apes, Pigtailed. ... 60/6
 - 2 Patas or Hussar Monkeys ... 40/6
 - 2 Bonnet Monkeys, extra large, adults. ... 60/6
 - 1 Senegal Baboon ... 80/6
 - 2 Meercats, from South Africa ... 40/6
 - 2 Mongooses, from India ... 40/6
- (These are for Rats and all Vermin)
- 1 Red Deer Stag, 2 years old. ... 80/6

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

- 1 Heloderma spectrum ... for 40/6
 - 2 " Alligators, 3½ feet each ... 70/6
 - 2 " King Snakes ... 25/6
 - 2 " Mocassin Snakes ... 25/6
 - 3 Hardwickes Mastigues (*Uromastix hardwickii*) each 10/6
 - 1 Florida Tortoise, very fine feeder ... for 40/6
 - 1 Anaconda, 12 feet, splendid specimen ... £15
 - 1 Anaconda, 6 feet " ... £8
 - 6 Boa Constrictors, 6 to 8 feet " each 50/-, 60/-
 - 4 Cooks Tree Boas (*Coralus cookii*) ... each 30/-
 - 3 Thick-necked Tree Boas (*Epicrates cenchris*) ... 30/-
 - 2 Banded Tailed Tree Snakes (*Leptophis loecercus*) ... 30/-
 - 1 Boddarts Snake (*Drymobius boddarti*) for 30/-
 - 6 Angulated Snakes (*Helicops angulatus*) each 25/-
 - 3 Giant Frogs (*Bufo marinus*) ... 12/6
 - 8 Bird-eating Spiders (*Avicularia avicularia*) " 20/6
- (Extraordinary specimens, seldom imported.)
- 2 Gigantic Centepedes (*Scolopendra gigantea*) " 12/6

Total amount deposited at Zoo—£80.

- 20 Redheaded Pope Cardinals, very fine ... each 7/6
 - 5 Glossy Cow Birds—males ... 7/6
 - 2 " hens ... 5/6
 - 3 Zebra Finches—cocks ... 4/6
 - 1 Pileated Finch ... for 7/6
 - 6 Saffron Finches ... pair 10/6
 - 2 Long-tailed Whydahs ... 12/6
 - 2 Ruficauda Finches ... 30/6
 - 3 Blue and Buff Macaws, talking ... each £4
 - Some very tame white fronted Amazons ... 22/6
 - 3 Blue fronted Amazons ... 40/6
 - 2 extra fine African Grey Parrots, just arrived from the South West Coast ... 50/6
 - 1 Cormorant, fed from hand ... 10/6
 - 1 Indian Sarus Cranes (*Grus antigone*), adults ... £10
 - 2 Australian Emus, very fine ... £12
- (These are adult splendid birds, been outdoors 2 years.)
- 7 White Swans, females ... 25/-, males 20/-
 - 6 Jungle Fowls cocks 10/6 hens 12/6 pair 20/6
 - 2 South African Stanley Cranes. Prices on application.
 - 2 " Secretary " " "

"Gilbert," Male Chimpanzee, as per description in General Notes.

This is a very intelligent young male, standing about 30 inches high, between 2 and 3 years old. Absolutely tame with anyone. Price reasonable.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 9.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1915.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers,

December 15th to January 10th, 1916.

J. F. Dewar, 2, St. Patrick's Square, Edinburgh.
Guy Falkner, Westbourne House, Belton.

Fred Thorniley, 43, Belgrave Road, Failsforth.

* * * *

The subscription for Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 12, is 6/- post free. Only specimen copies can be sent at 6d. each. All subscriptions commence with No. 1. The price of this January Number is 1/- post free.

I have still a few December numbers for sale, 1/-, post free. This contains the reproduction of a photograph taken at a Menagerie Sale in 1896. I might mention that over one hundred were sold, in addition to the regular subscribers.

Negotiations are in progress to place this Magazine on sale at the various railway book-stalls. Articles are on hand and are promised by the Leading Collectors and Dealers throughout the world. Many subscribers are asking for personal recollections and adventures. These will all appear in due course. They are only held over for want of space.

The conclusion of the "Sette Cama Recollections," containing the native description of the supposed Water Elephant, will appear in the February number.

An account of the first arrival of the Gouldian Finch in Europe, 1885, with interesting particulars of the first consignment ever brought for sale to Great Britain.

Many interesting reproductions of old photographs will appear from time to time. I have a collection of several hundred.

Advertisements are inserted at very reasonable rates.

If you have not already sent in your 6/- subscription, might I respectfully ask you to do so?

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THE IMPORTATION OF HONEY-SUCKERS.

By FRANK FINN.

The habit of living more or less on honey sucked from flowers is found in several groups of birds, and some of these have long been imported, namely, various species of Lories, which are honey sucking Parrots. The Honey-eaters (Meliphagidae) of Australasia have also been brought over, but with the exception of the Tui of New Zealand, now, unfortunately, not to be had (the New Zealand Government prohibiting the export of all native birds but the sheep-killing Kea Parrot and egg-stealing Weka Rail), none have "caught on" at all, most being too deficient in bright colour to win favour with the public, while they are also generally quite ordinary birds in general appearance and size.

It is quite otherwise with the Sun-birds and Humming birds, which are so generally very small in size and beautifully decorated with metallic plumage; these little creatures have always attracted much notice in their native countries, but have been little imported owing to their delicacy. The Humming-birds, which are purely American, have gained the highest reputation; they average far smaller than the Old-world Sun-birds, and, unlike them, have not the ordinary shape and movements of little tree-birds in general, but, as everybody knows, feed while hovering, like some insects. In fact, one of their French names is "Oiseau-mouche" (fly bird), and their flight is so completely fly-like that they can go backwards or sideways as easily as forwards, and their wings, when in action, are hardly visible, being moved so rapidly. But, unlike flies, they cannot travel on their feet; they must either perch or fly, so that if their plumage gets sticky with the syrup supplied them, their exercise is cut off altogether.

In spite of this difficulty, Humming-birds were brought to Europe long before Sun-birds, as far as I know; even more than a century ago, Latham has recorded that a hen of the Mango Humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*) was captured and brought on board a ship, with her nest and

eggs; she hatched her young, and these lived to reach England, and were kept some time there by Lady Hammond, one living at least two months. There seems to be no further record till 1857, when Gould, so well known for his unrivalled illustrated works on birds, and on Humming-birds in particular, brought over a pair of the North American Ruby-throated Humming-bird, and landed one safely in London, where it soon died, its companion having succumbed in the Channel. As, however, the ship had a long voyage, including crossing the Banks of Newfoundland, where the little birds became torpid now and then from cold, the feat was a remarkable one, especially when we remember that till quite recently the New York Zoo could not keep this species, though it is found wild in summer in their grounds.

It appears from some notes published in the "Avicultural Magazine" for December last, that from 1876 onwards quite a number of Humming-birds were imported into France, in one case 17 out of 20 having lived for at least six years in a lady's possession, and in 1885 a French lady got two, which lived for a year—one of them even longer. Mr. Cholmondeby had a number in Shropshire in 1878, but they did not live long; and when their first Humming-bird was exhibited at our Zoo, a weak specimen of the Violet-ear (*Petaspheora iolata*), presented by Captain A. Pam in 1905, which only lived a fortnight, a dealer stated in the "Field" that he had imported the Horned Sun-gem (*Heliactin cornutus*) alive.

Only as recently as 1907, Captain A. Pam brought quite a large consignment to our Zoo, including several species, none of which lived more than about two weeks, except two out of three specimens of Prevost's Humming-bird (*Lampornis prevosti*) one of which lived four, and the other five weeks—I am sure of this, for I paid particular attention to them, and got laughed at by a distinguished aviculturist for doing so! The Zoo Council decided Humming-birds were not worth going on with, and the French Zoos, in spite of French success, evidently were of the same opinion, as I have never seen or heard of any there; while as to the much-boomed German Zoos, they never seem to have tried their hands at Humming-birds at all.

Then, only a few years back, Mr. De Von brought a Humming-bird home from the West Indies; it did not live long; it is true, but it is worth noting that it had been reared from the nest.

Mr. A. Ezra's two well-known specimens date back to rather less than two years ago; one is a specimen of the Garnet-throated Carib (*Eulampis jugularis*), received from a French amateur who had several species, and the other, obtained from a Continental dealer just before the war, a Ricord's

Humming-bird (*Sporadinus ricordi*). Many of our readers must have seen these at the Horticultural Show in November, 1914—the first occasion on which these little gems were known to have been shown at a bird-show; we believe both are alive and well at the time of writing, and Mr. Ezra has since obtained from his French correspondent a specimen of the Ruby-and-Topaz (*Chrysolampis mexipus*), a pair of which species, by the way, formed part of the Zoo's consignment from Venezuela. These birds have every chance of surviving for years in Mr. Ezra's care, as that gentleman has been so successful in keeping several species of Sun-birds, including the very delicate Amethyst-rumped species of India (*Cinnyris zeylonica*).

I was myself, as far as I know, the first to import this or any species of Sun-bird; but my poor Amethyst arrived very sick, and died before I could get to London, while its companion, a Purple Sun-bird (*Cinnyris asiatica*) got to the Zoo all right, and died there in a fortnight; it would probably have lasted longer had it not been in moult when I started from India with it, so that it was not in good condition for the voyage; but it was the only one I could get just then, Purples being far less common in Calcutta than Amethysts. This was in 1892; then, during the past ten years or so the Zoo exhibited their first Sunbird, a hen of some African species, and Mr. J. D. Hamlyn brought home from South Africa a fine cock of the splendid Malachite Sun-bird, which was shortly after exhibited—too soon, I fear, for though looking remarkably well when imported, its triumph cost it its life. During the period I am alluding to, also, Mr. Ezra had an importation of six Amethyst-rumps from India, the whole number shipped surviving, and living some time afterwards, one for five years at least, a great winner when exhibited; I believe the only other one he kept is living still.

Mr. Ezra has also had and still has several other Indian species, and some from Africa, including the splendid Malachite; the African kinds seem to be harder than the Indian, of which the Purple is certainly far the easiest to keep; in Mr. Hamlyn's establishment a cage-full lived nearly a year in the sitting-room. Humming-birds, however, as a distinguished lady amateur remarked to me at the Show where the first was exhibited, make everything else look common, and no doubt when things look up aviculturally after the war our English dealers will get plenty for those who can keep them. The essentials for their maintenance are really quite simple; they need warmth, becoming torpid like insects when chilled, and syrup alone will not keep them indefinitely, but must be mixed with something which will be a substitute for the little insects and spiders they consume in addition to flower-nectar. Mr. Ezra's mixture of Mellin's Food, condensed milk, and honey, seemed to "fill the bill" admirably, but at

a pinch condensed milk alone would be better than simple sugar-syrup.

I gave my own Sun-birds condensed milk along with crushed biscuit and powdered yolk of hard-boiled egg, but the cold at sea was too much for the Amethyst even in June. Small though my success was, as I used it to encourage the importation of these birds by others, I can, I think, fairly claim to have had, though indirectly, more to do with the revival of the importation of Humming-birds than most people, as success with Sun-birds directly caused this.

WORLD'S BIGGEST ELEPHANT DISCOVERED.

How an accidental tumble led to the discovery of the remains of the largest elephant in the world has just come to light. The creature is known in scientific circles as "the Chatham Elephant," but it was on the outskirts of the little village of Upnor, across the Medway, opposite the dockyard town, that the bones of the enormous mammoth were unearthed.

The credit for the discovery belongs to a skilled labourer in the dockyard, named Syd Turner, who lives at Nelson Terrace, Luton, Chatham, and to a representative of "Lloyd's Ntws" he has given an account of the remarkably fortuitous circumstances under which he found the elephant.

"It was on a Sunday morning in the latter end of August, 1913," he said, "that, whilst on one of my rambles in search of ancient stone tools and implements and similar objects of archaeological interest, I went to Upnor. The village had been very unproductive hitherto from the point of view of my hobby, and had scarce repaid me for my walks in the neighbourhood—just a few worked stones which constituted slight evidence of man's work, and denoted the existence of a coarse and rude culture.

While I was roaming about it came on to rain, and I took shelter in the undergrowth which occurs on the hills there. In so doing I fell into a small, shallow trench which had been dug by a party of Royal Engineers. The trench was from 18in. to 2ft. deep, and about 2ft. wide; at some points it had fallen in, and weeds were growing up everywhere, pointing to the fact that it had been excavated some months previously.

MISTOOK BONES FOR TREE ROOTS.

"Well, here I sat down to shelter from the rain. I drew out my pipe and lit it, and started

puffing away, at the same time casually began to survey my surroundings. I noticed what appeared to be the root of a tree which had been cut through on one side of the trench; the same feature was visible upon the opposite side. I bent down to examine it more closely, and was delighted to find that my first impression was wrong and that the 'roots' were, in reality, large bones, some of which had been cut in the digging of the trench.

"It dawned upon me that here were the bones and tusk of what was possibly a mammoth!

"Remains of these prehistoric monsters are fairly numerous in the Chatham locality, especially in the brick earths in the suburb of Luton. Many isolated bones and fragments of tusk have been found at various times, but as soon as they are exposed to the air they crumble away and lose their value. It would appear that in the earth about Chatham there is some preservative which keeps the bones intact as long as they are covered, and the greatest caution is necessary if they are to be brought out intact.

"I managed to dig up one of the bones and took it home. Several of my friends to whom I showed it expressed the opinion that it belonged to some huge animal now extinct. I did not reveal the precise spot where I had discovered it, and I wrote to a number of institutions, finally getting into touch with the authorities of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. The latter immediately invited me to send up to them for inspection the bone I had in my possession.

"I complied, and in due course received an intimation from them that it was one of the toe bones of a mammoth, and they asked me if there were much more of it where I had excavated this relic. Without disclosing the spot where the bones lay I replied to all their questions.

"After a lengthy correspondence, it was arranged that I should meet Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the Museum, and take him to the scene. On November 3rd of that year he came down to Chatham, and, in a car placed at our disposal by Dr. Cotman and Dr. Taylor—two local medical men both of whom accompanied us—I conducted him to the trench which contained what has proved to be the remains of the largest elephant in the world."

A NINE-FOOT TUSK.

Mr. Turner, who is a native of Luton, near Chatham, has worked for over seventeen years in the dockyard as a skilled labourer. It is very rare to find a case of "a working-man" who has made a hobby of such an abstruse study as geology and archaeology, with their kindred branches of research. "In a geological aspect," declared Mr. Turner, "what I don't know about the locality is not worth knowing. I was first led to study

it by a lecture delivered by Mr. Bennett, of Mall-
ing, concerning prehistoric Kent, and have con-
tinued to occupy myself with researches in this
respect ever since. From the stone implements
and tools which I have picked up in my rambles I
believe that primitive man was very numerous in
the locality."

The delicate labour of excavating the remains
of the mammoth were pursued during the past
summer by Dr. Andrews, with the assistance of a
specialist attached to the museum, who is an ex-
pert in dealing with ancient discoveries of this
character. As each relic was uncovered, it was
coated with plaster of Paris, and removed to a
building close by, some of the bones being im-
mense, and as many as four men being required
to lift the shoulder-blade on to a truck for trans-
port. The toe-bone dug out by Mr. Turner was
5½ in. by 10½ in., and some of the other measure-
ments confirm the experts in the belief that the
animal stood about 15 ft. high, with tusks—one of
which has been excavated uninjured—9 ft. long.

* * * *

(The "Illustrated London News," January 8th,
1916, has most interesting sketches and pho-
tographs of the World's Biggest Elephant.—
Ed.)



FURTHER REMINISCENCES OF OLD-TIME SHOWMEN.

By A. H. PATERSON.

Your photo of old showmen is most interest-
ing. I call to mind a number of them. I should
imagine you have a lot of photographs of such a
crowd that you could run a series of them—say
one or two a month, with about 10 or 12 lines of
copy, just enough to say who they were—with
birth and death—the show they ran, and one or
two hints at events that stood out in their history.

Talking of menageries! I can well remember
the last half dozen shows that occasionally wan-
dered into East Norfolk. First of all these was
Edmond's with the magnificent show of horses—
great huge beasts, with 20 milk-white horses
to draw the elephant van alone. It was an event
when they came, talked of weeks before, and a
fortnight or so after. When it was known they
were on the 20 mile grind from Norwich to Yar-
mouth, sporting fellows drove half way to meet
the show. One, named Drake, a menagerie-mad
fellow, used to go with a heap of stuff in a sack
to escort the elephant. His rooms were decorated
with pictures of animals, and a great litho of Man-
der's interior hang over the bed-rails. Droversmen

and bandsmen and others were regularly feted.
The band in the Market drew thousands to hear it;
and the top-hatted bandsmen took themselves very
seriously. The last waggon always came in with
a condemned horse behind, round which we boys
marched in an awe-stricken picket, talking in
whispered accents about "it being for the lions to
eat!"

In 1868 came Mander's magnificent show with
a rhinoceros, 3 giraffes, and the great Blue-faced
Mandrill, "captured specially for this show—in
Abyssinia." This was while the Abyssinian war
was on. The horses were magnificent; the show
great. It came to or three years after, a wreck—
nearly all the horses had died with some mangle-
like disease—it might have been glanders, but I
forget. And the show built up without a front!—
it had been distrained for rent at Norwich. Man-
ders went the same way his predecessor Hylton
died—drink and trouble.

In 1872 came the noblest little menagerie of
the time—Day's Crystal Palace Menagerie, with 8
waggons and a living waggon. The great feature
was "Daniel in the Lions Den"—young Dan. Day
(whom I afterwards saw in Preston in 1884 with a
decaying show, the chief attraction to me was a
sick lioness) as a child rode round on Wallace in
its den. Another feature was a nigger in a coal
sack who went and boxed and wrestled with a big
bear—it was a picturesque gag, and to us boys
a huge gladiatorial display. In 1875 this show
came again, no larger, but more gaudy. The
paintings on panels outside were delightfully
bright and well painted—I think by some one in
Gloucester. They were real works of art, worthy
of a genuine artist. Day never came this way
again.

Then there were the Bostocks (usually No. 1).
Old Lady Bostock, plump and pleasant, I admired
as the Menagerie Queen. I was so eager for show
work that when but a lad I made up friendly to
her, and might have been taken on as monkey-boy.
But father's foot was too big to get away from.
Old Jack (I think it was), the elephant, was very
truculent at times, making his keeper stand in
awe of him—or bolt. No one dare go near the
pachyderm save Mrs. B., who would waddle up
into the van, Jack flapping his ears, either in re-
spect or salutation, or well-feigned terror, while
she put a chain on his leg, and then he'd stand
still while she bobbed under his belly and came
out puffing, threatening him with dire vengeance
if he didn't behave himself. Then as I grew older
the show came less and less, occasionally with
three or four years intervals. When it came it was
working south for the Agricultural Hall at London.
Always in damp rotten weather, and the usual
thing was for the sound of pouring rain on the
canvas outside, and streams running across the
middle inside, over the hard ground on which the
show pitched.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

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The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock. The subscription is £/- per ann., or 6d. per copy, post free, which will be sent under cover.

The way the animals were arranged seldom varied. Entering on the left (as in your photo) the first was the living waggon. Then Bird van No. 1, No. 2 the Monkeys, No. 3 the small carnivores and pigs (civets, etc); No. 4, Antelope, Zebras or other herbivores; then the bigger things, as a Buffalo or small Elephant. The middle van was tenanted, left side (as you looked), by Zebra or Yak, or some big thing; middle, Elephant; right (facing), Llamas or Kangaroos. "Passing on to the next cage," Lions, of sorts; next, Tigers; next, Performing Lions; next, Leopards; next Bears and Hyenas; and, curiously enough, if they had a Polar Bear they'd stick him next the Lions!

But, of course, Zoos damned the travelling shows, and they had to pick up the skeletons of the departing circuses and combine the two.



EXPECTED BIRTH OF AN ELEPHANT IN EUROPE.

Dr. Dreyer, Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen, writes under date December 6th :—

"I shall be pleased if you will book the Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen, as a subscriber to 'Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.'

"Perhaps your numerous readers would like to know that we are expecting quite an interesting event here in the Gardens.

"Our female elephant, 'Ellen,' is going to have her third calf. This is quite a unique case of a female elephant bearing three babies in captivity, and I feel sure it will be of great interest to the readers of your Magazine.

I shall, perhaps, later write you particulars of this interesting event."

We shall be delighted to have a full report; also a photograph of mother and calf shortly after birth. Some years ago a calf was born in the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, but did not survive. It was the property of Mr. John Sanger, being one of his famous troupe of performing elephants. The male, "Palm," was destroyed some time back.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Council met on Saturday, Sir R. N. Woods (Vice-President) presiding. Also present—Prof. G. H. Carpenter (Hon. Sec.), Dr. M' Dowel Cosgrave (Hon. Treasurer), W. E. Peebles, Esq., Dr. G. A. K. Ball, M. F. Headlam, Esq., Prof. Scott, Dr. Scriven.

Visitors to the Gardens during the Christmas holidays brought the usual amount of dainties with them for their special pets. The chimpanzees came in for a good share, given by permission of the keeper. Formerly, before these specimens were protected by the glass screen from an indiscriminating public, they were frequently given injurious goodies, which were anything but beneficial to their well-being. Now that is altered, and it is quite amusing to see the small-sized chimp, known to frequenters as "Charlie," rap on the glass to draw attention to his needs, and then turn round to the wire door in the inner passage leading to his cage, as much as to say, "There's the way in," and he immediately on the slightest move towards the passage door rushes to the wire opening where he stretches out a hand for the expected dainty. "Empress," who inhabits the same compartment, looks on in disdain from the lofty top cross-beam, and only sometimes condescends to come slowly down, as if it were beneath the dignity of a gorilla to come when called. "George" who lives next door, gets very annoyed if he is left out in the cold, and makes his anger known by shaking the wire door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The gibbon has been recently quartered in the cage looking into the general monkey house, and is seen to greater advantage, and also attracts many admirers by its graceful motion and peculiar voice, which rises to so high a pitch.



REGIMENTAL PETS AT THE ZOO.

There are at present at the Zoo, deposited for safe custody, two sets of regimental pets—four bears belonging to the Canadians and four black buck or Indian antelopes belonging to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. They are lodging next to one another in most comfortable quarters with a view over Regent's Park—the bears on the Mappin Terrace and the buck in a roomy pen immediately below them.

The four bears are of different sizes and ages, all black and all most engaging. They were caught as cubs in Canada, and are respectively the mascots of the Second Infantry Brigade, the

Divisional Ammunition Park, and the 8th and 10th Batteries of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Canadian Contingent. As companions in their cage they have one Syrian bear and one brown bear.

The Warwickshire's black buck are pretty little creatures with spiral horns and spindle legs and sentimental eyes. They cast timid, pathetic glances at the few passers-by, and made appealing little noises in their throats, which sounded rather greedy. A very little attention, we felt, if tactfully paid, would have made friends of them for life.

BOXING DAY IN LONDON.

The following figures show the attendances at various resorts in London:—

Zoological Gardens	3,854
Kew Gardens	3,000
British Museum	2,797
Science Museum, South Kensington...	2,615

JAMRACH'S.

(Continued from No. 8.)

Passing from the back of this little room, we enter a very large one, extending from the front to the back of the entire premises, with a gallery on three sides above. Here we are joined by the younger Mr. Jamrach, and here we stand amid the most bewildering multitude of bric-a-brac and quaint valuables ever jumbled together: fantastic gods and goddesses, strange arms and armour, wonderful carvings in ivory, and priceless gems of old Japanese pottery. Merely to enumerate in the baldest way a tenth part of these things would fill this paper, and briefly to describe a hundredth part would fill the Magazine. And when we express our wonder at the extent of the collection, we are calmly informed that this is only a part—there are more about the building—four or five roomfuls or so!

We have come to St. George's Street expecting to see nothing but a zoological warehouse, and all this is a surprise. That such a store as we now see were hidden away in Shadwell would have seemed highly improbable, and indeed we are told that very few people are aware of its existence. "The museums know us, however," says Mr. Jamrach the younger, "and many of their chief treasures have come from this place." Among

the few curious visitors who have found their way to Jamrach's there has been the Prince of Wales, who stayed long, and left much surprised, and pleased at all he had seen. The late Frank Buckland, too, whose whole-souled passion for natural history took him to this establishment day after day, often for all day, could rarely resist the fascination of the museum, even while his beloved animals growled in the adjacent lairs. The Jamrach's do not push the sale of this bric-a-brac, and seem to love to keep the strange things about them. Their trade is in animals, and their dealings in arms and curiosities form almost a hobby. Many of the beautiful pieces of pottery have stood here thirty years, and their proud possessors seem in no great anxiety to part with them, now. A natural love of the quaint and beautiful first led Mr. Jamrach to buy carvings and shells from the sea-faring men who brought him his birds and monkeys, so that these men soon were led to regard his warehouse as the regulation place of disposal for any new or old thing from across the seas; and so sprang up this overflowing museum.

Among hundreds of idols we are shown three which are especially noteworthy. The first is a splendid life-sized Buddha—a work of surprising grace and art. The god is represented as sitting, his back being screened by a great shell of the purest design. The whole thing is heavily gilt, and is set, in places, with jewels. Every line is a line of grace, and the features, while of a distinct Hindoo cast, beam with a most refined mildness. What monetary value Mr. Jamrach sets on this we do not dare to ask; and, indeed, we are now placed before the second of the three—a Vishnu carved in alto-relievo of some hard black wood. This is a piece of early Indian art, and it has a history. It was fished up some twenty years ago from the bottom of the River Krishna, where it had been reverently deposited by its priests to save it from insult and mutilation at the hands of the invading Mohammedan; and there it had lain for eight hundred years. It is undamaged, with the exception that the two more prominent of the four arms are broken off; and that it has escaped the insult which its devout priests feared is testified by the fact that the nose—straight, delicate, and almost European in shape—has not been broken. It is an extremely rare thing for a Vishnu free from this desecration—a fatal one in the eyes of worshippers—to be seen in this country. Above the head are carved medallions representing the ten incarnations of the god, for the last of which mighty avatars millions still devoutly wait in mystic India; while here, in Ratcliff Highway, after all its dark adventures, and after its eight centuries of immersion below the Krishna, stands the embodiment of the god himself, mildly serene and meekly dignified.

The third of these gods is quite a different person. There is nothing resembling beauty—

either of conception or workmanship—about him. He is very flat-chested, and his form is faithfully represented in the accompanying illustration; without an illustration he would be indescribable. The head is very small, and grotesquely carved, with a large boar's tusk projecting from the jaw. The trunk and limbs, however, are the parts of interest; they consist of an entire human skin stretched on a sort of flat wooden framework, and partly stuffed with dried grasses. The skin is a light brown, leathery looking stuff, with here and there a small crack. The legs are clothed with loose blue trousers, which appear to be of dungaree, or a similar material, and the complete deity came from the Friendly Islands some time since. Just at his feet lie, in an open packing box, certain mummified heads, some bearing unmistakable marks of hard knocks, all having been, no doubt, among the most cherished possessions of the gentlemen who had separated them from the shoulders upon which they originally grew.

Of heads and skulls we see many, and among them the skull of an undoubted cannibal—a thing of very peculiar conformation. And so we go on from room to room, where the sunlight peeps in with difficulty, and paints with light and shadow the memorials of savage art, warfare and worship, as well as many exquisite specimens of porcelain and metal work from Japan and Florence. We see the garment of cowtails which Ketchway wore when taken prisoner, and we see a testimony to the guile of the wily Maori in an axe made of iron only, but painted and got up to exactly resemble greenstone. The reason of the disguise becomes apparent when it is explained that for the genuine greenstone article of this pattern a collector will gladly pay a hundred pounds, while the metal imitation is worth its weight as old iron, and no more. We see two pairs of magnificent china vases five or six feet high, the like of which it would be difficult to find offered for sale anywhere. Another pair, which had stood here for thirty years, were bought only a week or two back by a visitor of title with a cheque for three figures—a bargain which the buyer jumped at.

We are shown old Satsuma ware of wondrous delicacy and richness, commanding something more than its weight in sovereigns in the market. We see grand old repousse work in very high relief. We linger over a singular old Japanese medicine cabinet, the outside of which is covered with hundreds of little silver charms, against as many varieties of disease—each charm a quaintly-wrought oval or scarabæus. We examine two immense Japanese vases of copper, each six feet high, and of the most elaborate workmanship, the design revealing here and there, in a surprising manner, elementary forms and principles usually supposed to be wholly and originally Greek. There are stone weapons, bronze weapons, steel wea-

pons, and wooden weapons of every outlandish sort, and musical instruments such as one sees represented on Egyptian sculptures. There are many things bought at the sale of the effects of the late king of Oude, an enthusiastic old gentleman whose allowance from the British Government was a lac of rupees a month, and who managed to spend it all, and more than all, on curiosities and works of art, so that his funeral was followed by a sale on behalf of his creditors. Among the old king's treasures in this place are seven small figures, of a dancing bear, a buck antelope, a gladiator, a satyr riding a furious bull, another riding a camel, an armed man on a rhinoceros, and a monkey mounted on a goat, respectively. Each of these little figures is built up of innumerable smaller figures of beasts, birds, and fishes, fighting and preying upon each other, not one speck of the whole surface belonging to the main representation, while, nevertheless, the whole produces the figure complete with its every joint, muscle, sinew, and feature. And so we pass, by innumerable sacred masks, pashas' tails and alligators' skulls, toward the other and main department of this remarkable warehouse—that devoted to natural history.

We cross Britten's Court, where we observe a van with a small crowd of boys collected about it. A crane is swung out from a high floor, and from the end of the dependent chain hangs a wooden case or cage, violently agitated by the movements of the active inhabitant. He is a black panther, the most savage sort of beast with which Mr. Jamrach has to deal, and, as this one feels himself gradually rising through the air, his surprise and alarm manifest themselves in an outburst strongly reminding the spectator of Mark Twain's blown-up cat "a-snorting, and a-clawing, and a-reaching for things like all possessed." He arrives at his appointed floor at last, however, and, as the cage is swung in, the blazing eyes and gleaming teeth turn from our side toward the attendant who receives him.

The wide doors on the ground floor are swung open, and we enter a large apartment fitted with strong iron-barred cages on all sides. This is the lowest of three floors, similarly fitted, in which is carried on a trade in living creatures which is known from one end of the earth to the other. Jamrach's is the market for wild animals from all the world over, and whatever a menagerie-keeper or a zoological collection may want, from an elephant to an Angora cat, can be had in response to an order sent here. Whatever animal a man may have to sell, here he may sell it, providing that it be in good and healthy condition. Mr. Jamrach has lived a lifetime among his beasts, and has had his troubles and adventures with them.

To be continued.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT one of the larger operations undertaken in the laying out of the Scottish Zoological Park at Corstorphine was an enclosure for brown and black bears, designed, on the lines which the Park has now made familiar, to allow the bears to be seen under as natural conditions as possible. The work on this enclosure was commenced two years ago, but owing to the necessity of devoting all available funds to more urgent requirements, it could not be completed at that time. For some months past, and especially since the arrival of the two very fine brown bears, which were presented to the Society last autumn, the completion of the enclosure had become a matter of great urgency. Work on it was accordingly resumed, and it has now been finished, so that the brown bears, which have had to be confined to their cages for some weeks will again be exhibited in the enclosure on New Year's Day.

The enclosure is in principle similar to that prepared for the polar bears. It is of considerable area, and consists in the main of a mass of rock-work, rising to a considerable height in the centre and falling away at the sides. Several tree trunks with stout branches are set in the concrete, and these, together with the irregular rock-work, supply abundant opportunity for the brown bears to exhibit their natural activity and playfulness. On the southern side, round which the path for visitors passes, is a pool.

THAT a Derbyshire rat catcher, John Gaunt, claims to be the only man in this country who has trained foxes to work with ferrets.

THAT I am expecting shortly a collection of African birds from the Senegal district. I append herewith French and English names which will doubtless interest amateurs in general:—

joues oranges.....	orange-cheek Waxbill
bees de corail.....	common African Waxbill
ventre orange.....	African zebra Waxbill
cou coupés.....	Cut throat
cordons bleus.....	Crimson-cared Waxbill
amaranthes.....	Fire Finch
nonnes.....	Little pied Grassfinch
veues.....	Paradise Whydah
combassaus.....	Combason
iguicolars.....	Orange Bishop
mozambiques.....	Mozambique Siskin
travailleurs.....	Red-beaked Weaver bird
bees de plomb.....	Silverbill
chanteur.....	Grey Singing Finch
gris bleu.....	Lavender Finch

THAT the arrivals in Liverpool are Amazon Parrots, Conures, Blue-winged Love-birds, with general South American small birds. The West African arrivals have been very few. The old traders are adverse to speculating in these dangerous times.

THAT Peach-faced Love-birds continue to arrive from Portugal. These birds will soon revert to their old prices, 30/- to 35/- pair. The African Red-faced still maintains a high price, the arrivals being very few.

THAT the arrivals in London have been 2 Secretary Cranes, 4 Stanley Cranes, 3 Vervet Monkeys, 8 Chacma Baboons, 1 Tricolor Parrot, 4 Marmozets, 10 Mongoose, 1 Senegal Baboon, 200 Budgerigars, 1 Mynah, 200 Senegal Finches, with other odds and ends.

THAT the Bird-eating Spiders are of great interest. Mr. Gerald Rattigan writes on the 7th inst:—
"Spider arrived safely. It is a splendid specimen, and I am very pleased with it. It appears none the worse for the journey. Its living cage is unique."

THAT "Gilbert" arrived last week from the Conakry district, West Africa. "Gilbert" is a young male chimpanzee of the dark masked variety, with dark markings as far as the knuckles on each hand. His education has commenced. He promises to turn out a fairly respectable young man chimpanzee. Already feeds at table. He has so far strong objections to clothing the lower extremities of his interesting dark hairy body. Still I have every hope of his wearing trousers shortly. He is for sale at a reasonable figure. Absolutely tame with any one—man, woman or child.

THAT, after two years, I have received a consignment of North American Grey Squirrels ex s.s. "Minnehaha." For prices see list.

To the Editor of "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

SIR,

The verses you quote in your December Magazine are a variation of what was said in Russia during the Russo-Japanese War. The Russian opinion of the Japs was as follows:—

Fleurs sans odeur,
Femmes sans pudeur,
Hommes sans honneur.
Flowers without scent,
Women without modesty,
Men without honour.

COSMOPOLITAN.

The Manager,

HAMLYN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE

I herewith enclose you the sum of Ten Shillings, being twelve months' subscriptions to your Magazine, commencing 15th May, 1916-17.

Signed _____

Address _____

Date _____ *1916.*



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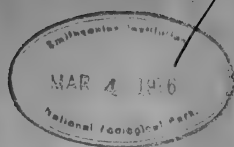
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HAMLIN'S



MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 10.—Vol. 1.

FEBRUARY, 1916.

Price One Shilling.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

Chimpanzees:—

"Gilbert," male, 30 inches high, between 2 and 3 years old. Absolutely tame with anyone. An exceptionally fine animal. Every week he increases in weight and price. Fully dressed. At liberty.

"Philip," male, 30 inches high, 2½ years old. This animal was born with a club-foot, stands up and walks well. Remarkable healthy specimen. If perfect its value would be £80. Price £30. "Zoe," female, 26 inches high, 16 months old. Suitable for home pet. Fully dressed. At liberty in house. Price £30.

Note.—Professor Keith, from The Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln Inns Fields, fully examined the above three Chimpanzees on Saturday, 5th February. He expressed unbounded admiration for these three specimens. They are all of different types, also from different localities. His remarks will appear in the March Magazine. Offers are not requested for these animals.

Group of 7 Blue Foxes and 1 White Fox, imported direct from Northern Europe. The owner advises me as follows:—"We have sold our Blue Foxes before the War for £20 each. We have paid ourselves £7 and £8 each. The Blue Fox-pelts are here worth up to £22 each." I vouch for the accuracy of the above statement. I prefer to sell them in one lot. Price on application.

North American Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus cinereus*).

After two years delay, I have received a consignment of these well known pets. Grey Squirrels thrive in all our London Parks, and the various Zoological Gardens. They can be sent safely packed, and delivery guaranteed. Early application requested.

12 Canadian Black White Skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*)

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain.

African saddle backed Jackals. Each 70/6.
These are the largest Jackals ever I have imported. 3 Males, 2 Females, all in sound condition.

1 South African Chacma Baboon, female, good size, been Mascot on a Transport Steamer, very tame

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|
| 1 Mandrill Baboons, from Congo district, males | each | £9 |
| 1 Schmidt Monkey, very fine specimen | .. | £5 |
| 1 Manganabo Monkey, white eyelids, white breast | .. | £4 |
| 12 Senegal Baboons, various sizes | each 80/6 to 100/- | |
| 1 Grivet Monkey, large specimen | .. | 60/6 |
| 100 Indian Rhesus Monkeys to arrive shortly. | .. | |
| 2 Meercats, from South Africa | each | 60/6 |
| 2 Mongooses, from India | .. | 40/6 |

(These are for Rats and all Vermin)

- | | | |
|---|------|------|
| 1 Raccoon, medium size | only | 50/6 |
| 1 Japanese Bear, male, 2 years old | .. | £16 |
| 1 Porcupine, from East Africa | .. | £7 |
| 1 male, adult, Blessbok (<i>Damaeliscus albifrons</i>), in sound, healthy condition, first direct importation for years. Very low price | .. | £30 |

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 Red Deer Stag, 2 years old | ... | ... | 80/6 |
| 2 pairs Secretary Cranes. | Prices on application. | | |
| 2 " " Storks | ... | ... | |
| 2 Australian Emus, very fine | ... | each | £12 |
| (These are adult splendid birds, been outdoors 2 years.) | | | |
| 1 Australian Black Swan, female | ... | ... | 80/6 |
| 12 White Swans, females | ... | 25/-, males | 20/- |
| 4 Jungle Fowls | cocks 10/6 | hens 12/6 | pair 20/6 |
| 2 Muscovy Ducks | ... | each | 10/6 |
| 3 Mallards | ... | .. | 5/- |
| 1 Hen Common Pheasant | ... | .. | 5/6 |
| 3 Talking African Grey Parrots in cages | ... | £7 to £10 each | |
| 1 Blue Buff Macaw, very fine | ... | .. | £5 |
| 4 Blue-fronted Amazons, very tame | ... | each | £2 |
| 2 White-fronted | ... | .. | 30/6 |
| 2 Petra Conures | ... | pair | 25/6 |
| 2 Red-fronted Conures | ... | .. | 20/6 |
| 2 Brown-throated Conures | ... | .. | 20/6 |
| 15 Red-headed Pope Cardinals, very fine | ... | each | 7/6 |
| 4 Glossy Cow Birds—males | ... | .. | 7/6 |
| 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " | ... | hens | 5/6 |
| 1 Saffron Finch | ... | .. | 7/6 |
| 2 Whydahs, hens | ... | .. | 7/6 |
| 3 Ruficauda Finches | ... | .. | 16/6 |
| 20 Yellow Budytes | ... | .. | 6/- |
| 30 Green | ... | .. | 4/- |
| 3 pairs Chilo Wigeon | ... | pair | 50/6 |
| 2 " " Pintail | ... | .. | 50/6 |
| 1 Bahamas | ... | .. | 60/6 |
| 13 " Red Crested Pochards | ... | .. | 50/6 |
| 2 " African Triangular Spotted Doves | ... | .. | 30/6 |
| 2 Roseate Cockatoos, tame | ... | each | 22/- |
| 2 Lemon Crested Cockatoos, tame | ... | .. | 32/- |

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|------|
| 2 " " Alligators, 3½ feet each | ... | .. | 70/6 |
| 2 " " King Snakes | ... | .. | 25/6 |
| 3 Hardwicks Mastigure (<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i>) | ... | each | 10/6 |
| 6 Boa Constrictors, 6 to 8 feet | ... | each 50/-, 60/- | |
| 4 Cocks Tree Boas (<i>Corallus cookii</i>) | ... | each | 30/- |
| 3 Thick-necked Tree Boas (<i>Epicrater cenchris</i>) | ... | .. | 30/- |
| 2 Banded Tailed Tree Snakes (<i>Leptophis bicercus</i>) | ... | .. | 30/- |
| 6 Angulated Snakes (<i>Helicops angulatus</i>) | ... | each | 25/- |
| 3 Giant Toads (<i>Bufo marinus</i>) | ... | .. | 12/6 |
| 8 Bird-eating Spiders (<i>Avicularia avicularia</i>) | ... | .. | 20/6 |
| (Extraordinary specimens, seldom imported.) | | | |
| 2 Gigantic Centepedes (<i>Scolopendra gigantea</i>) | ... | .. | 12/6 |

Sea Lions.—To arrive from California in April—May. Six young Males. I have these ordered, still I am open to book for delivery others if ordered immediately.

Polar Bears.—Four under order. Will be sent as they arrive. Prices on application.

Very Large Chimpanzees.—Just as I am going to press, letter received from West Africa, Conakry district, offering two very large Chimpanzees. They are on collar and chain, Particulars on application.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 10.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1916.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers, Jan. 11th to Feb. 11th.

H. E. Harcourt-Vernon, 15, Clifton Crescent,
Folkestone.

A. Steele, 47, Roxburgh Street, Kelso.

Miss M. Staniland, Hussey House, Boston.

Reginald Cory, Duffryn House, Swansea.

H. A. French, St. Margaret's, Downs Park
Street, Bristol.

H. R. Blackburn, Woodlands, Preston, Brighton.

* * * *

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King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

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St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Rail-
way).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

* * * *

The subscription for Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 12, is
6/- post free. All subscriptions commence with
No. I. The price of this February Number is 1/-,
post free.

* * * *

I have still a few December numbers for sale,
1/-, post free. This contains the reproduction of
a photograph taken at a Menagerie Sale in 1896.

* * * *

The conclusion of the "Sette Cama Recollections," containing the native description of the
supposed Water Elephant, will appear in the
March number.

* * * *

Several very interesting old Menagerie Show
Bills will be reprinted, some 100 years old.

Many interesting reproductions of old photo-
graphs will appear from time to time. I have a
collection of several hundred.

* * * *

I am sorry that certain readers take exception
to some remarks made concerning a late well-
known and highly respected lady in the January
number. Such an innuendo was quite uncalled
for; it certainly escaped my notice when reading
the manuscript, and I am grieved it was pub-
lished.

* * * *

Advertisements are inserted at very reason-
able rates.

* * * *

If you have not already sent in your 6/- sub-
scription, might I respectfully ask you to do so?

JOHN D. HAMLYN.



"THE WATER ELEPHANT."

Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
writes from St. John's Priory, Poling, 27th Janu-
ary, 1916:—

St. John's Priory,

Poling, nr. Arandel.

27th Jan., 1916.

To the Editor of "Hamlyn's Magazine."

Sir,

I should like to say that I have been increas-
ingly interested in the information given in your
Magazine, and trust that the venture will be a
successful and a permanent one.

I observe that a writer is to give information
in your pages on the stories of Water-elephants.
I do not know what line he will take, or whether
he will lend strength to the supposition that in
the stories of "Water-elephants" we have the
indication of the concealed existence in the swamps
of Western Africa of some hitherto undiscovered

large mammal, possibly a relation of the Elephant. In connection with this, however, I should like to point out from my studies of the Bantu languages, that the ordinary large hippopotamus is not infrequently called the water-elephant in the Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages of West-central Africa. The paraphrase is indeed a comparatively common one, and especially in the regions whence the stories come of the existence of a water-elephant. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that the explanation of the whole rumour lies in the too literal understanding of the African's terms. He has desired to inform the White man that in a certain river, lake, or swamp, there is a water-elephant, but what he means is nothing but the ordinary hippopotamus.

I am,

Yours obediently,

H. H. JOHNSTON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their December and January numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Strand, W.C.

CHARLES JAMRACH.



Born, 1815.

Died, 1891.

Aged 76 years.

(This photograph was taken in 1868, when 53 years old.)

The Actual Founder of The Wild Beast, Bird and Reptile Trade in the World.

I have received by the kindness of M. Wuirion, Societe Nationale d'Aviculture de France, Paris, the above photograph.

It is the property of M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, the late Directeur du Jardin Zoologique d'Acclimatation de Paris.

The thanks of the readers of this Magazine are cordially given to the above two gentlemen. It is my intention to write up fully the Life and History of this Founder of the Animal Trade in a later number of this Magazine. I should esteem it a favour if my readers will forward all interesting data, and any general information that they might have concerning the late Charles Jamrach.

It shall be faithfully and kindly recorded in this Magazine.

I had the pleasure of being with this great man for twelve months some 38 years ago. It was a most interesting and fortunate engagement for myself. His fund of humour was immense. His contempt for enormous losses and disappointments were such as is seldom found in any man. I have known him lose £6,000 in one month and be absolutely cheerful over it. Yes; he was a great man in his day!

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

February 5th, 1916.

BIRD LIFE IN REGENT'S PARK.

By A. D. WEBSTER.

Having for many years kept a record of the visit of rare birds to the Park it has occurred to me that the following notes might prove of interest to some of your readers.

Amongst the fifty-nine species that I have seen in the Park, several must be reckoned as extremely rare for London and include such uncommon visitors as the Great Crested Grebe, Sandpiper, Nightingale, Golden Crested Wren, Wheatear, Snipe and Woodcock.

When the general unfavourable conditions for bird life that exist in our parks are taken into account, the list must be considered as a long one, though the somewhat stringent rules of the Royal Parks and privacy of some of the shrubberies and adjoining grounds have no doubt much to do with the appearance of the rarer kinds in this North Western corner of the great Metropolis. A little over a century ago, when the present site of Portland Place was a famous Woodcock drive and Snipe were shot by the Euston Road, old Marylebone Park Fields, now the site of Regent's Park, with their numerous hedges and thickets of trees were recorded as the haunts of several rare and interesting birds. Times have,

however, changed, and with the removal of trees and hedges, building of houses and opening up of the Park to the public, bird life became rarer and rarer, though everything taken into account, the present list of about sixty species must be looked at as encouraging for a densely inhabited district in the very heart of London.

The Nightingale, for which old Marylebone Park was remarkable, I have only heard on three occasions, always near the same spot, a thick lilac shrubbery by the Inner Circle roadway, and where it was listened to with delight by several persons in the early hours of a June morning on two successive days in 1909. Small flocks of the Wheat-ear visit the Park about the beginning of April, and about the spring of 1909 they were particularly plentiful, as many as thirty having been counted in one flock. Twice during the autumn of 1909 I saw a pair of Goldfinches, and on several occasions the Grey Linnet and Siskin have paid us a visit.

When the lake was being mudded in 1907—8 a Kingfisher haunted the ground for the small roach and gudgeon that got stranded in some of the shallow pools. Regularly night and morning it visited the spot not seeming the least inconvenienced by the large number of men at work. But probably rarest of all is the Great Crested Grebe which for fully seven weeks remained on the lake during the early part of last summer. The Lesser Grebe has nested at the Northern end of the water which, being private, is always looked upon as a sanctuary for waterfowl. Twice in the early morning I have seen the Sandpiper by the islands on the lake, but it is a rare and shy visitor. A pair of Herons have taken up their abode on one of the islands, and in the evening and early morning may be seen fishing in the shallow parts of the water. Once only has the Waterrail been seen on the lake where it remained for about a week.

During the spring of 1911 a Bullfinch was regularly fed from the hand with hempseed by a visitor to the Park—a most remarkable feat when the naturally shy nature of the bird is considered. The Barn Owl is not uncommon, as it breeds regularly in hollow elms by the lake side, but it is oftener heard than seen. Two or three times I have seen the Pied Wagtail, but it is rare and does not breed, which may also be said of the Yellowhammer, Hawfinch and Blackcap, all of which I have noticed on rare occasions.

A little flock of the long-tailed Tit visited my garden in 1905 but they did not remain long, merely flitting from one tree to another all the time uttering their somewhat plaintive note to each other. The Golden Crested Wren I have often seen and the Sedge Warbler by the reeds on the lake side. Twice to my knowledge has a Cuckoo been reared in the Park, the foster mother on each occasion being the Robin and the home an ivy-clad wall or building. The Sparrow Hawk,

evidently not an escape, was seen on several occasions during the summer of 1913, the fact being communicated to the Press by several visitors.

The Redstart I have repeatedly seen during the winter and early spring, and once I saw a Hawfinch which is readily detected by its large beak and the conspicuous white iris of the eye. A nest of Blue Tits was reared by the Inner Circle road in 1908 and again in 1910, but the Great Tit I have noticed only once. Regularly for a number of years the Missel Thrush bred in a large poplar tree in the Park. Chaffinches are rare, but by the lake side they may be sometimes detected. The Spotted Flycatcher reared its young for several consecutive years from 1908 in the Park, but they have quite disappeared of late.

The Woodcock has more than once been seen on Primrose Hill, and in May of 1908 a live specimen was brought to me that had been caught by the Flower Garden; and during the long-continued drought of 1911 I flushed a Snipe on Marylebone Green at 6 a.m. on the 11th of August—a rare visitor indeed.

Towards evening hundreds of Starlings assemble for roosting on the thickly wooded islands of the lake, their song at that time being almost deafening. During a stormy night in October, 1906, a most unusual occurrence took place, large numbers of these birds being washed to the ground and drowned by the heavy and continuous rain. Beneath a thorn tree near the centre of one of the islands I counted twenty-three dead birds and about seventy in other parts of the adjoining grounds.

SKUNK FARMS IN AMERICA.

By PIERRE AMEDEC-PICOT.

(Translated from the Bulletin of the French Acclimatization Society, December, 1915, by F. Finn.)

One of the first documents one requires of an individual in the varied circumstances of social life is the certificate of his birth; before the establishment of the civil state, it was his baptismal certificate. In the case of the animal about which I am just about to speak, I should have much difficulty in giving you either the one or the other; its origin is lost in the mists of ages, and as to its name, I have found so many different appellations that I could not say which is the right one. I leave to our scientific friends the task of elucidating a nomenclature so varied that the Skunk has been called by at least twenty names by naturalists, and that the different species of it are equally rich in that synonymy.

The oldest author who has spoken of it is a Capuchin monk of the province of Paris, Father

Gabriel Sagard Théodat, who, in a "History of Canada," published in 1636, calls it "Child of the Devil," and says that it bears the name of "Scangaresse" among the Hurons. "This animal," he says, "besides having a very bad smell, is very spiteful, and ugly to look at; it is of the size of a cat or a young fox; its skin is covered with a rough and sooty coat, and its bushy tail likewise; in winter it hides under the snow, and does not come out till the new moon in March."

In these few lines are condensed the characteristics of that group of the Weasels of the New World, to which Buffon has applied the general name of *Mouffettes* (stiflers) by analogy with the asphyxiating gas of which the unique perfume of these beasts reminds one. They are better known to us by the name of Skunks, adopted by our furriers, a word derived from the name "Seecawk" which is given to them by a certain tribe of Redskins, and has the same signification.

The Skunks have the widest distribution on the American continent of all the Weasels. They differ considerably from all the other animals of the family and show an approach to the Badgers. Their gait is not lively like that of the Beech and Pine Martens and the Weasels; they plod quietly through meadow and wood; nothing frightens or upsets them, and it is no doubt their confidence in the efficaciousness of their means of defence which gives them this contempt of danger. When it sees the foe, the Skunk does not run away; it stops, turns to meet him, and hoists its colours in the shape of its bushy tail, the long waving hair of which hangs over its back and envelopes it like the folds of a flag. Its coolness reminds one of the calmness with which the Colonel of the Créqui-dragoon Regiment said to his officers, in one of those splendid eighteenth-century battles—so unlike the brutal butcheries of our days—"Gentlemen, tighten the ribbons of your pigtails and see your hats are on straight; we are to have the honour of charging!" But the Skunk does not charge; its discharges, and what it tightens up are not pigtail-ribbons!

In fact, its weapons are neither the powerful canines with which its jaws are armed, nor the sharp claws on its paws, but its anal glands which secrete, in their muscular pouches, a horrible fluid which this beast can eject in the form of a spray to a distance of three mètres, and possesses such a stench and is so irritating and acrid that the boldest enemy is put to flight by a few discharges. Unfortunately for the beast, it wears a fur which nude humanity looked on with envy, and in spite of the persistence of its repulsive scent, of which for a long time it proved impossible to get rid, Skunk-furs became the staple of a trade so important that we have seen the number imported rise from 1,265 skins which the Hudson Bay Company sold in Europe in 1849, to 12,583, for this Company alone, in 1890. Other American companies

who, altogether, put, in 1858, 10,136 skins on the market, supplied, ten years later, 678,199.

In spite of being distributed over the whole extent of the United States and the southern parts of Canada, in spite of its extreme prolificacy, which reaches the number of a dozen young at each litter, the Skunk is, therefore, like the birds whose plumage is favoured by fashions, threatened with extermination. Naturally the idea has arisen of exploiting it economically and sensibly by domesticating it. The disposition of the beast favours this; it is not only, as I have been saying, not timid, but its boldness even leads it to approach human habitations, and it has been observed that it particularly frequents cultivated land, where it likes to make its earth under farm-buildings and sheds, a practice which, on account of the scent of the animal, is not always looked on with a very favourable eye by the occupants.

The proximity of poultry-yards, and the scraps of all sorts thrown away about houses, no doubt have something to do with this taste; for, not having the activity and quickness of movement of most of the Weasels, the Skunk lives on mice, insects, grubs, fruit, and the eggs of birds which nest on the ground—on what it can get with the least trouble to itself, in short.

It thus comes about that several years ago the practice of rearing Skunks in captivity began in the United States. Besides the diminution of the wild animals another reason operated in favour of these experiments. By breeding, it was hoped to obtain furs of better quality and colour than those furnished by the trappers' pursuit. The beast, not being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, hunger, and other vicissitudes of a life of freedom, ought to furnish much finer pelts, of a quality which should satisfy the demands of the trade.

The earliest attempts seem not always to have given good results, owing to want of experience in the sort of treatment needed for the captive animals, and a certain establishment begun on a large scale twenty years ago in Pennsylvania wound up lamentably; but since that time methods have been perfected, and one of the chief authorities on fur-bearing animals, Mr. Seton, of Connecticut, considers that Skunk-farming is the most likely branch of the industry to give remunerative results. Nowadays there are several Skunk-farms which handle two or three hundred animals.

Skunk-farms are managed in much the same way as the Fox-farms about which I have already spoken; that is to say, the animals have their liberty in fairly extensive enclosures, while at the same time they are under the control of the breeder. These enclosures are made as much as possible on dry soils—sandy or rocky, but not on chalk land; the ground must be porous, to avoid water-logging, but it is all the better if watered by a running-stream and covered with bushes,

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heath, and a growth of low shrubs. The enclosure is surrounded with a fence of netting or boards, the bottom of which is buried in the ground to prevent the beasts from digging underneath, and the top furnished with an overhang to prevent their escape by climbing over. It is divided into several compartments, for the accommodation of males, females, and young, at such times as it is necessary to keep these separate, and finally, each compartment is furnished with a row of hutches like those used for rabbits, where the females take shelter to give birth to their litters and rear them, if they do not dig their own earths in the ground.

The Skunks, which are naturally omnivorous, are fed on meats (dried, boiled or raw), poultry offal, butchers' waste, mashies of oatmeal or other meals, cooked potatoes, milk, bread and fruit; and the insects which they find within the limits of their run go far to keep them in health. A diet of raw meat only would kill them as surely as would a purely vegetable one.

* * * *

NOTE.—To those contemplating Skunk farming I beg to refer them to the advertisement on inside cover. There are only twelve left. The only arrivals in Great Britain during the past three years. They were imported at very great expense, in consequence of the frequent enquiries and orders given for these animals. When they arrived, the usual thing happened: the supposed buyers began to make offers; when these liberal offers were refused, they hinted if they waited long enough they might get cheaper. I am pleased to say the price still remains the same.—Ed.

—❦—

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.**

The annual meeting of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland was held on January 27th in the

Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Leinster House. It was largely attended.

Mr. W. E. Peebles, J.P., Senior Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair, in the absence of the President, Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D. He was sorry to announce that Sir Charles Ball was unable to be present owing to illness.

The Hon. Secretary (Professor G. H. Carpenter) submitted and moved the adoption of the Council's Report for 1915. The depressing influence of the war on the Society's resources had been a feature emphasised in the report for the year 1914. During the year just passed the difficulties of the situation had not diminished, though, thanks to the generous response of members to the appeal made at the end of 1914 for special gifts, which amounted to an aggregate of £424, the financial position of the Society was slightly better than it had been twelve months previously. This was encouraging, when it was found that the gate receipts had fallen £241 during 1915 after the alarming drop of £270 in the preceding year. The total number of visitors in 1913 was 162,618; in 1914, 175,332; in 1915, 153,031. The receipts at gate in 1913 were £2,197 16s. 3d.; in 1914, £1,910 6s. 8d.; in 1915, £1,673 15s. 7d. The Council had come to realise that during war-time the support of the members was more than ever a deciding factor for the Society's continued usefulness. After the generous response made last year, it had been decided to issue no further appeals for contributions at present, but those members who were able and willing again to help the finances by special gifts were reminded that the Society closed the year £447 in debt. Sir Charles Ball, having held the Presidency for a term of five years, now relinquished the office according to the Society's by-law. For the vacant chair of the Society the Council confidently submitted the name of Mr. W. E. Peebles, J.P., whose invaluable services during his thirty-six years' membership of the Council were appreciated by all frequenters of the Gardens. The year 1915, with its sad memories for all, would be notable for the death of two prominent and highly-valued members of the Council—Mr. J. Nugent Lentaigne and Mr. R. M. Barrington. A good account of Mr. Barrington's life and a list of his numerous original contributions to zoology and botany, by his friend, Mr. C. B. Moffat, would be found in the "Irish Naturalist" for November, 1915.

THE ANIMAL COLLECTIONS.

Owing to the need for strict economy, additions to the stock of animals (the report stated) had been made only by gifts, no money being available for the purchase of specimens. During the summer, sea lions were offered to the Society, and, in view of the death of the Society's specimens, the Council gratefully accepted Mr. T. K. Laidlaw's offer to defray the cost of one. Un-

fortunately, it was found impossible to obtain the supply of fish necessary for feeding such an animal, and the negotiations consequently fell through. The presence in the Society's collection during 1914 of examples of each of the four type of anthropoid ape was a noteworthy feature. This "record" was brought to an end as early as March by the death of the orang-utan, "Sandy." In December the small female chimpanzee, "Susan," died, succumbing in a few days to an attack of pneumonia. However, the other four apes that had been in the house a year ago were still alive and vigorous—the Hoolock gibbon, the chimpanzees "George" and "Charlie," and the gorilla, "Empress," the last-named having now lived two years in the charge of the Superintendent and Keeper, J. Supple. All the older animals in the Lion House a year ago were still on view, but during the summer a welcome and unexpected inquiry for cubs was followed by the sale of most of the youngsters available, for which a good price was secured. During 1915 three litters were born, comprising four males and five females, all of which were alive on December 31st, when the Society's total lion stock amounted to twenty-three animals—twelve males and eleven females. The collection of birds suffered during the November frosts, when a flamingo and the two black-necked swans hurt themselves on the ice, and died as a result of the injuries. Another loss was the large domestic goose, believed to have attained the age of 44 years.

The Treasurer, Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave, seconded the adoption of the report. Having referred to some financial figures for the past year, he emphasised the necessity of gaining new members for the Society. He added that if the Society was to work successfully the gate-money ought to pay about two-thirds of the expenses. He asked that members should send gifts of fruit and vegetables for the animals, and that citizens who were organising entertainments should remember the Gardens.

The report was adopted.

The sets of pictures sent in to the yearly photographic competition in November were again of a high degree of merit. The silver medal in the Senior Class was won by Mr. Arthur MacCallum, of Rathmines. The sets sent in by the juniors were so good that a special Silver medal has been awarded to Miss M. A. Goodman, and a bronze medal to Master James Fitzgibbon.

The Chairman handed the medals to the winners. In his subsequent remarks, he said it was utterly beyond the Council's power to meet the present state of things which had caused the great debt the Society was under. The high price of coal, the high price of provender, and the drop in the gate receipts—these were things they had no power over. But there was a way of meeting

the difficulty, and that was by increasing the number of members of the Society.

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Ball for his services as President of the Society. Having traced the connection with the Society of other members of the Ball family, Sir Robert Ball and Mr. Valentine Ball, he said that during the lengthened period he had been on the Council—he had had experience of nine Presidents—there had never been a President who had given more of his time and attention to the Society's affairs than Sir Charles Ball.

A part of the proceedings that pleased the gathering very much was a lecture, in which Professor J. A. Scott described interestingly many animals, which were illustrated by lantern pictures.

At the close it was announced that the following Council had been elected for 1916: President—W. E. Peebles, J.P. Vice-Presidents—Professor J. Bayley Butler, T. K. Laidlaw, Sir R. H. Woods, M.D., M. F. Headlam, James Inglis. Secretary—Professor G. H. Carpenter. Treasurer—Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave. Ordinary Members—Dr. C. A. K. Ball, Professor A. F. Dixon, Charles Green, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnstone, Dr. R. R. Leeper, Professor A. E. Mettamm, C. J. MacCarthy, A. Miller, Sir F. W. Moore, Dr. J. O'Carroll, Professor J. A. Scott, Dr. George Scriven, Colonel Sir Frederick Shaw, L. E. Steele, H. Francis Stephens.

ELEPHANT'S WAR WORK.

NOVEL SPECTACLE IN STREETS OF SHEFFIELD.

A shortage of haulage facilities has caused Sheffield manufacturers to look round for likely assistance, and one enterprising firm—Messrs. Thos. W. Ward, Limited—has pressed an elephant into service.

It is put between the shafts in correct manner, and can do the work of five horses. It thinks nothing of a load of eight tons.

The animal belongs to Messrs. Sedgewick's, the well-known Menagerie Proprietors, who realised that while circumstances caused them to stop in Sheffield longer than they had anticipated, it would be a good thing to let out on hire their horses and a tractable elephant.

As the elephant passes along it invariably investigates the tops of coal and other carts in the hope of finding something edible. More than one carter's dinner has mysteriously disappeared.

Some twenty years ago I was approached by a very well-known London Contractor as to the suitability of elephants for London street haulage.

I pointed out to this gentleman that it was not a matter of only buying the elephant, but its keeper and attendant was a very serious consideration. Suitable attendants for large elephants are very hard to find. Elephants have their likes and dislikes. I asked the Contractor what he would do in the event of the keeper not turning up one morning. "Well," he replied, "I should certainly send round for you!" The project fell through. I could not guarantee an elephant keeper at a moment's notice.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

HISTORY OF THE GOULDIAN FINCH.

FROM 1885 TO 1916.

Poëphila mirabilis (Redheads).

Poëphila gouldiæ (Blackheads).

The first arrivals of the Gouldian Grass Finch in Europe consisted of five specimens—three Redheads and two Blackheads—in April, 1885, three of which were presented to the Zoological Society, Regents Park, by a Mr. C. N. Rosenfeld, and two being sold in Paris to a well-known amateur at twenty-five pounds each.

These were from the Charters Towers district, Northern Queensland.

I might say in passing that it is only within the last fifteen years, or thereabouts, that they have arrived from the Port Darwin district, Northern Territory.

Some thirty years ago the Queensland Coast was opened up by the British Indian Steamship Co., their steamers sailing monthly from the Royal Albert Docks, calling at Thursday Island, Rockhampton, right up to Brisbane.

The Gouldian district was Charters Towers, some considerable distance inland from Brisbane.

Sometime in 1886, I received a letter from the Captain of the s.s. "Bulimba," one of the B.I.S.S. fleet, enclosing a dead specimen of a highly coloured redheaded bird, totally new to me. Never had I seen such a small finch with such wondrous plumage. I was carefully examining the specimen when one of the Mr. Jamrach's entered the shop. He gave me the startling information that there were only another five such birds in Europe; they were of great value and were known as the Gouldian Finch.

The Captain had evidently written Mr. Chas. Jamrach and also myself. There were 40 birds in

all. The price was £10 each. If I required them I was to meet the steamer at Plymouth taking delivery there.

I must candidly confess I could not then muster £400 for 40 birds.

I resolved to wait the arrival of the steamer in the Royal Albert Docks, taking a chance of buying at a lower figure.

Mr. Jamrach went to Plymouth, but could not agree as to price. He considered the price prohibitive. I met the steamer at Gravesend. There were twenty dozen mixed Cherry, Double-banded, Parson, and other small finches, which I purchased at twenty shillings a dozen. That was the usual price in those days. Two very Black Apes from Batavia. Forty Red and Black-headed Gouldian Finches. The Captain asked then £5 each. I offered £2 each, which was refused. He took the birds home to Kensington the same day. I then mentioned the arrival of the birds to a Continental Dealer who happened to be staying at his accustomed house, "The Brown Bear," Leman Street, E. He was willing to give £3 each. We called at Kensington the following morning and, after a very long discussion as to their value, the Captain accepted £120 for the lot.

On their arrival at Leman Street, the late Joseph Abrahams and Charles Jamrach bought five pairs each, the remainder went to the Continent. My commission was £20. This was the first deal in Gouldians in the history of the trade.

I disposed of the twenty dozen mixed finches to the Continental Dealer, the Black Apes went to Messrs. Jennison, Belle Vue, Manchester. I then resolved to pay particular attention to the monthly steamers from Queensland. The next arrival of birds from that region consisted of 1 Ganga Cockatoo, 20 mixed Bloodwings, King Parrots and Mealy Rosellas. In those days we paid ten shillings each all round for Parrots and Parrakeets, sixty shillings for the Ganga. Some passengers brought a few pairs of Gouldians not for sale.

A considerable time now elapsed before any quantity of Gouldians arrived.

They were brought by a Mr. Owen, the sailmaker of the steamer. He had the extraordinary number of 200 Red and Blackheads. The price asked was 15/- each. They were ultimately bought by the same Continental Dealer for 10/- each. After this they arrived in small quantities on each steamer, the price keeping to 10/- for quite twelve months.

There then arrived an old Queensland Bird Catcher with a considerable number which spoilt the market. He took them to some friends of his in the City Road, selling out as best he could, wholesale and retail.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT we are now threatened with a Showmen's Syndicate to capture the Wild Beast Trade of the World. In 1913 certain amateurs suggested doing so. We still breathe freely. Syndicates not yet formed! We suggest they combine: united they have a ghost of a chance of success; divided they absolutely fail. Even united, we give them six months, and then the aftermath! What lovely recriminations.

The article on above Syndicates held over.

THAT a Walrus has been captured by the sailors of one of our warships. He was christened "Von Tirpitz."

THAT M. G. de Southoff, of Leysin, Switzerland, writes under date 24th January:—

"I have received safely your Magazine.

Why do you not publish more articles on the Menagerie World? You can publish that many servants at Hagenbeck's Travelling Menagerie were spies" (I suppose Mr. Southoff means spies) "and now they are officers in the Huns army in France! Hoping to be able to send you some paper on the Animal Keeping. I wish you every success."

THAT the arrivals in London Docks have been Amazon Parrots, quantity of Coures, 15 Marmozets, 1 Toucan, 30 Rhesus Monkeys, 20 Mongooses, 12 Mynahs, 13 Chacma Baboons, 3 Secretaries, 2 Stanleys, 4 Hyrax, 2 Meercats, 4 Chimpanzees, 4 Mandrills, 1 Schmidts, 1 Magabey (rare), 2 Bonnets, 2 Lapondas, 100 American Grey Squirrels, 55 Budgerigars, 90 Cock Canaries, 309 Hens, 2 Demoiselle Cranes, 3 talking Grey Parrots, 1 Black Swan, 1 Cock Jungle Fowl, 1 -Salt Desert Cat, 1 Acland Grison, 2 Sand Hamsters.

THAT the arrivals in Liverpool have been 12 Dog-faces, 1 Monna, 1 Hussar, 1 Civet Cat, a few Grey Parrots, with other odds and ends.

THAT Monkeys and Parrots occasionally arrive in Hull.

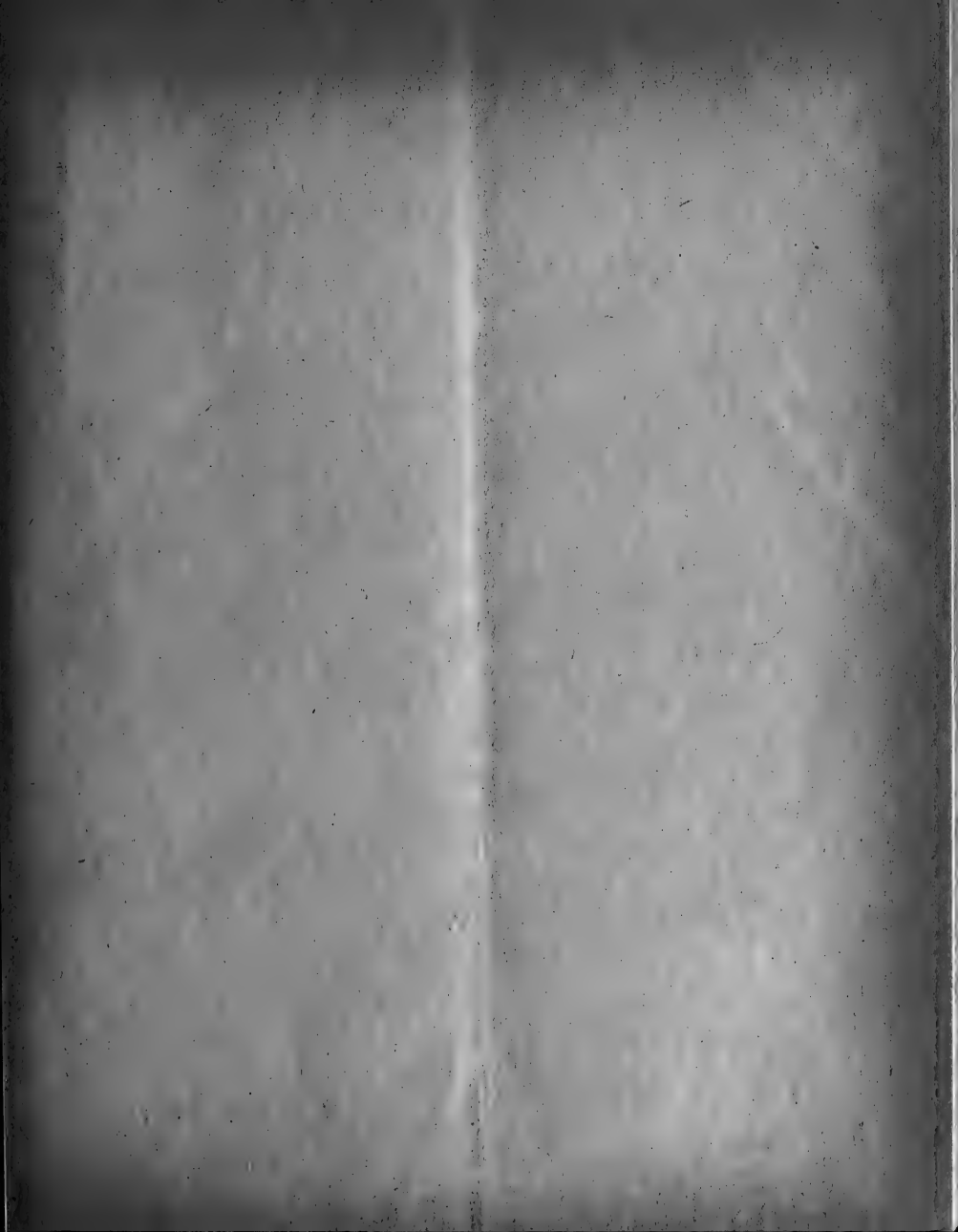
THAT a correspondent sends an account of the hardships of the animals at the Budapest Zoo:

"The animals in the Budapest Zoo are also feeling the pangs of hunger owing to the scarcity of foodstuffs, and these are sad times for the animals in the Varosliget. The horseflesh with which they fed the wild animals has become so expensive that rations had to be reduced by half, so that the roaring of the lions and tigers is now incessant, to the great delight it may be added, of the children. The wild birds, eagles, and vultures, etc., are being fed with the flesh of rats, bred for the purpose in the Zoo by hundreds and killed by dozens daily, so as to save the horseflesh for the king of beasts. Some days there was no horseflesh at all, and in order to keep the lions and wolves and other wild beasts alive they had to slaughter

some of the goats and other less valuable animals exhibited in the Zoo. The herbivorous animals are also very badly off. There is no hay to be had at all, and a substitute has been found in wild chestnuts, an innovation strongly deplored by the animals, but reluctantly accepted as better than nothing. Even under these circumstances last year's budget of the Budapest Zoo was double that of the previous year, although many of the animals have been disposed of in consequence of the food difficulties. The seals—there were about ten of them—were killed, for no fish could be provided for them, and their flesh was given to the wild beasts. Two of the polar bears were also shot, one because he absolutely refused to eat the war food and the other because he grew so weak on the new diet that it was an act of charity to finish him off. The director of the Zoo opened a competition for the shooting of the polar bears, and one Nimrod paid twelve pounds for the pleasure of settling them."

THAT from time to time there have appeared in the English Press conflicting reports of what was done with the animals in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens at the time of the bombardment. The point is now settled by a letter from the director of the Rotterdam Gardens which appears in the New York Zoological Society's "Bulletin." It is as follows:—

"All the bears in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens were shot prior to the bombardment. The large feline carnivora were put into strong transportation cages and removed to the rear of the garden, likewise prior to the bombardment, while the small felinae were transferred to cages in the cellars of the Festival Building. A few days before the surrender of the city, when the heavy cannonading started fires in all parts of the city, which could no longer be put out in consequence of lack of water, the large carnivora were likewise shot by resolution of the board of directors, adopted contrary to the director's advice. None of the other animals were killed, with the exception of a few venomous snakes. During the bombardment only one shell dropped into the garden, striking the ground in the open space for the turtles, where it fortunately did no material damage. Mr. L'Hoest (the director) and his two younger children were my guests from October 5 to the earlier part of November, while the other members of his family likewise came to Rotterdam towards the end of the bombardment. Mr. L'Hoest himself, whose mind had suffered severely from the effects of the terrible excitement and of the successive events which overpowered him, also came to Rotterdam for a few days after the bombardment. The Antwerp garden and the animals kept there have suffered no further damage during the siege."



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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

Chimpanzees:—

Constantly arriving, ranging from £50 to £150 each.

North American Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus cinereus*. Females 25/6. Males 20/6.

Grey Squirrels thrive in all our London Parks, and the various Zoological Gardens. They can be sent safely packed, and delivery guaranteed. Early application requested.

10 Canadian Black White Skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) each 80/6

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain.

African saddle backed Jackals. Each 70/6.

These are the largest Jackals ever I have imported. 3 Males, 2 Females, all in sound condition.

100 Indian Rhesus Monkeys to arrive shortly.

1 Meercats, from South Africa 60/6

2 Mongooses, from India each 40/6
(These are for Rats and all Vermin)

1 Raccoon, medium size only 50/6

1 male, adult, Blessbok (*Damalisca albiborns*), in sound, healthy condition, first direct importation for years. Very low price (value for N.Z.P.) £30

1 Red Deer Stag, 2 years old 80/6

Some tame Fallow Deer for sale.

Sea Lions.—To arrive from California in April—May. Six young Males. I have these ordered, still I am open to book for delivery others if ordered immediately.

Polar Bears.—Four under order. Will be sent as they arrive. Prices on application.

Chacma Baboons.—Direct importation from South Africa.

Lion Cubs, 3 males, 1 female, 11 months old. Particulars on application.

Blue and White Foxes, see other page.

1 Australian Emus, very fine £12
(Adult splendid bird, been outdoors 2 years.)

1 Australian Black Swan, female 80/6

12 White Swans, females 25/-, males 20/-

4 Jungle Fowls	cocks 10/6	hens 12/6	pair 20/6
2 Muscovy Ducks	...	...	each 10/6
3 Mallards	...	...	5/-
1 Hen Common Pheasant	...	...	5/6
3 Talking African Grey Parrots in cages	...	...	£7 to £10 each
1 " Blue Buff Macaw, very fine	...	...	£5
4 Blue-fronted Amazons, very tame	...	...	each £2
12 Green Macaws, very fine	...	...	£6
20 Large Double Yellow Fronted Amazons	...	...	£2
20 Large Red Fronted Amazons	...	...	£2
2 Laughing Jackasses	...	...	for £10
10 Red-headed Pope Cardinals, very fine	...	...	each 7/6
4 Glossy Cow Birds—males	...	...	7/6
2 " " hens	...	...	5/6
1 Saffron Finch	...	...	7/6
2 Whydahs, hens	...	...	7/6
3 Ruficauda Finches	...	...	16/6
20 Yellow Budgerigars	...	...	6/-
30 Green " "	...	...	5/-
3 pairs Chilo Wigeon	...	...	pair 50/6
2 " " Pintail	...	...	50/6
1 " Bahamas	...	...	60/6
2 1/2 " Red Crested Pochards	...	...	50/6
2 " African Triangular Spotted Doves	...	...	30/6

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

2 " Alligators, 3 1/2 feet each	...	70/6
2 " King Snakes	...	25/6
3 Hardwickes Mastigure (<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i>)	each	10/6
6 Boa Constrictors, 6 to 8 feet	...	each 50/-, 60/-
4 Cooks Tree Boas (<i>Corallus cookii</i>)	...	each 30/-
3 Thick-necked Tree Boas (<i>Epicrates cenchris</i>)	...	30/-
2 Banded Tailed Tree Snakes (<i>Leptophis liocercus</i>)	...	30/-
6 Angulated Snakes (<i>Helicopsis angulatus</i>)	...	each 25/-
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2 Gigantic Centepedes (<i>Scolopendra gigantea</i>)	...	12/6

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 11.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, MARCH, 1916.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers, Feb. 12th to March 7th.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Hull, 8th Divisional Train, France.

John W. Marsden, Thornhurst, Tewit Park, Harrogate.

R. Scott-Miller, Greenoakhill, Broomhouse, Scotland.

E. A. Le Souef, Zoological Gardens, Perth, Australia.

* * * *

The full list of Subscribers from the commencement accompany this number.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

* * * *

The subscription for Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 12, is 6/- post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1. The price of this March Number is 1/-, post free.

* * * *

I have still a few December numbers for sale, 1/-, post free. This contains the reproduction of a photograph taken at a Menagerie Sale in 1896.

* * * *

Many interesting reproductions of old photographs will appear from time to time. I have a collection of several hundred.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

On the 15th April, 1916, we complete the first volume of "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine."

* * * *

Its actual Subscribers to date number 80. The Honorary Subscribers by courtesy of exchange are 50. The general circulation for business purposes average 800. Copies have occasionally been posted to every Zoological Garden in the world, with the exception of those in Austria and Germany.

* * * *

It has survived great opposition from many to whom I had looked for support.

* * * *

It was launched during the most critical time in the History of the British Empire.

* * * *

I believe it has justified its existence. It now remains for the Subscribers of Vol. I. to continue their support of Vol. II.

* * * *

The subscription for Vol. II. will be 10/- per annum, post free; single copies, 19/-, post free.

* * * *

I appeal to every reader of this number to forward their subscriptions without any delay.

* * * *

I have already received subscriptions for Vol. II., and I take great pleasure in stating that Mr. E. A. Le Souef, of the Zoological Gardens, Perth, Australia, was the first subscriber for Vol. II.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Letter from Professor Keith, Conservator of Museum, Royal College of Surgeons, on THE KINDS OF CHIMPANZEE.

Dear Mr. Hamlyn,

I am sure that all who are connected with Natural History Museums welcome the appearance of your "Menagerie Magazine," and wish it a real and permanent success. By no other means can we hope to unite the interests of the professional trader and the professional student. In reality we are all students—trading naturalists and museum naturalists, and for the progress of knowledge—and the enlistment of a healthy and liberal public interest—it is absolutely necessary that we should all work together. I can best illustrate my meaning by referring to an interesting and profitable visit I made to your establishment a few days ago. You have at present three young chimpanzees—probably the most interesting group of anthropoids now in Europe or America. They are so different in appearance and also in their dispositions that one naturally concludes that they represent three different kinds of chimpanzee, different varieties or even, perhaps, different species.

The youngest one, "Zoe," with all the clinging habits of a baby, is just completing her milk set of teeth—the canine or eye teeth and the second molar or chewing teeth are cut and just coming into place; I suppose her to be a little over a year in age—perhaps 15 months; at a corresponding stage of tooth development a human child would be about two years of age.

Now that brings me to my first question: Are chimpanzee babies born at any season as human babies are, or do they come, as is the custom among wild animals, at one season? Suppose that my estimate of her age is right, then she would have been born a little over a year ago—that is in one of the later months of 1914—when the scaffolding of our European civilization was being shattered by Germany. We have very little information concerning the season at which the young of chimpanzees are born, but I am certain that there are many naturalists who trade with the West Coast of Africa could help us in settling this matter. No one ever brought back from Africa so great a store of knowledge relating to gorillas and chimpanzees than Du Chaillu; his book, published in 1861, is still our chief dictionary of anthropoid lore, but he made no enquiry relating to a breeding time. In the month of May Du Chaillu shot a mother chimpanzee with a baby at breast, about one foot in length, which I estimate to have been 5 or 6 months old. That obser-

vation points to a birth season about November or December.

The two other anthropoids in your possession—"Gilbert," a lively frolicsome fellow, and "Philip," who is morose, rather sulky and shy—are further advanced than "Zoe." In both of them the first tooth of the permanent set—the first molars or chewing teeth—are coming into use. From enquiries I made, over 20 years ago now, I was led to believe that such animals were at the end of their third or beginning of their fourth year. They would, therefore, belong to the chimpanzee brood of November or December, 1912—the difference between "Zoe" and them representing the growth of two years. Now I do not say that we have as yet any good grounds for believing in a definite breeding season amongst chimpanzees and gorillas, but I am certain there must be among your readers several who could help in settling the matter.

Your three chimpanzees also raise for us another vexed question. They are very different in their pigmentation. "Zoe" has a pale face; "Gilbert's" facies darkening; "Philip's" face is becoming covered with black pigmented spots. Their noses are not shaped alike; their hair differs in texture and in abundance; "Gilbert's" hair is darker, longer, rougher, and more plentiful. The explanation which appeals to one most is to suppose that all three represent different varieties or even species.

Zoologists and Naturalists are well aware that Lord Rothschild is keenly interested in the races, varieties and species of anthropoid apes. Twelve years ago he contributed a very important paper to the proceedings of the Zoological Society of London in which he sought to show that there are at least five quite distinct species of chimpanzee, and that some of these species are subdivided into as many as four distinct varieties. He has taken great care to gather accurate information, and has spent liberally in collecting specimens from all parts. Lord Rothschild would be the first to admit that we have still much to learn concerning the matter of species, and we can only hope to settle our doubts by the help of those who gather and import specimens from their native haunts in Africa.

We can best realize the nature of our present difficulties if we suppose that a very intelligent chimpanzee has become director of Jungle Museum. He receives stray specimens of human beings collected by chimpanzee sailor men on a visit to Europe. I am pretty certain our jungle director would make many mistakes when he came to sort us out into varieties and species if he followed the method we have adopted. A bald head would seem to him a very distinct character, and he would probably group all the bald heads together whether they came from England, Russia or Italy. He would note there were long faced

and round faced specimens and consequently he might be induced to make a long faced species and a round faced species. Red-haired people would almost certainly be classified as a distinct variety or species. Bery likely all the marks which we know as characteristic of youth and old age would be mistaken for specific markings. We smile when we think a museum chimpanzee could be so foolish but are we not doing just the same kind of thing? We see that such mistakes could not be made if the chimpanzee zoologist came to Europe and studied us as we live in our several countries. He would discover the extraordinary manner in which we differ individually—that colour of hair, baldness, shape of face, distribution of hair pigmentation were not really reliable indications of difference of breed. He would perceive, however, after a prolonged study that the breeds of men varied as he passed from country or region of Europe to another, and that there are well marked local varieties of Europeans. To know the breed the examination of one specimen is not enough; we must know a dozen or more from the same locality.

Now it is not possible for many of us to go to Africa and study chimpanzees in the great territory they inhabit—a territory which represents in extent about 20 Englands, but if we were informed of the exact locality from which every imported chimpanzee has been derived we should soon be in a position to tell the true specific markings of all races of chimpanzees. I am certain there must be a great number of very different kinds—varying according to the regions from which they come. Lord Rothschild is of opinion that four or five different species may inhabit the same region—living side by side without mixing. "Zoe," for instance, comes from Angola (Loanda); she has a triangular hairless patch on her forehead—the base of the triangle being above the orbits, its apex high up in a central parting on the crown. "Gilbert" and "Philip" come from the region of the Gambia.

Unfortunately, I made no notes of the exact colour of the hair on the crown, back and limbs, nor of the colour or degree of pigmentation of the face round the orbits, round the mouth, and round the nose, in your specimens. But I am certain if traders and collectors would make an effort to obtain accurate information of the district from which their specimens are obtained they would not only increase the value of their stock but also help in the progress of knowledge.

"Philip" has a remarkable deformity of the right foot. At first sight one is led to suppose that only the great toe is present—the rest of the toes having probably been bitten off by an irate mother. When, however, the foot is closely examined, no trace of a scar can be detected, such as should be found if the toes had been lost by accident. I am of opinion that the foot has been

deformed not by accident but has been congenitally deformed—a condition not unlike one occasionally seen in man—but not yet noted amongst anthropoids.

I am,

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR KEITH.

Old Playbill of a Menagerie that came to Bath, December 24th, 1810.

Dec. 24th, 1810.

In

Commodious Yard,
Walcot Street,
Bath.

—
Most Superb Menagerie.
S. POLITO

The celebrated collector of living curiosities begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry & Public that he has once more brought forward in this city his beautiful collection of

Living Birds & Beasts.

MALE OSTRICH

Which surpasses the description of the largest ever seen in the Universe; it actually weighs upwards of 300 lbs., will reach eleven ft. high, and is absolutely the only African Ostrich alive in Great Britain.

—
A NOBLE LION
of Senegal.

A BEAUTIFUL LIONESS

The only survivor of the original breed of Lions in the Tower of London.

THREE ROYAL TIGERS

One quite in its infant state, being 8 months old was brought to England by the Marquis of Wellesly.

A MOST NOBLE PANTHER

From the river La Plata in South America.

—
A pair of those most singular quadrupeds,
LARGE KANGAROOS,
male and female from Botany Bay.

A REMARKABLY HANDSOME LEOPARD.

An uncommon animal recently discovered in the interior parts of Bengal,
THE URSINE SLOTH.

A RAVENOUS WOLF.

The Civet and Genet—commonly called Muscovy Cats—A real Jackall—The Magot or Great Ape—Raccoons—the Inneumon—Coatimondi—Agouti, and upwards of fifty different animals.

A pair of Great Emews (Emus, perhaps) or Linnaeus's Southern Ostrich from Van Diemens Land, 7 ft. high.

The Cassowary of New South Wales.

A pair of those birds of ancient fame,
"The Pelicans of the Wilderness."

A pair of the birds recently supposed to be fabulous
THE BLACK SWANS.

The King of the Vultures, supposed to be the Phoenix of ancients:—
THE BRAZILIAN VULTURE.

Several Curasooos from S. America—Great Horned Owl from Hudsons Bay, Spoonbill, Storks, Eagles and great Variety of other birds of the most splendid plumage in the known world.

ADMITTANCE ONE SHILLING.

Admittance at Feeding Time Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Birds & Beasts bought, sold, or exchanged by the proprietor.

JAMRACH'S.

(Continued from Page 6, No. 9.)

One of the most exciting of these adventures took place some thirty years ago. A fine, full-grown Bengal tiger was deposited, in his rousing wooden cage, on this very spot at the gates, having just been delivered from a ship in the docks. The lair at the back was being pre-

pared for his reception, when, the attention of Mr. Jamrach and his merry men being otherwise engaged, Tigris regalis set his hind quarters against the back of his temporary receptacle, and, using all his strength, managed to burst out the boards. Then he quietly trotted out, and down the main street. The sudden appearance of a full-sized tiger at mid-day on the pavement of Ratcliff Highway was the signal for a general skeddaddle, excepting on the part of a little boy of about eight years of age, who, never having seen a thing of the sort before, innocently extended his hand and stroked the big cat. A playful tap of the great soft paw at once knocked the child upon his face, stunned; and, picking him up by the loose part of the jacket, the animal was proceeding up the next turning, when Mr. Jamrach who had just discovered the escape, came running up. Empty-handed as he was, he sprang at the tiger's neck from behind, and, grasping the throat with both hands, drove his thumbs into the soft place behind the jaw. Mr. Jamrach was an unusually powerful man—indeed, he is no weakling now, though nearer eighty than seventy years of age—and at his scientific grasp the tiger, half choked, let his captive fall, when a couple of heavy blows across the eyes from a crowbar thrust into the naturalist's hands by an attendant thoroughly cowed the great beast, who turned tail and meekly trotted back straight into the lair prepared for him, the door of which stood open for his reception. The little boy was without a scratch; but, although £50 was offered his father as compensation, Mr. Jamrach's intrepidity was rewarded by an action for £500 damages. In the end the smaller amount first offered was awarded, and the loss in costs was made sweeter by the judge's praise of the defendant's prompt and courageous action. The monetary loss had already been discounted by the arrival, in hot haste, the day after the accident, of a showman, who gladly paid £300 for the culprit. This was no bad speculation on his part, it was found, when he had counted up the sixpences received all over the country for admission to see the "tiger that had eaten a boy alive in Ratcliff Highway."

And, so, with many an anecdote of his own and his father's experiences in their peculiar business from Mr. Jamrach the younger, we go upstairs and wander among the stock. This, of course, is ever varying in quantity and species, but has always some interesting feature. We are introduced to a solemn monkey, who salaams gravely three times, and then waits to be asked to shake hands, which he does with great ceremony. We see porcupines, black swans and antelopes, and we hear, at the peril of never hearing anything afterwards, the noisy cranes. There is a Sumatra civet cat, with a small, fox-like head, and a magnificent tail; he is not cordial, and snaps an awkward-looking row of sharp teeth at us. Just behind his little cage is a large one, which

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Advertisement Rates, very reasonable, on application.

The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock.

contains a fine, tall guanaco or wild llama. The docile-looking creature moves to and fro, behind the bars, keeping his eye on us, and pursing his mouth the while. Suddenly Mr. Jamrach says, "Look out, he's going to spit!" and we all duck in different directions with great celerity—only just in time. The intelligent quadruped has conceived a prejudice against the shape of somebody's hat, or the colour of somebody's tie, and expresses it by spitting, with much force and precision, at the offender's face.

A large increase in the general chatter and growl around us announces the approach of an attendant with food. The emus and cassowaries stretch their long necks as far between the bars as possible, and the pelicans and cranes yell agonisingly. A large black panther throws himself against the bars of his cage, and gives voice unrestrainedly. In contrast to these, the domestic cat of the establishment follows the man's heels, with much tender purring and a sharp eye to any stray fallen morsel. There are other cats here in cages—cats too valuable to be allowed to run loose—magnificent Angoras and Carthusians, who rub their heads against the wires, and, as we approach extend their paws in an appeal to be noticed and petted.

We are promised an interesting feeding sight downstairs, and we descend to the ground floor. Among the more risky speculations of the commercial naturalist are the alligator and the crocodile. They will sulk and go into a decline on the least provocation or without any provocation at all, and, being expensive to begin with, often prove awkward losses. They almost invariably sulk at first, we are told, and, refusing to take food, would be likely to get into a bad way unless cured; and the curing of a crocodile's sulks is a surprising thing to see. We find, on reaching the ground floor, poor crocodilus laid by the heels and perfectly helpless, lashed immovably to iron rings and posts. His head is ignominiously sat upon by a sturdy man in shirt sleeves, who presently pokes the end of a crowbar among the big teeth, and forcibly prizes the mouth open into that position of comprehensive smile so familiar to the readers of children's natural history books. Then another man kneels before the unfortunate reptile

and feeds him. That is to say, he takes a lump of meat weighing five or ten pounds or so, and dexterously pitches it into the oesophagus, afterwards firmly and decisively ramming it home with a long pole. This is the dinner of all naughty, sulky crocodiles, and, after having it served in this fashion regularly four or five times, the victim gives up sulking as a bad job. He will have to swallow, it one way or another, he argues within himself, and in that case he may as well take it without being tied up, and sat upon, and insulted generally; besides which, he may as well enjoy the flavour as swallow all those eatables without tasting them. Whereupon he reforms and becomes a respectable crocodile, taking regular meals, and is in time promoted to the Zoological Gardens or a respectable menagerie.

This and other things we see, and we have it explained how dangerous animals are transferred from cases to permanent cages, and back again. To transfer a savage panther or tiger from a case to a cage is not difficult. Certain of the bars of the cage are raised, the case is put opposite the opening, and the side removed. Seeing an opening, the captive jumps at it, and the bars are at once shut down. But to tempt him back again into a case, when he has become to some extent accustomed to his quarters, is not always so easy a thing. Carefully baiting the case with food usually has its effect, if circumstances permit waiting; but, if not, recourse has to be had to smoke. A little damp straw thrust between the bars and lighted soon makes the lair uncomfortable, and then ensues a scene. Eyes gleam, and teeth gnash from obscure corners, and presently, with a bound and a well, the powerful beast dashes through the opening into the case, and is secured. It may be easily understood that any little clumsiness or mistake at the critical moment might lead to the case being overturned in the rush, or improperly closed. Then, with a tiger or black panther worked to the highest pitch of frenzy by the fire and sloke, some lively adventures would probably take place.

And so we reach the door into Britten's Court, and, with cordial thanks to our entertainers for a most pleasant and instructive afternoon, emerge into Ratcliff Highway, with its dock labourers, its sailors' boarding houses, and its slop-shops.

(The End.)

THE SPOTTED PANTHER BIRD.

By FRANK FINN.

Many birds have been remarkably unlucky in their names; I think everybody who has seen them alive, or even stuffed, to say nothing of reading about them, will agree that it is the Hum-

ming Birds which ought to have been called "Birds of Paradise"; the Amherst Pheasant ought certainly to have been the Silver, as it is a sort of silver counterpart of the golden species; and the Mandarin Duck might well complain that it ought to have been the "Paradise Duck" instead of the New Zealand Sheldrake, about which M. Rogeron, after carefully describing its tempestuous disposition in his charming "Les Canards," says that he wonders at its receiving such a name, since its colour and temper rather point to "the other place."

So it is with the subject of this note; by "Spotted Panther Bird" we ought to mean a sort of feathered counterpart of the Panther or Leopard (Panther is simply the Greek name "the all-hunter," most appropriate for a beast which, as Blanford says, "will strike down an ox or bound upon a sparrow"). And such a bird should be large and powerful, with spotted plumage and eyes which gleam with cold rapacity; a bird which would pry on feather and fur alike, and never relax its relentless grip till the miserable victim had yielded its last breath under the grip of its iron talons, etc., etc.

The Martial Hawk Eagle (*Spizaitus bellicosus*) of Africa would fill the bill nicely; but what, as a matter of fact, has been called the "Spotted Panther Bird"? A little Australian bird of much the same size and habits as our Blue Tit, with drab plumage set off with touches of red and yellow, and with the black cap facings set off by a sprinkling of white spots. The spotting is all it has of the Panther; and, as a matter of fact, the name "Panther Bird" is "made in Germany," and is a rendering of the scientific name, *Pardalotus*, from *pardalis*, another Greek name of the Leopard.

The particular species of which I am writing is *Pardalotus punctatus*—there are several others in Australia, but these are less common; and if you want to get information about our present subject from Australians or Australian books, you must ask for the "Diamond Bird," and you may have to make it clear that you don't mean the Diamond Sparrow, which is quite a different species altogether, and now-a-days called in Australia the Spotted-sided Finch. The Diamond Bird proper is an insect feeder, and has much the habits of the Blue Tit, but, though also nesting in a hole, it builds low down, making its nest in a burrow which it tunnels out in a bank, after the fashion of our Sand Martin, except that it does not bore so deep, and makes a more elaborate nest at the end, a domed one, in fact. It is probably, like the Blue Tit again, not any too easy to keep, although common and widely distributed; and on doubt our Editor's idea in asking me to write about it was derived from a story plate from the "Avicultural Magazine" of about a dozen years ago; for the explanatory article of this plate, when I came to look it up, only told of a single pair imported here by that fine old naturalist dealer, Abrahams.

THE FIRST ENGLISH MENAGERIE.

By F. J. STUBBS.

221, St. George's Street, is, in the usual sense of the phrase under the shadow of the Tower of London, a place that was for centuries the home of our greatest menagerie. When it commenced we do not know, and probably ever since the Tower was built, right up to a hundred years ago, wild animals of one kind or another were kept within its walls. Seven centuries ago the Emperor Frederick sent our own Henry III. a present of three leopards, a graceful compliment to the royal armorial bearings. Then, and for years after, the lion of England was by heralds supposed to be a leopard. The same king added a polar bear to the collection, with a daily pension of fourpence a day for his keep (food was cheap in the 13th century), and orders to provide a muzzle and "unam longam et fortem cordam, ad tenendum eum ursum, piscantem in aqua Tamisiae." One imagines the keeper hanging on by this long and strong rope while his charge went a-fishing in the Thames!

Most kings were proud of their menageries, and glad to receive donations; but sometimes a neighbour could be too kind—even for the third Henry, who certainly did not share that failing. So when in 1256 Louis IX. of France sent our monarch a huge elephant ("sith most seldom or never any of that kind had been seene in England before that tyme") he very kindly presented it to the Corporation of London; and shortly after they were the recipients of the following note:—"The King to the Sheriffs of London, greeting: We command you, that ye cause to be built, without delay, at our Tower of London, one house of forty feet long and twenty feet deep, for our Elephant." On October 11th, 1257, it is recorded that the Sheriffs got a further command "to find for the said Elephant and his keeper such necessaries as should be reasonable needful."

Later on we learn that a royal lion was allowed a quarter of mutton per day, and a keeper got 10½d. per week; but in 1490 the collection had so grown in importance that the Earl of Oxford was not above accepting the post of keeper of "the lions, lionesses, and the leopard" in His Majesty's Tower.

From scattered records in ancient books we can glean many particulars relating to the inmates of this Royal Menagerie. In 1609 there were several "lustie young lions" bred on the premises; and I have encountered records of a litter of cubs born on 13th August, 1731, from a lioness and a lion born in the Tower six years previously; a litter whelped in 1794; and three cubs born on the 20th October, 1827. No doubt a special search would discover further records, but the above show pretty clearly that our ancestors knew all about the art of lion keeping.

In 1828 was published E. T. Bennett's guide to the "Tower Menagerie," copiously illustrated from the life of William Harvey. At that period the collection was probably at its best, and the book describes as actual inmates of the Tower, Lion, Tiger, Leopard, Cheetah, Puma, Jaguar, Ocelot, Caracal, Hyaena, Wolf, Black Bear, Grizzley, Bornean Bear, Thibet Bear, various Monkeys, Elephant, Zebra, Rusa Deer, Llama, and many smaller animals and birds. There were also over a hundred Rattlesnakes, varying in size from four feet to six feet. The keeper at that time was Mr. Alfred Cops, who seems to have been an able and an enthusiastic naturalist. One of his methods was to let the lions run loose in the yard, where they were petted by the visitors—a practice that highly delighted the Duke of Sussex on his first visit.

The menagerie was located in the extreme western corner, and demanded so much space, and interfered so greatly with the plans for rebuilding the entrance, that in 1831 the Duke of Wellington urged its removal. King William acquiesced, and presented the animals to the Zoological Society, with the wish that such specimens as were not required at Regent's Park should be sent to the Zoological Society of Dublin. And this was the last of a very famous collection. One cannot but regret that this ancient royal menagerie had not been domiciled at some such place as Kew, where it would have had room to expand.

BLUE FOX FARMS.

From "The Star," 6th March, 1916.

The very idea of a fox-farmer is enough to cause a thrill of horror in fox-hunting districts, but Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the famous wild beast dealer, has a great idea. He can enable you to start the business with six blue foxes from Greenland, which are now in his menagerie in Shadwell.

Mr. Hamlyn told a "Star" representative that fox-farming could be introduced into Scotland or to one of the islands of the Hebrides, and would pay well. It has been adopted in Newfoundland and Prince Edward island, where foxes are bred for their fur.

IN FOUR COLOURS.

The animals are kept in large wire enclosures, the families consisting of a fox and two vixens. Each forxy family has a separate wire enclosure, and when they become adult they are killed for their skins.

There are white, black, red, and blue foxes, and high prices are obtained.

The blue fox's colour is a peculiar dark blue, not unlike the shade of a sailor's serge; but when the Arctic winter comes on he begins to shed his colour, and the coat takes on a whiter hue in order to be in harmony with the white wastes of the Polar landscape. In the spring the coats become blue again.

£26 A PELT.

Before the war blue fox skins fetched £20 each in Canada, and now they are £22, owing to the international demand for furs. Out of that, £7 or £8 is clear profit after paying all expenses of the farm.

The blue foxes are very plentiful in Alaska, but Mr. Hamlyn's half-dozen (four foxes and two vixens) came from Greenland. When the sealers land on the coast there to shoot bear and walrus for their furs, they trap these blue foxes, and so they reach this country alive.

The blue fox is smaller than the English country gentleman's fox, and not so savage.

AN IRRITABLE ANIMAL.

It is a little snappy in confinement, but many of us would be a trifle irritable at being shut up in Shadwell in the society of a lot of more-than-human chimpanzees and other intellectual wonders.

Even the prospect of spending a year or so in "a lone sheiling on a misty island" in the Hebrides hardly reconciles these visitors to their present life, but they are in magnificent condition, and Mr. Hamlyn boasts that they are looking bluer than ever.

Mr. Hamlyn said his blue foxes are the only arrivals of this species in England for a number of years. Now is the time, therefore, for anybody who would like to try fox-farming in the Hebrides to step up with the Treasury notes.

* * * *

By the Editor:—

I have 6 genuine Blue Foxes, 2 White Foxes, imported direct from Northern Europe. The sender advises me as follows:—

"We have sold our Blue Foxes before the War for £20 each. We have paid ourselves £7 and £8 each. The Blue Fox-pelts are here worth up to £22 each."

I vouch for the accuracy of the above statement. I prefer to sell them in one lot. Price on application.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT an extremely interesting and gratifying event has taken place at the Scottish Zoological Park, Corstorphine—the birth of a litter of lion cubs. The father of the cubs is “Brutus,” the fine forest-bred lion presented to the Zoological Society two years ago by the late Mr. John Jordan, and the mother, a later gift from the same donor, is also forest-bred; the cubs ought, therefore, to be of good type. They are not, of course, on view at present, but if all goes well with them, visitors to the park will be able to see them in some five or six weeks.

There have been several other interesting additions to the collection in the park recently, chief among them being three zebus (the small, humped cattle of India), presented by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow; a chacma baboon, and a coati-mundi, the latter being a carnivorous animal of the bear family, but rather resembling the civet.

THAT a gift of £10,000 has been intimated by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees for an important development of the Scottish Zoological Park at Corstorphine. This handsome grant will be devoted to the building and equipping of an aquarium upon lines which will probably make it the first of its kind in the United Kingdom. The building of the aquarium will not be begun until the war is finished, but in the meantime a site has been chosen on the south side of the Park, which will place the building with its frontage to the main road, and thus facilitate the opening of the aquarium to the public during the winter evenings when the remainder of the Park is closed. The present intention is that the aquarium should contain both marine and fresh water animal life.

The Carnegie Trustees have laid down as conditions of the grant that the operations should be commenced within two years; that the building should be associated with the name of Mr. Carnegie; and that upon the days when the public are admitted to the Park at 6d. per head the charge for admission to the aquarium should not be more than 1d. per head and 2d. in the case of parents and small children coming together. On other days the Society may fix an entrance fee, but no part of the revenue coming from the aquarium is to be devoted to the general purposes of the Park. An Advisory Committee of the Society is at present considering how best the grant can be applied.

THAT Richard L. Garner, who several years ago made a study of the language of the apes in

the African forests, will soon again take up his temporary residence in a steel cage in the French Congo region to resume his scientific studies of the gorilla and chimpanzee. His trip is under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and of the New York Zoological Society. *not too as to S.*

Professor Garner will attempt to increase his vocabulary of words used by the apes, and will carry phonographic records to record the language of monkeys. The scientist will construct a cage of steel rods 5-16th of an inch in diameter, enclosed by a netting of steel wire, on a pineapple plantation in the Lake Fernan Vaz basin, about two degrees south of the equator, and 150 miles from the coast. The cage will be covered with branches and leaves, and Professor Garner will live in it while pursuing his studies.

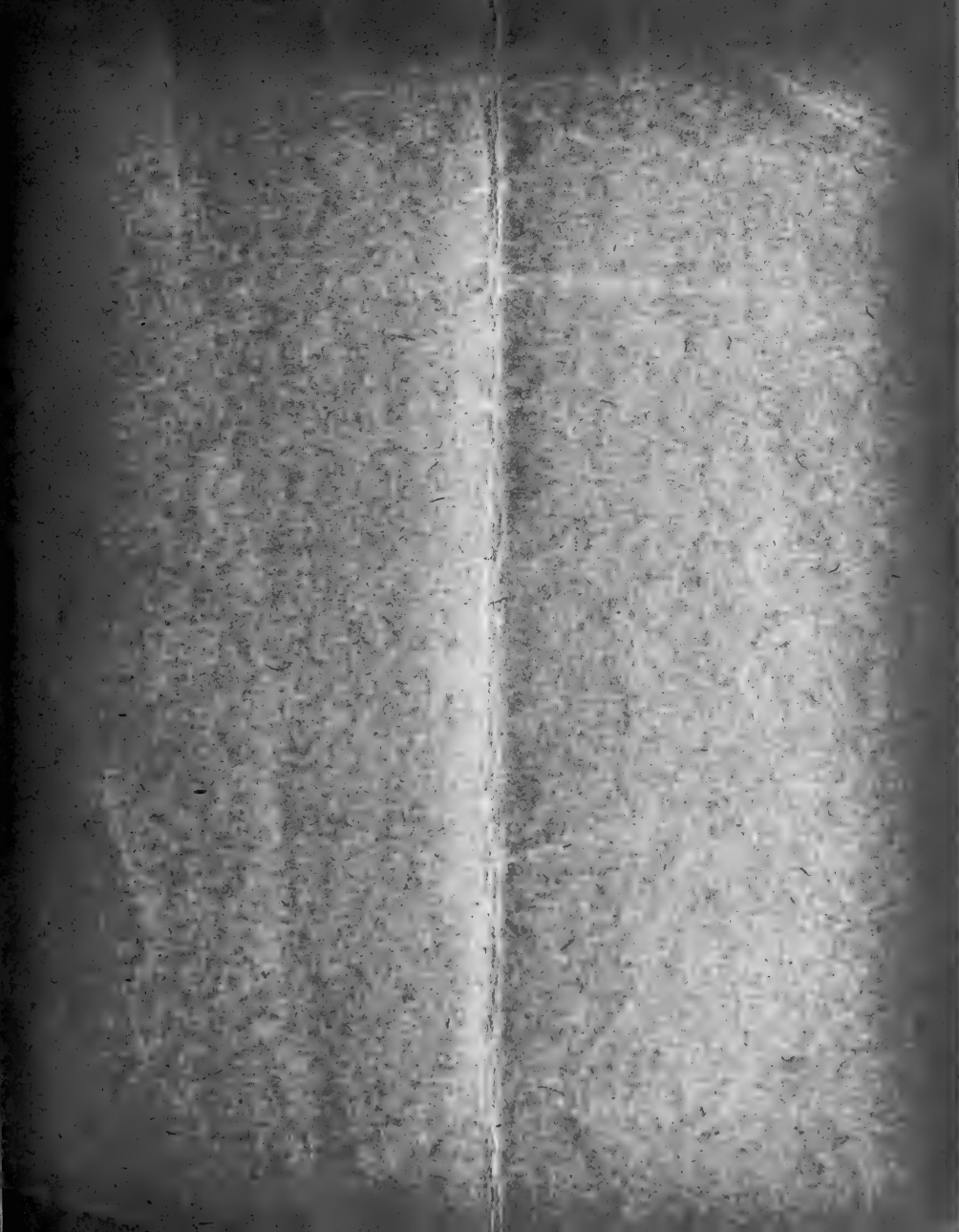
THAT A Correspondent has kindly sent me a photograph of a Brazilian scientist's snake farm. He says:—

“This symmetrically planned enclosure with its curious mounds is alive with poisonous fangs. It is the snake farm of Dr. Vital Brasil, of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who is a great authority on snake bites and their cure. By experiments on the inhabitants of his farm he has evolved a cure for almost every variety of snake-bite poison known to the South American countries.”

THAT Prof. H. G. Plimmer, in a recent report presented to the Zoological Society, said that there was a considerable reduction last year in the death-rate at the Zoological Gardens, the numbers being as follows:—mammals, 280; birds, 706; reptiles, 179—representing, respectively, 21 per cent, 27 per cent, and 29 per cent of the total there, including new arrivals during the year. There had been two cases of cancer, and, we are sorry to say, many birds had died from overheating.

THAT the direct importations into London the last month have been practically nil, with the exception of the 6 Blue Foxes, 2 White Foxes, 1 Japanese Bear, 1 Indian Porcupine, and 56 Grey Squirrels, 7 Basket Pheasants from France 2 enormous Chimpanzees from Sette Cama, with a few Grey Parrots.

THAT the importations into Liverpool: 45 Grey Parrots, 20 African Monkeys, with a few Amazons.



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MALES, 20/6.

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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 12.—Vol. 1.

APRIL, 1916.

Price One Shilling

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

Arrivals the last 4 weeks.—3 Lions, 14 months old. 1 Lioness, 14 months old. 1 Chimpanzee, female. 3 Bennetts Kangaroos. 1 Himalyan Bear. 1 Large Anabis Baboon. 1 Large Senegal Baboon. 5 Dog-faced Baboons. 2 Vervets. 2 Monas. 1 Diana. 1 Putty-nosed 3 Hamadrias. 1 Mangabey. 1 Mandrill. 6 Rhesus. 2 Macaques. 1 Barbary Ape. 2 Lemurs. 1 Meercat. 1 Hyrax. 25 White Swans. 1,200 Green Budgerigars. 300 Yellow Budgerigars. 3 Greater Birds of Paradise. 2 White Peacocks. 3 ordinary Peacocks. 5 Canadian Geese. 5 Egyptian Geese. 5 Bernicle Geese. 7 Chinese Geese. 2 Mnscoy Ducks. 6 Turkeys. 2 Guinea Fowls. 12 Grey Parrots. 3,000 Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries.

The whole of the above stock sold to one buyer.

Chacma Baboons, African Baboons and Monkeys, Indian Monkeys, all have been contracted for three months in advance, consequently have none for sale in Great Britain during the coming season.

Chimpanzees:—

Constantly arriving, ranging from £50 to £150 each.

Sea Lions, splendid specimens ... each £35
My representative brought these over only this week.

North American Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus cinereus*).

Females 25/6. Males 20/6.

Grey Squirrels thrive in all our London Parks, and the various Zoological Gardens. They can be sent safely packed, and delivery guaranteed. Early application requested.

8 Canadian Black White Skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) ... each 80/6

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent bags being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain.

Blue and White Foxes, 5 Blue, 2 Whites, all in first-class condition. These will only be sold in one lot, £70.

Canadian Porcupines, very interesting, each, 70/6.

1 male, adult, Blesbok (<i>Damaliscus albifrons</i>), in sound, healthy condition, first direct importation for years. Very low price ...	£30
1 Red Deer Stag, 2 years old ...	80/6
Some tame Fallow Deer for sale.	
4 Green Macaws, very fine ...	each 2/6
10 Large Double Yellow Fronted Amazons ...	£2
10 Large Red Fronted Amazons ...	£2
Blue Fronted Amazons ...	£2
7 Red-headed Pope Cardinals, very fine ...	7/6
1 Glossy Cow Bird—male ...	7/6
3 Saffron Finches ...	7/6
1 Whydah, hen ...	7/6
3 Ruficauda Finches ...	16/6
Talking Grey Parrots ...	£7, £10, £15 each.
Ordinary Grey Parrots ...	£3, £4, £5
Budgerigars, hens 6/-, cocks 4/- ...	pair 8/6
" Yellow hens 7/6, cocks 5/- ...	10/6
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2 " Pintail ...	50/8
1 " Bahamas ...	60/6
2 1/2 " Red Crested Pochards ...	50/6
2 " African Triangular Spotted Doves ...	30/6

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

2 " Alligators, 3 1/2 feet each ...	70/6
2 " King Snakes ...	25/6
3 Hardwicks Mastigure (<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i>) ...	each 10/6
4 Cooks Tree Boas (<i>Corallus cookii</i>) ...	each 30/-
3 Thick-necked Tree Boas (<i>Epicrates cenchris</i>) ...	30/-
2 Banded Tailed Tree Snakes (<i>Leptophis liocercus</i>) ...	30/-
6 Angulated Snakes (<i>Helicops angulatus</i>) ...	each 25/-
3 Giant Toads (<i>Bufo marinus</i>) ...	12/6
8 Bird-eating Spiders (<i>Avicularia avicularia</i>) ...	20/6
(Extraordinary specimens, seldom imported.)	
2 Gigantic Centepedes (<i>Scolopendra gigantea</i>) ...	12/6

Only 12 arrived. Early application requested.

MAY 12 1916

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 12.—Vol. 1.

LONDON, APRIL, 1916.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers, for Vol. II., 1916—17.

John W. Marsden, Thornhurst, Tewit Park, Harrogate.

R. Scott-Miller, Greenoakhill, Broomhouse, Scotland.

E. A. Le Souef, Zoological Gardens, Perth, Australia.

The Lord Rothschild, Museum, Tring.

The Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.

Richard Arnold, Tower House, Leigham Court Road, Streatham.

Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

James Jennison, Belle Vue, Manchester.

L. Pullar, Dunbarrie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.

Herbert A. French, St. Margaret's, Downs Park West, Bristol.

Ernest W. Robinsan, Liscombe, Leighton Buzzard.

Mrs. Eva Jordan, Gorthie, Wokingham.

* * * *

The full list of Subscribers from the commencement accompany this number.

* * * *

Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 12, can be sent post free on receipt of 6/-. The subscription for Vol. II., 1916—17, is now due, 10/- post free. Kindly fill in the accompanying slip and return immediately.

* * * *

Dr. Ernst Hartert, The Director, Zoological Museum, Tring, writes under date 31st March, 1916:—

"This Museum wishes to subscribe to Vol. II. and the subscription will be sent in due course.

"May we take this opportunity of suggesting to you that the paging might be continuous from one part to another beginning with Vol. II. of your Magazine.

"It is very useful when a volume is complete and bound.

"We also hope there will be a Title-page to each Volume."

I thank this learned gentleman for the suggestions which shall receive every consideration. The binding of Vol. I. will be notified to our readers in the next number.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

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King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

* * * *

Just as we are going to press Mr. James Jennison, Belle Vue, Manchester, sends his subscription, and writes:—

"Good luck to your interesting Magazine which I hope will be a successful venture."

This gentleman whom I have known for close on forty years has my very best thanks.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

A VANISHED RACE.

THE LAST AMERICAN WOOD PIGEON.

FROM AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

A short time ago there died in the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, at the ripe age of 23 years, a passenger pigeon—the last of the American wood pigeons, and a terrible example of man's power to overthrow the balance of nature and in his perversity to destroy the strongest and most prolific races.

The passenger pigeon was a bird of rapid and sustained flight, bearing with ease the greatest extremes of climate, and equally at home in the ricefields of South Carolina or the beech mast of New York, and so suited to the possibilities of life that one breeding migration of 1813 was computed to contain 2,230,000,000 birds! The woods where they nested often broke under their weight, and a whirl of wings was like a hurricane.

The pigeons were a pleasant change of diet, and the nesting woods when they were ready for flight became a huge camp. For weeks everyone ate pigeon, and as many birds as possible were salted for winter use. The railways that brought down more and more trappers and provided a ready market for the produce increased the slaughter tremendously. The birds brought 6d. or 1s. per dozen, but they were so easily taken at nesting-time, or were netted in such numbers by cap-nets with a decoy, that the sport was well worth while.

In 1869 the town of Hartford, Michigan, sent off three carloads a day for forty days—a total of over 11,500,000 birds—and this at a time when their diminution was so marked that protection for the race was under discussion. The bare idea of its necessity was in general scoffed at; what efforts were made were only half-hearted, and the flocks continued to diminish with ever-increasing rapidity.

In 1876 there was still a breeding-place 28 miles long by three or four miles wide. In 1881 the biggest was only eight miles long. London Zoological Gardens got their last representative in 1883. Cincinnati obtained the bird that has just died in 1892. A wild specimen fell to the gun at Detroit on September 14, 1908, and \$5,000 reward has failed to find another. So lately has it gone that all the natural histories retain it in their pages without comment. The pigeon trappers, like the pelt hunters who went before them and killed off the buffalo, would not and will not credit the result of their folly. They believe that the great flocks have but altered their migration for a time to Mexico and will soon return. They are keeping their hands in by exterminating in the meantime other valuable birds whose loss they will soon have equal cause to regret.

THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL PARK AT BUENOS AIRES.

By G. DE SOUTHOFF, F.Z.S.

(Translated by F. FINN).

The town of Buenos Aires had already possessed for a number of years a magnificently-installed zoological garden, the numerous and interesting collection in which was duly appreciated and was the admiration of visitors to the capital of Argentina; but the Municipality of this city wanted to go further and give Buenos Aires a real zoological park. With the rapidity of execution which shows well-directed energy, they ordered the management of the zoological garden, over which M. Clemente Onelli so judiciously presides, to convert some waste land situated at the south of the city, near the workers quarter into a park containing a set of houses for the accommodation of the animals, and embellished with broad avenues. This park covers about two hectares (a hectare is 2 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches) and is specially intended for the benefit of working people, who will find it a means of instructive recreation; thus the Municipality of Buenos Aires has undertaken an enterprise of real social value.

The original idea in this establishment is that the animals are housed in buildings of classical Greek and Roman construction, copied from ancient models. The general view of the whole is delightful, and very instructive. All the buildings, even those for the sale of sweets, refreshments, etc., are reproductions of ancient monuments. One might fancy one's self in Greece or on the Roman Campagna, for the Argentine sun gilds the arcades and colonnades with the same warm tones. A section of the aqueduct of Claudius on the Apponstay houses the carnivores under its arcades. An almost exact copy of the Erechtheum at Athens serves as an aviary for a number of passerine birds. Two Roman pigeon-cotes house pigeons which fly loose. Another aviary is like the Temple of Vesta. Walking along the paths, bordered with myrtles, oleanders and acanthus, one comes across a Temple of Virile Fortune, another of Jupiter, and other splendid architectural works, ornamented with decorations and statues of a pure style, and, finally, a statue of the Roman she-wolf which in its wholeness stands conspicuous over everything in this classical bit of ground.

The exceptionally favourable climate of Buenos Aires allows of a collection comprising Monkeys, Lions, Bengal Tigers, Jaguars, Pumas, Bears from Syrice and from the Caucasus, Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes, as well as of numerous small South American mammals, living under the shelter of these monuments. The wiring is light and unobtrusive, and space for the animals

has not been stinted, any more than light, and they have snug dens hollowed out in the masonry of the temples and aqueducts. Birds of all sorts, from Condors to Finches, Parrots and Ostriches, inhabit the aviaries and enclosures. Siberian Cranes, Porphyrios, Bustards, Crested Screammers and Water Fowl of various sorts enjoy full liberty in the park. This park was opened to the public in October, 1914, two years before which date its site was unsightly waste land, seldom visited by anyone. It is called the Southern Zoological Park, and is a worthy complement to the Zoological Garden of the same city.

THE WATER ELEPHANT.

SOME NOTES ON SETTE CAMA

(Continued from No. 3, July, 1915, Page 2).

Sette Cama always had a strange fascination for me. The Hinterland had never been explored. The Panguins, a celebrated hunting tribe, were very warlike, their country is extremely rich in ivory, rubber, and also minerals. They were very careful in allowing the White Man to enter their territory, and took care that its wonderous resources were not exposed to the White Adventurers who frequent that region. They, however, had a great respect for the English Agent with whom I was stopping. When this region was very foolishly handed over to the French, this Englishman had been in possession of Sette Cama for many years; in fact, Messrs. Hatton and Cookson had an establishment there for over fifty years, taking occupation after the Portuguese traders had left that part of the Coast. Rumour says it was the headquarters of the slave trade, but of the "Black Ivory" business I know very little. I believe it ceased when the Portuguese left.

There was one serious disadvantage in visiting Sette Cama. Its wonderful surf. Supposed to be the worst landing in South West Africa. I well remember when leaving Boma, the capital of the Belgian Congo, the English Agent enquired my next port of call. I told him Sette Cama. He very pleasantly enquired whether I was a good swimmer, for on his last visit, he swam ashore. My landing certainly came up to his description, for we were upset after passing the second breaker, and miraculously rolled on shore with the third breaker. I saw at once it would be impossible to ship any large animals from the beach. All landings and shippings were in surf boats. The greatest sensation in all my travels was the passing of the three breakers in the Sette

Cama beach. Whilst there it was nothing unusual for the ships officers landing cargo to wear life belts, one seldom saw them land without.

The Agent had a great knowledge of the mysteries of the Hinterland. It was with great difficulty that he could be persuaded to speak on the strange customs and mysterious animals found in that region. And so it came about that one evening he spoke of a new water animal which existed in the region of Fernan Faz. His remarks were to the point. He never troubled to mention the animal when visiting Europe. The eminent zoologists and scientists of the day had already decided what animals were in existence, and for him to describe or attempt to bring into notice a strange animal would be accounted presumption. He called up a very intelligent Fernan Faz native who had been in the factory with him for years, and who, every three months, took stores to the factory at Fernan Faz. At first the native declined to speak on the matter. That was explained afterwards by the fact that this strange beast was considered sacred from the White Man. I might say in passing that the natives could never understand why Chimpanzees, Gorillas, and other animals were collected by the White Man. I finally explained that all the Chimpanzees and Gorillas taken to Europe were trained as sailors there. This explanation they accepted. The description of the "Water Elephant" is contained in the letter below:—

"The Paris scientific journal 'La Nature' for 14th Jan. contains a note of which the following is a translation:—

"The Water Elephant.—We have just obtained additional information with regard to the mysterious animal which inhabits the lakes of Central Africa, and which the natives call by this characteristic name on account of its aquatic habits. The following is what we have learnt from Mr. Le Petit, one of two explorers sent by the Paris Museum of Natural History to these little-known regions, more especially from the point of view of their fauna, as witness the history of the okapi.

"It was at Tomba Mayi on the northern shore of Lake Leopold II. that Mr. Le Petit saw these animals. That lake is situate on the left bank of the Upper Congo, in the district of Lukeni (Belgian Congo). The water elephants, which formed a small herd of five head, halted at a distance of about 500 yards in such a manner that Mr. Le Petit was enabled to observe them for some seconds before they plunged into the lake. The trunk and the ears are remarkably short; the neck, on the other hand, is longer than in the elephant, and the height does not exceed about 6ft.; there were no signs of tusks.

"The prints of their feet in the mud are very different from those of the elephant, and natives readily distinguish between the two. The animals, when they caught sight of the travellers, plunged into the water, and, leaving only the summits of their heads and their trunks exposed, swam towards the opposite shore.

"These details, coming from a trained observer, are sufficiently precise to leave no doubt concerning the existence of the animal, whatever may be its zoological affinities.

(Dr.) E. TROUESSART.

"At present," says Mr. R. Lydekker in a letter to the 'Times,' "I do not feel disposed to offer any comment on this extremely circumstantial and interesting account."

* * * *

To the Editor of "La Nature."

"Sir.—I wish to corroborate the description of the above very mysterious animal given by M. Le Petit from Lake Leopold II. in the Paris Journal 'La Nature' of 14th Jan. last. In the year 1905 I was collecting gorillas, chimpanzees, antelopes, etc., in the Belgian and French Congo, and had the pleasure of meeting M. Le Petit at Brazzaville.

"He was then following the occupation of hippopotamus and elephant hunter in and about the region of Stanley Pool. I found him a very interesting personage, a great collector of skins, horns, etc., well acquainted with the vast number of strange animals inhabiting that region. Having spent some time with him, I descended the river and worked round the sea coast to Sette Cama, French Congo, South West Africa, where I found gorillas and chimpanzees in abundance.

It was whilst there that I made the acquaintance of a Penguin hunter. These, I might say, are the natives who inhabit the interior, some ten miles from the coast. He gave me a similar description of a water animal which was found in the Fernan Faz district, in a lake which he stated had never been visited by white men. The animal's size was between a hippopotamus and an elephant. It lived mostly in the water, and could stop underneath or at the bottom some considerable time. It was dangerous to approach them, for they could destroy a canoe easily by means of their jaws; tusks they had none.

"They were hairy, with extremely thick hides. They did not frequent or consort with either the hippopotamus, elephant, or other animals. They were greatly respected by the natives, and never hunted, and no white men had ever seen them. On my mentioning this

to the agent with whom I was living, he stated that he firmly believed in their existence, but had not mentioned the matter, for he felt sure he would be laughed at for giving the information. On my return to London I mentioned the existence of these animals to several eminent zoologists, but they entirely repudiated any such animal.

"It therefore gives me much pleasure to know that M. Le Petit five years after sustains my original statement.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

St. George's Street, London Docks, E.

* * * *

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in stating that there are stranger animals in West Africa than the "Water Elephant," all of which doubtless will be discovered as time goes on.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.



SKUNK FARMS IN AMERICA.

By PIERRE AMEDEV-PICHOT.

(Translated from the Bulletin of the French Acclimatization Society, December, 1915, by F. Finn. Continued from Page 3, No. 10, February.)

In November and December each male is put to five to twelve females, and pairing takes place from February to the middle of March. On April 1st, each female is lodged in a separate hutch or cage. The young are born in the first week in May. The young females have four to six young at a birth, but their fertility increases with age, and some have been known to have as many as sixteen. These are born blind and hairless, like ferrets, but from the pink and bluish hues of the skin one can already see how they will be marked. Their eyes open on the seventeenth day, and at the age of a month they begin to get about; then they get milk to drink. At six months they are full grown.

The pestilential smell of the liquid secretion of the Skunk's anal glands have made it the subject of various legends in America, where most disastrous effects are laid to its charge. Rather, let us see what Hudson, a naturalist who has explored the Pampas and been intimate with all the wild animals there, says about it. According to this traveller, the smell of garlic is ambrosia to it. This pestilential stench has a more distressing effect upon the nervous system than sea-sickness, and clings so, that clothing scented by it cannot be used for a long time. Besides, the fluid secreted by the Skunk has a corrosive action which may cause loss of sight, at any rate tem-

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porarily, in those who get a few drops of it in their eyes. Coves cites the case of several Indians who went blind after an accident of this kind, and Audubon and Bachman speak of dogs which took more than a week to recover after receiving a discharge of this terrible secretion in their faces. The beast, however, does not bring its battery into action without good reason, and tame Skunks, which have nothing to fear from those who look after them, can be handled without inconvenience. The carrying companies in the United States and Canada, however, refuse to take live Skunks if they have not been disarmed by an operation which is now commonly practised, in order to prevent the animals from polluting goods with which they might come in contact.

It has long been believed that the odoriferous discharge of the Skunk was the urine, but it has finally been realised that it was only the product of certain glands with which almost all the Weasel family are provided, and which in the Skunk are particularly well-developed. These glands, which, to speak exactly, are small pouches, are two in number, placed one on each side of the anus, and open into the rectum by a little red nipple which in repose is hidden behind the sphincter muscle. When the Skunk wishes to use them, it turns its tail over its back and the nipples are protruded outside, pointed towards the enemy like a 75 gun through an embrasure. The muscular coat of the pouches contracts, and the fluid is ejected as a fine spray with such force that it covers an area of three or four metres, while its scent spreads much further than that. The fully-charged pouches, which can work independently of each other, can each discharge at least half-a-dozen times.

There are several means of silencing this battery. The nipple can be simply cut with scissors, or the duct between the pouch and the nipple can be divided. The healing process closes the outlet of the discharge. The removal of the pouches is a more radical measure, but this operation is a more delicate one, and in detaching the pouch from its muscular envelope with the buttonhook used for this operation, care must be taken not to interfere with the rectum, to which the whole apparatus is closely attached. After being bathed

a few times with antiseptics, the wound closes up in a few days; but it is necessary to operate on very young animals, about three weeks old—that is to say, just when their eyes have opened, but before they have any fur. On grown-up animals over a year old the operation may have serious results, and only a third of them recover.

Some breeders do not agree with this disarming operation, which they think useless, since a Skunk brought up in captivity and used to its surroundings never discharges its pestilential fluid unless scared by a dog or under apprehension of danger, and the men working on the farms can pick up their charges by the tail without them showing the least resentment. I even have before me the photograph of a pretty American lady with a Skunk on her knees, but her expression is not exactly one of confidence!

When the Skunks have attained their full development comes the question of harvesting the furs which have been the object of all this diplomatic solicitude. The fur is in its full beauty from December to March, and this is the season when the animals are killed, either by suffocating them in a box filled with illuminating gas or with ether and chloriform vapour, or by drowning, bearing in mind that any severe or long-continued suffering may endanger the beauty of the fur. Then the animal must be skinned by a definite method, to meet the requirements of the trade. The incision in the skin is made between the hind legs, along the underside of the tail, and the skin is peeled forward towards the head, making a case which is put to dry, hair inside, on a shape or stretcher made of a board cut so as not to stretch the skin, which would make the fur thin.

The skin of the United States Skunk is of a fine and more or less deep black; it has a white streak down the middle of the snout, joining a wide white cap from which run two white stripes which extend more or less in a fork to the rump, sometimes right up to the root of the tail, which ends in a white tuft. The development of these white markings is very variable; sometimes they are barely indicated, sometimes they meet at the root of the tail or fuse and run up it; sometimes all these markings run into each other almost from their origin, and the animal has the back and the whole tail quite white. The demand in the trade being before everything for the black furs, all the efforts of the breeder are directed towards eliminating the white from his stock by rigorous selection, which means only using the darkest animals for breeding. In this way have been obtained furs entirely black or with imperceptible markings only. The breeder sorts these furs into four grades, designated by the commercial bureau for encouraging Skunk-farming by the letters A, B, C, D. The rare all-black skins, along with those whose only marking is a little star on the forehead, are called starred skins, and

form grades A and A bis; those with a large amount of which are graded as D and D bis.

Furriers get rid of the white stripes by cutting them out and, with great skill, sewing the black parts together again; the white strips then come in useful for furs of inferior quality. Our colleague, M. Digue, tells us that in Mexico Skunks with white backs and tails are most in demand; but these animals are of a different species from the Skunks of the more northern parts of America, and belong to the genus *Conepatus*, whose stench-producing apparatus has been studied by M. Chatin, and proves to be exactly like that of the United States Skunk.

In all industries there are produced waste or by-products which should not be neglected, for they may be prudently and economically employed. Just as in a large kennel the droppings are carefully collected for use in tanning, so in a Skunk-farm of any size the excrement of these weasels constitutes a good manure. The meat of the Skunks might serve as a wholesome article of food, as may be seen by the use of it by the Redskins, if prejudice did not prevent its being put on the town markets; but as the animals are very fat when in good condition, an oil is extracted from them which is much in demand for soap-making, and is even said to be a fine remedy for rheumatism. The muscular fibre, after all the fat has been boiled out of it, is kiln-dried and used in making dog biscuits and poultry food. Of course, if the Skunks utilized in this way have not been disarmed during life, the anal glands must be carefully extracted first of all, or they would taint with their stench everything they were mixed with.

Mr. Seton has shown that, starting a Skunk-farm with five males and twenty females, one can have in five years a stock of 800 females and 200 males for breeding, the produce of which, after deducting depreciation of capital, initial expenses of plant, and expenses of attendance and food, should show a profit of 14,000 dollars or 70,000 francs. Mr. Seton, who has set forth this budget with a fulness of detail on which I cannot enter here, admits that he has not taken into account the possibilities of epidemics and of the fall in value of the furs, and he confesses that Skunk-farming has never as yet been undertaken on such a big scale; but he has based his calculations on the results of his own experience in farming Foxes and Skunks on a smaller scale. Mr. Seton's fur-farm at Greenwich, Connecticut, only embraces about 2,000 square metres at present, but he owns enough land all round to be able to extend it, and next summer it will be enlarged by the addition of several 2,000 metre enclosures. His actual enclosure is surrounded by a palisade 2½ metres high; the soil is suitably dry and planted with trees which will provide the shade necessary in very hot weather. Sixty-five adult Skunks are

kept on this farm, of which 50 are females, which there is every reason to expect, will produce at least 200 young during the coming season.

It is from Mr. Seton's Skunk-farm that the four Skunks came which could have been seen at the beginning of last year at the shop-front of M. Ruze's great fur emporium, at the street corner between Rue de la Chaussée d'Autin and the Boulevard Haussmann. After creating lively interest among passers-by, these animals were offered by M. Ruze to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, where, unfortunately, it has so far proved impossible to get them to breed.

Last year, Mr. Seton having been perforce away from home, his keepers fed the animals on meat only, with the result that when spring came they were much out of condition, and many of the dams devoured their litters as soon as they had dropped them. We know that wrong feeding similarly disposes Rabbits to eat their young. The same mishap has occurred to some people in England to whom Mr. Seton had sent Skunks with the idea of introducing this branch of fur-farming into Great Britain.

Such vexations would be surely avoided by breeders who should follow the practical instructions which Mr. Seton has recently given in the remarkable series of articles which he has published in the American magazine, "Forest and Stream," the author, who had already given us, in two fine volumes, the "Life-histories of Northern Animals," enters, in these fresh researches, into the most minute details on the method of making the enclosures and the way to look after the animals, the industrial exploitation of which has made such strides during the last few years that we may expect to see the skins of fur-bearing animals raised in domestication compete in the fur-trade with the products of the hunting of the wild animals, the number of which is daily decreasing.

The fetid odour of the Skunk's anal glands is not the only offence laid to its charge. It has been said that its bite communicates drabies, and, in 1874—75, several American medical men reported a certain number of cases of hydrophobia in Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and Texas, which they attributed to bites inflicted by our subject. However, as these cases of hydrophobia did not manifest themselves with the same symptoms as those which characterize canine rabies, the practitioners who had notified this new disease called it "rabies mephitica" (Skunk-rabies), and thought that there was some correlation between the anal secretion of the Skunk and the virus of its saliva. These observations, which Coves has detailed in his monograph of the Weasel family, attaching great importance to them, do not see into us to rest on a firm foundation, and, on this subject, Mr. Seton writes to us:—

"Skunks behave, with regard to hydrophobia, exactly like other animals; that is to say, that when a mad dog traverses the district they live in, they are more likely to be bitten than any other animal, owing to the slowness of their movements and their reluctance to run away. In this way it has come about that several epidemics of hydrophobia have broken out in certain places, but they have remained localized in the infected districts. I have never identified this disease among Skunks in countries where it could have shown itself spontaneously, and I think the idea that it could be communicated by a healthy Skunk as absurd. I have several times been bitten very severely by Skunks, and I have done nothing but bathe the wound with a solution of peroxide. Many of my friends have been bitten as well, and none of them ever contracted rabies."

To conclude this unsavoury subject, I will add that the Skunk's secretion has been, it appears, successfully employed against asthma. It is said that a pastor was in the habit of treating his attacks by inhaling the scent of Skunk-glands which he kept in a smelling-bottle! One day when he had recourse to this remedy when he was in the pulpit, the stench which pervaded the chapel when he opened his bottle was so intolerable that his congregation fled in a hurry and the poor man was left to conclude his homily by himself!

It strikes me that Skunk-glands might have their uses at certain sittings of Parliament!

* * * *

NOTE.—To those contemplating Skunk farming I beg to refer them to the advertisement on inside cover. There are only twelve left. The only arrivals in Great Britain during the past three years. They were imported at very great expense, in consequence of the frequent enquiries and orders biven for these animals. When they arrived, the usual thing happened—the supposed buyers began to make offers; when these liberal offers were refused, they hinted if they waited long enough they might get cheaper. I am pleased to say the price still remains the same.—Ed.

THE SCOTTISH ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The lion cub born in the Zoological Park, Edinburgh, some six weeks ago has now been placed on view. Two living cubs were born, one of which, unfortunately, died when about a day old, but the other one has thriven extremely well, and the group of the mother and cub is a very interesting and attractive sight. Another very interesting birth which took place in the Park recently was that of four Indian wolf cubs.

The mother refused to nurse them, and two of them died soon after birth, but the remaining two are being reared by hand, and are doing well. They also will probably be on view at an early date.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Council met on Saturday, 27th March. W. E. Peebles, Esq., President, in the chair. Also present were:—Prof. G. H. Carpenter, Hon. Sec.; Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave, Hon. Treas.; Prof. A. F. Dixon, Charles Green, Esq., M. F. Headlam, Esq., James Inglis, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnstone, Dr. Leeper, C. J. M'Carthy, Esq., Alfred Miller, Esq., Prof. Mettam, Sir F. W. Moore, Dr. O'Carroll, Prof. Scott, Dr. Scriven, H. E. Stephens, Esq., Sir R. H. Woods.

The following gifts were noted since March 16th:—a badger from Dr. Hearn; a Madagascar love bird, Mrs. Cusack; a herring gull, Miss Blood Smyth; horses for the carnivora, Messrs. Nichols, Sir Horace Plunkett and E. D'Olier; apples, Mrs. Cusack, Abbeylex. Number of visitors to the Gardens, 2,523. Captain Lentaigne, 4th Gurkhas, and the Army and Navy Club, Piccadilly, was elected a life member of the Society, and Colonel Cowan and Mrs. de Gex were entered as Garden subscribers. Notwithstanding the cold weather on St. Patrick's Day, 1,442 persons passed the turn-stiles, and the tea room was kept exceptionally busy supplying lunch and tea and coffee.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the Zoological Society of London have turned Poultry Farmers and Egg Producers. They are opening an Exhibition illustrating the best methods of Poultry Keeping for Egg Production by the Town Dweller during the spring and summer months of 1916, commencing in April. May their laudable efforts be crowned with success.

THAT "George," the well-known multi-coloured mandril at the Zoological Gardens, died yesterday afternoon after a 10 years' stay there.

He was forty years old, which was a record for a captive monkey, and equivalent to seventy-five years of a man's age.

Concerning "George's" strength, it has been said it took ten men to hold him down, but a Zoological Gardens official doubted whether even ten men would have dared the attempt.

THAT five Indian wolf cubs born at the Zoological Gardens have a sheepdog for their foster mother.

THAT our contemporary, "Cage Birds," has launched a wonderful scheme for capturing the German Canary Trade.

A start has already been made with a subscription list amounting up to the 1st April of the sum of £9 4s.

With such a start comment is superfluous!

I cannot do better than print the following which appears in "Cage Birds," 1st April:—

"Sir,—I have read with interest your article entitled "Those Millions of Canaries," and would crave your indulgence and space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks. I do not want to be the proverbial crow, who does nothing but croak, but treating it as a business proposition, all sides of the question must be carefully studied.

Let us first consider how the large quantity of Canaries are produced in Germany. In the Hartz Mountains and Black Forest district, and even in some of the smaller towns, the peasants and the workpeople in factories, and other occupations, breed Canaries as a side line, just as the peasants spend their evenings making wooden toys. Then almost, I might say, from door to door, in the autumn, an agent travels round, buying up all the surplus stock. These are sent to the coast, and thence shipped to England, after classification. I myself have bought German Rollers, cocks for 4s. each, and hens for 1s. 6d. per pair (i.e., 9d. each) in the little wicker cages in which they come over. This is retail.

When we consider that they must have passed through at least four middlemen's hands, what can the breeder have been paid? Let us say, for the sake of argument, 3s. 6d. per pair, which I consider if anything, over-estimated. I think the average British workman would want to earn at least 40s. per week. To produce this at 3s. 6d. per pair, he would have to breed 1,200 birds each season. This is allowing nothing whatever for maintenance of stock and young, which at present prices would be very heavy. Let us say, he should breed 1,500 birds per season, to cover everything. To do this he would want at least 200 hens, and this means each hen rearing 7.5 young ones, which would be a very high average.

Then we must consider the room that 200 hens would need. As I myself have never kept more than 20 hens, I am afraid I cannot form anything but a rough idea of the room required, but I do not for a moment think a cottage would accommodate anything like

this number. Of this I am sure, that overcrowding is fatal.

A FEW "CAWS."

Another thing to consider. Canary breeding is, I might say, a science, and a man cannot walk straight into Canary breeding with no previous experience with any hope of financial success. Otherwise there would be no need of the services of your experts to men who have been breeding Canaries for several years.

How do you propose that these wounded soldiers should live for the first year or two, whilst they are gathering experience, and multiplying their breeding stock?

I do not wish to throw cold water on your scheme, but I know from seventeen years' constant experience that the pitfalls in the art of Canary breeding are many and various, and breeding cannot possibly be undertaken by a novice with any probability of a fair livelihood.

I am a business man, and I understand you want this subject treated as a strictly business proposition, not as a philanthropic institution, and I therefore say, as a remunerative side line—excellent, but as a man's sole support, worse than useless.

We must be very careful how we treat this subject, or we shall find that we are doing the wounded soldiers a lot more harm than good.

Thanking you for the space I hope you will accord me. L. E. HOWARD."

THAT some 200 Grey Parrots, including 1 Albino, arrived in Liverpool last week. There have been a few African Monkeys, with some other Greys also during the last month.

THAT a very large consignment of Amazons and Macaws are shortly expected by a Country Dealer. May his enterprise be successful.

THAT the arrivals in London lately have been a few St. Helena Waxbills with some giant Whydahs, 3 Chimpanzees, 25 mixed Monkeys, 3 Tinamons, 2 White Peafowl, 1 Barbary Ape, 4 Lion Cubs, 3 Kangaroos, 1,200 Budgerigars, 5 Rheas, 2 large African Baboons, 1 Himalayan Bear, 25 White Swans, 20 mixed Geese, 300 Canaries.

THAT the arrivals in Hull have been a few Grey Parrots and Congo Monkeys.

THAT large consignments of animals and birds are leaving London fortnightly for the United States.

THAT a well-known Amateur received direct a consignment of 100 Pintail Nonpareils.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Director, Royal Zoological Society, Natura Artis Magistra, Amsterdam.

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" "Bazaar," Breams Buildings, Chancery
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" "Avicultural Magazine," c/o Publishers.
" "Bird Notes," Mitcham.
" "Daily Telegraph," Fleet Street.
" "Daily Sketch," Shoe Lane.
" "Daily Mirror," 23, Bouverie Street.
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" "Star," Bouverie Street.
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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 1.—Vol. 2.

MAY. 1916.

Price One Shilling

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THE BIRTH OF AN ELEPHANT AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, COPENHAGEN
GENERAL NOTES

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

Arrivals the last 4 weeks.—2 Russian Bears, 1 Chimpanzee, 20 mixed African Monkeys, 600 Budgerigars, 500 Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries, 50 Indian Plumhead Parrakeets, 2 Peacocks, 1 Peacock Pheasant, 1 Reeves Pheasant, 20 mixed Pheasants, Pair Mikado Pheasants, 4 Black Swans, 1 Indian Mynah, 12 Grey Parrots, 3 Crown Cranes. The whole of above stock sold to one buyer.

Also, 1 very large Coupy Rat, 2 Patagonian Hares, 1 Mongoose, 1 Dwarf Lemur, 1 Large Tabulated Tortoise, 5 Small Tabulated Tortoises, 2 Adorned Terrapins, 1 Gopher Tortoise, 4 Brazilian Dwarf Herons, 2 Brazilian Blue Powl, 24 Rufous Pigeons, 2 Marabon Storks, 13 various Macaws, 20 fine Mexican Parrots. Fresh arrivals daily.

Chacma Baboons, African Baboons and Monkeys, Indian Monkeys, all have been contracted for three months in advance, consequently have none for sale in Great Britain during the coming season.

Direct consignment shortly arriving from Calcutta, Monkeys, Hyenas, Leopards, Snakes, Collection of Indian Birds and other stock.

NOTE.—Do not dispose of any duplicates whatever to any Zoological or Public Gardens, Amateur or others, until you have my refusal.

Wanted to Buy.—50 Swans, 50 Peacocks, 50 mixed Geese, all high colored Pheasants, Antelopes, Indian Cattle, Kangaroos, Lion Cubs, etc., etc. Best price in Great Britain given.

Chimpanzees:—

Constantly arriving, ranging from £50 to £150 each.

Sea Lions, 5 splendid specimens sold in one week.

North American Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus cinereus*).

Females 25/6. Males 20/6.

Grey Squirrels thrive in all our London Parks, and the various Zoological Gardens. They can be sent safely packed, and delivery guaranteed. Early application requested.

8 Canadian Black White Skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) ... each 80/6

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent bags being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain.

Blue and White Foxes, 5 Blue, 2 Whites, all in first-class condition. These will only be sold in one lot, £70.

Canadian Tree Porcupines, very hardy ... each 70/6
12 only arrived, six sold same day of arrival. These are interesting hardy creatures, live anywhere.

Coypu Giant Rat, very fine	...	...	100/6
Patagonian Hare, male, 18 months	...	...	80/6
Mongoose, only one	...	...	40/6
Australian Opossum	...	...	40/6
3 tame Deer Stag, 2 years old	...	...	each 80/6
3 tame Fallow Deer	...	...	80/6
7 Goats	...	...	for £5
2 Green Macaws, very fine	...	...	each £6
10 Large Double Yellow Fronted Amazons	...	...	£2
2 Yellow checked Amazons, rare	...	...	60/6
2 Surinam yellow fronted Amazons	...	...	60/6
4 Illigers Macaws, very fine, tame	...	...	80/6
2 Blue Buff	...	...	80/6
5 Red Buff	...	...	80/6

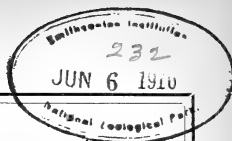
(2 of the latter have been private property for years.)

10 Pairs Brazilian Rufous Pigeons, rare	...	pair	40/6
2 " Dwarf Herons, very rare	...	...	120/6
1 Pair " Gallinules, very rare	...	...	60/6
Quantity South American Small Finches arriving	...	Particulars on application.	

3 Brazilian Tinamous, very fine	...	...	for 80/6
2 " Tui Parrakeets	...	...	30/6
4 Large Bronze winged Turkeys	...	...	50/6
4 Red-headed Pope Cardinals, very fine	...	...	each 7/6
1 Glossy Cow Bird—male	...	...	7/6
3 Saffron Finches	...	...	7/6
1 Whydah, hen	...	...	7/6
3 Ruficauda Finches	...	...	16/6
Talking Grey Parrots	...	...	£7, £10, £15 each.
Ordinary Grey Parrots	...	...	£3, £4, £5
Budgerigars, hens 6/-, cocks 4/-	...	...	pair 8/6
" Yellow hens 7/6, cocks 5/-	...	...	10/6
(2,000 Budgerigars sold in one month.)	...	...

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

2 " Alligators, 3½ feet each	...	...	each 70/6
1 " King Snakes	...	...	25/6
1 Hardwicke's Mastigure (<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i>)	...	...	10/6
3 Giant Toads (<i>Bufo marinus</i>)	...	...	12/6
8 Bird-eating Spiders (<i>Avicularia avicularia</i>)	...	...	20/6
(Extraordinary specimens, seldom imported.)	...	...
2 Gigantic Centepedes (<i>Scolopendra gigantea</i>)	...	...	12/6
1 Large Tabulated Tortoise	...	...	30/6
5 Small "	...	...	20/6
2 Adorned Terrapins	...	...	30/6
1 Gopher Tortoise	...	...	40/6
3 Heloderma Lizards, poisonous	80/6



Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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INTRODUCTORY.

- List of Subscribers, for Vol. II., 1916—17.
- John W. Marsden, Thornhurst, Tewit Park, Harrogate.
- R. Scott-Miller, Greenoakhill, Broomhouse, Scotland.
- E. A. Le Souef, Zoological Gardens, Perth, Australia.
- The Lord Rothschild, Museum, Tring.
- The Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
- Richard Arnold, Tower House, Leigham Court Road, Streatham.
- Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
- James Jennison, Belle Vue, Manchester.
- L. Pullar, Dunbarrie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.
- Herbert A. French, St. Margaret's, Downs Park West, Bristol.
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- Mrs. Eva Jordan, Gorthie, Wokingham.
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- Warren Bruce Smith, Aubrey Lodge, Emsworth, Hants.
- Linwood Flint, Waterford, Maine, U.S.A.
- A. S. Yates, Bishops Sutton, Alresford, Hants.
- The Hon. E. S. Montague, M.P., Bridge Street, Cambridge.
- The Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol.

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—*—

TO MY READERS.

"Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" now enters into the second year of publication.

It has survived the first twelve months, although several small minded Amateurs prophesied a life of three months. For their especial edification, allow me to state that the Magazine will still be very much alive in 1918. I have received support from sources least expected, and to those I tender my most heartfelt thanks for advice and assistance given. "Hamlyn's Magazine" is the only one of its kind in the whole world. It is

absolutely original. It copies none. It never was intended to be a source of profit, and was only started because certain Amateurs arrogated to themselves the ludicrous idea of "running this trade."

They have, however, made a grievous mistake. These remarks touch once more upon the scheme which was on the verge of being foisted on the British Public in 1914 of forming a Syndicate to capture the Wild Beast Trade of the world. The capital, I was informed, would be £5,000. Truly a wonderful and magnificent sum! The amount of intended capital proves their absolute ignorance of the Wild Beast Trade. Take for instance that wonderful collection of animals shewn at Olympia three years ago; I refer to "The Wonder Zoo."

The cost of animals alone was about £20,000, and even then their owner had not the monopoly of the Wild Beast Trade. Twenty years ago I was the London Agent of one of the largest dealers in the world. It was nothing unusual for me to handle transports of animals of the values from £5,000 to £10,000 each.

One of my own expeditions to the Congo in a very small way was of the value of £2,500. To participate in the Wild Beast Trade in normal times would mean a capital of £50,000 at the least, and that would be only a small venture. In Great Britain we are hampered by too many rules and regulations for us ever to capture this trade. Our enlightened Government implore us to carry on "Business as Usual." My experience the last two years has been that every possible obstacle is placed in the way of legitimate trade. Fresh regulations appear every week. They are amusing if not instructive. It is seldom you can get a plain interpretation, for no two officials are ever of the same opinion. Still I live and learn and presume my readers are doing likewise. It was my intention to place before my readers a few remarks on the Censor Department, but I have no words in my vocabulary strong enough for that particular branch of the Service.

When I inform my readers that Telegraphic Bank Drafts have been delayed for a week, and longer, they will, I trust, excuse my making any further references to this distinguished Department. We all live in strenuous times.

In conclusion, I have many articles from well known writers, which will, I am sure, interest all subscribers to "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine," 1916-17. The subscription is only 10/-; send it along!

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

My Recollections of Menageries and Circuses in the past nearly 70 years.

By JOHN BIRKETT.

To me as a boy, when any menagerie or circus was announced to visit the town in which I was born and brought up, nothing was so important as going to see them; I often met them on the road, and, when once on the show-ground, scarcely left it till their departure.

Throughout all my life I have had the same tastes, and in consequence think my recollections might be interesting, not only to those now in the business, but to a large portion of the public in general. These recollections of mine go back to the early 40's of last century.

Wombwell's Menagerie is, of course, the oldest and best known name, for it is known on the Continent of Europe, the Colonies, and America, and is quite a household word. I knew the founder, George Wombwell, when I was quite a boy, and will treat of him and his three shows as I proceed. I remember among Menageries, those of Hylton, Atkin, Manders, Batty, Stevens, Symonds, Day, etc., etc.; Circuses also without number, Van Amburgh's, Wm. Cooke's, Sanger's, Ginnett's, Barnum's, Hengler's, Newsome's, etc.

With the exception of Wombwell's Menagerie, the shows of the past were nothing in comparison with those we see now. That of Van Amburgh, who was the first to combine the beasts and circus, was considered a monster affair; but you might have put his whole lot into one of the tents you see now. Van Amburgh gave a circus performance and also himself did the lion performance. He was the first to make a sensation in driving eight horses in hand. I remember seeing a picture of him driving past Hyde Park Corner; this picture I saw some forty years since when on a visit to Dumfries.

In the show business, as in all others, some are successful, and other go to the wall.

George Wombwell commenced life as a shoemaker, and his first venture in the show business was the purchase of some snakes, which he exhibited, and was so successful with them that he began his caravan travels. This was in 1805, and at his death, which occurred at Northallerton, in Yorkshire, in 1851, he had three large collections of wild beasts.

Very shortly before Mr. Geo. Wombwell's death the menagerie paid a visit to Kendal, and was advertised for two days, but as it became known that the ground usually allotted for shows to exhibit on was occupied by some refuse stones from some buildings, there was no room for the menagerie. Accordingly the Mayor was approached, and he gave permission for it to stand

in the main street of the town. This street was broad, and when the show was built up, only room was left for a single cart or carriage to pass by—this was in 1849; it would hardly be allowed now!

At his death Mr. Wombwell left three menageries. No. 1 was carried on by his widow until 1865, and was then taken over by Mr. Alex. Fairgrieve, a nephew by marriage, and managed by him till 1872, when it was sold by auction in Edinburgh. The large elephant, Mawragh, was bought by Mr. Jennison of Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester. When he was to be transferred by rail, it was found that he would not enter the truck provided for him; consequently the only method of travel was by walking, and he did the journey thus, in stages, Lorenzo, the lion-tamer, being in charge of him.

Mrs. Edmonds, a niece, became the owner of No. 2; she took the Crystal Palace Menagerie, and carried it on till 1884, when it was sold in Liverpool. No. 3 was left to a nephew.

The Menagerie of Bostock and Wombwell was established by Mrs. Jas. Bostock, who was a relative of Mr. Wombwell, and was connected with his business for some years; eventually the Bostock family became the owners of all the remains of the great show. It is now carried on by Mr. E. H. Bostock, who also owns a large circus travelling in South Africa, and several music halls,

William Mander's Menagerie was, perhaps, the only competitor during my recollection, although there were several others. Batty's, with seven wagons, was one; this I lost sight of entirely. Steven's I remember with a small one, and again with a larger one, consisting of ten wagons; he went over to Ireland, and this menagerie was disposed of. When I last saw him, he had what is called a "Walk-up Show."

Hylton had a nice little menagerie; Wm. Manders was his keeper and lecturer, a careful man, who eventually became proprietor. At that time, in the early 50's, the lecturer used to wear a silk hat, and Manders told me how he used to hand round the hat for tips, and ultimately by this purchased the show. He was one of the most successful men in the show business, beginning with eight small wagons, and continually adding to them until, at his death, which occurred at Girvan in Scotland, the menagerie consisted of sixteen beast wagons and a front scene which required nine horses to draw it. He had five elephants and seven camels.

Sedgewick's Menagerie is now no small affair. I remember him with a waxwork show early in the 60's, and saw him with it at Aldershot in 1869, when he had a group of performing lions. Now, when last I saw the show, I think there were thirteen wagons, and very nice ones.

Symons' was another small menagerie.

After the death of Macomo, from pneumonia, which took place at Sunderland, McCarthy, a one-armed man, became lion tamer for Manders; he was killed at Bolton in Lancashire in 1871. Symons took his place under the name of Lambetti, but was with Mrs. Manders only a very short time, leaving her and working his own small menagerie, "gagging," as it is termed in the show business, as "Lambetti, the lion-tamer from Manders' Menagerie, engaged at an enormous expense."

It has been supposed that most lion-tamers meet their death by being killed while performing; but this is not the case; I only know of five having met this fate in this country. These were Helen Bligh, McCarthy, Della, Tom Bridgeman, and Beaumont. Considering the number in the business, and the numerous performances given every year, this is a very small percentage.

When I first remember Day's Menagerie, it was a very small one, of some four wagons; but he gradually got it up to eight, and at the sale of Fairgrieve's (Wombwell's No. 1) he bought the living-wagon, in which Geo. Wombwell died at Northallerton, and a beast wagon, which, added to what he already possessed, made quite a decent show. He advertised it as "Day's, late Wombwell's"; in consequence of which Mrs. Edwards brought an action against him for using Wombwell's name, but lost her case.

Anderton, who had a conjuring show, collected a nice little menagerie of eight wagons. He afterwards added a circus to this. He was a very decent fellow, and I am sorry to say was found drowned some years ago.

With the exception of those of William Cook, Hengler and Ginnett, circuses were, until after 1857, very small in comparison with those of the present day. It was in that year that Home and Cushing came from America. Their great outside feat was driving forty cream-coloured horses with white manes and tails; and they were as much talked of as Barnum was in later years. The last time I saw the show it consisted of some eight wagons in all and Tom Sayers, now their great draw.

To compete with the Americans, William Cooke had forty knights in real armour in his mid-day procession, and again in the wagons drove forty horses in hand.

Hengler was always to the fore for respectability, and when tenting his procession was small—the ladies dressed in riding "Blue" habits and silk hats, the gentlemen in blue coats and silk hats. He had a permanent building in Liverpool, and eventually gave up tenting entirely. He erected buildings in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and made a considerable sum of money.

Newsome was a competitor of Hengler's in some towns, but he never appeared to command the patronage that Hengler did. In those days, Walleth, as "Queen's Jester," was the talking clown, and afterwards had a circus of his own.

THE BREEDING OF PLUME BIRDS.

By FRANK FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

The behaviour of humanity in respect of the birds whose plumage is used for millinery purposes has generally been very unreasonable; either the birds are "worked for more than they are worth," and killed off until some have been locally exterminated, though I cannot find that any kind of bird has been altogether extirpated and caused to vanish from the list of the living on this account; and, on the other hand, those who seek to preserve the birds have been equally unreasonable, and sought altogether to abolish the trade in their skins, instead of regulating it in a reasonable manner. Such people seem usually to be possessors of independent means or officials, and these, having a fixed income, are remarkably anxious to interfere with the livelihood of those who are not so well off.

Now, in the case of birds which are killed for food and sport, it has proved possible, even in the old countries of Europe, to preserve and even increase the numbers of such species, while at the same time taking a heavy toll of them each year; this is, as everyone knows, done by furnishing and protecting suitable breeding-areas, and by killing off the natural enemies of such birds. In addition to this, such birds are often transported to countries where they are not naturally found. There is no reason why this system of game-preserving should not be carried out everywhere with respect to birds which are used for millinery, in the cases where the bird's whole skin is used, or where its plumage could not be humanely obtained without killing it; but so far, so far as I know, nothing has been done in this way.

In the case of birds, however, where only certain parts of the plumage are desired, and the end of the feather-dealer can be obtained without killing the bird, a beginning has already been made in the simpler and more satisfactory process of farming such birds and depriving them of their produce. The oldest and best-known case of this is that of the Eider Duck, which in Norway and Iceland is carefully protected for the down which the female bird pulls off to line her nest; here only protection is needed, for the birds feed themselves at sea, and all that is needed is to remove the down from the nests and clean it. This profitable industry might well be taken up here, since the Eider breeds on our northern coasts right down

to Northumberland. It could be easily introduced elsewhere, for it is one of the most tameable of ducks, and has been reared from the egg, and even used to breed in the Zoo many years ago, while Mr. St. Quintin has bred it recently. Young Eiders need more animal food than ordinary ducklings, but some people have found the old birds do well on ordinary duck-food. The Sheldrake also is protected as a down-producer on some coasts on the Continent, artificial burrows being provided for it; and this beautiful duck is more widely-spread as a British bird, and more easily kept and reared than the Eider.

Except as down-producers, ducks do not come much into the feather-trade, though the wing feathers of some kinds, such as the common Wild Duck and the long "sickles" of the Falcated Duck (*Eunetta falcata*), are frequently seen in hats. Ducks, however, like game birds, ought to be looked after by sportsmen, as they can easily be preserved in localities unsuitable for anything else, when all that is wanted of their plumage can be obtained without damage to the species from those killed in the ordinary way in the shooting season. It might be thought that the Mandarin, as the gayest of the ducks, would be much used in the feather trade, and indeed I was rather horrified some years ago at finding its plumage advertised by the pound! It does not seem to have "caught" on, however, for I have only twice seen Mandarin plumage in a hat—once the head, and once a score of fans from the wing—which need not, however, mean that ten birds had been killed, since John Chinaman in such a case is more likely to catch the bird and pull the feathers out, as he does in the case of the Kingfisher, which is released after being despoiled of the blue plumage on the back. At any rate, as far as Mandarins go, they will soon be British birds, as several land-owners now have them flying free on their estates.

Of course, plucking live birds in this way ought not to be allowed, and in the case of the Ostrich, which is the best known of birds kept for their plumes, though only domesticated during the past generation, the plumes are now-a-days cut and not plucked, though it is customary to pull the stumps just before the bird is due to moult, as otherwise it might have a difficulty in shedding them; the Ostrich feathers of the trade, as many people must know, being the great quills of the wings and tail, which feathers are always liable to give trouble in moulting to birds if clipped too close. The establishment of the Ostrich industry has been a great triumph for the cause which I am now advocating—the domestication or cultivation of plume-birds. It has relieved the wild Ostrich of much relentless and often cruel and wasteful persecution, and has exhibited the triumph of perseverance over difficulties, since the Ostrich takes up a lot of room, and is both nervous

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and, in the breeding season, vicious and dangerous.

I have in several places advocated similar treatment of Egrets, the producers of the well-known "osprey" plumes, but Egret farming has, as far as I know, not been taken up anywhere but by some Natche Indian fishermen in Sind, and I can't claim credit for that, as I don't suppose for a moment they have ever heard of my views on the subject! However, the great point is they are keeping the birds alive for the profit of the plumes, and finding it pays to do so; they feed them on small fish, which are no doubt a by-product of their own industry, and not only rear the young of wild birds, but even breed from the captive ones which they keep in runs like poultry-pens. It would be better to clip the wings of such captives and let them roam about and find part of their own food, confining them if necessary at night in a roofed pen with perches placed low to accommodate them when rendered unable to fly, and littered with whatever material would best blend with their droppings to form manure.

Small fish are, of course, the best food for Egrets, and they can be got almost anywhere; but they will also take raw meat and larger fish or trimmings cut up, while they also feed on insects, so that they could really be kept practically anywhere, like fowls; water is not necessary, except a pan for them to bathe or soak their feet at times. Another breeder that might be, and perhaps is, kept for its plumes, is the Marabout Stork of Africa, which bears under its tail the exquisitely delicate fluffy marabout plumes. This is a huge greedy bird, and would only pay to keep where a lot of garbage had to be disposed of somehow, a job which the Marabout, as a carrion-feeder, would undertake with enthusiasm.

Most of the Marabout that is made up into articles like stoles, however, comes from the humble Turkey, which alone can supply it cheaply and abundantly enough—everyone must have noticed the fluff which is left on in two bunches on the hips even in the otherwise plucked turkeys one sees in the shops at Christmas.

It seems, also, that in France feather-dealers

will pay a few francs annually to owners of white turkeys for the privilege of taking some of their fluff, as no doubt this figures somewhere under a more high-sounding name. The game and poultry tribe of birds are indeed laid under contribution very largely by the feather trade, without suffering thereby, as they are artificially reared; everyone must remember the handsome boas made of cocks' feathers that were so fashionable some years ago, and the feathers of the common pheasant seem never to go out of fashion completely. Moreover, I have of late found that Gold Pheasants are being kept in this country by some people for their feathers, which are obtained from the live birds; and this does not involve any cruelty, for the plumage is taken just at moulting time, when this pheasant parts with its plumage so abundantly that it could hardly be handled at all without losing a lot of it.

Kept on these lines, as feather-producers, several birds of this family would be a good speculation, such as the Amherst and Silver Pheasants, whose plumage is much in vogue just now, and more appreciated than that of the Golden; and no doubt some at least of this comes from tame birds, both of these species being well established among us. Recently also there were to be seen here and there in the shops the tail feathers of the Blue-eared Pheasant of China (*Crossoptilus auritum*), very like dark slaty, rather coarse, egret plumes, with drooping heavier tips; this bird is said to be kept for the plumes, and ought to be imported and bred here. Its loose blue-grey body plumage much resembles that of the Crowned Pigeon (*Goura*) and might well be substituted for it. The Manchurian *Crossoptilus*, a brown and dirty-white bird, is already kept, but its less pleasing plumage would need dyeing.

Indeed, with the art of the dyer, the plumage of birds of the pheasant and fowl tribe would really supply all the trade could reasonably want, such is the variety of colour and texture they present; while they are easily kept in numbers for the plumes, since the males, although so quarrelsome when mated, can be kept together for as long as one likes if hens are excluded so that there is nothing to excite their jealousy. Moreover, they are easily bred, and their management is well understood.

It is very doubtful, however, if in the interest of bird life and its admirers it would be desirable to limit the feather trade to ostriches and the pheasants and poultry tribe; for if other birds used for their plumage but not kept, or not easily kept, for it, were properly looked after as game birds are, and only killed, like them, in moderation, and encouraged in every way during the close season, they have a far better chance of survival, owing to being regarded as sources of

profit, than if confided to the tender mercies of naturalists who say they love them, but have so far proved singularly helpless at protecting species threatened with complete extinction. Americans have stopped the feather trade in their country, and I do not say it did not want stopping on account of the apparent impossibility over in the States of getting people to work birds reasonably as is done in Europe; it is notorious that their game birds and wild fowl are faring no better than the plumage birds; for instance, the beautiful Carolina duck is said to be one of the vanishing species—yet we in poor effete old Europe have got it domesticated, and can send the Americans stock, as has been done within the last decade.

While thus stopping the feather trade, however, Americans have not been able, or have not tried, to do anything to stop the absolute extermination of birds which, unlike the Egrets, all of which have a wide range, must leave the earth altogether when they are killed out of the States. The passenger pigeon has gone, and the White American Crane and the Trumpeter Swan are said to be fast following it; but, of course, naturalists can't spare time for practical protection when they are worrying their heads about Darwinian problems, splitting subspecies, or wrangling about which particular crack-jaw dog-Latin name should be inflicted on any creature! The fact is, they are not sufficiently controlled by practical men; zoologists should be under the thumb of the public, and forced to show results, just as a doctor or engineer has to do if he is to make a living.

Now and then the amateur, if he employs the dealer, does get on to something good; witness Mr. Frost's successful trip to Arn and thence to the West Indies with a consignment of Great Emerald Birds of Paradise for Sir William Ingram's islet of Little Tobago. The birds, it seems, are still thriving here, and the example should be widely followed; there are plenty of islands in the Pacific as well as the West Indies where this fine bird, the easiest to get and keep, could be established. Its yellow plumes, with the even finer ones of its relative, the Lesser Emerald—not such an easy bird to procure—are practically all the trade wants from the Birds of Paradise, these two yellow-plumed kinds being "first and the rest nowhere" in the shops. As it takes years for the birds to get the full plumage, the killing off of a large number, at any rate, of these old birds can be done without injury to the stock, so that even if worked in the free state there need be no extermination, though Birds of Paradise are so easily kept in large cages, with no more attention than Jays, and moult their plumes in such perfect condition, that if they were not so expensive to buy they might well be kept for this purpose only.

WILD ANIMALS AS HOUSE PETS.

"JACK," THE JACKAL,

By ROBERT LEADBETTER.

"Jack" was Tuchair, his home was Nepaul, Some friends of mine sent him home to me in a funny little box, in the charge of the butcher, on a liner.

When "Jack" got to London he was awfully fat and awfully smelly, so the butcher had been good to him.

Now I should describe him as a particularly cute little person, not only in his looks, but in his ways.

Then I think Tuchair jackals are cute—cuter than their African cousins.

"Jack" soon found out I was his friend, and I soon found out all the raw meat he had been taking was the cause of his being so smelly! So this was altered.

Soon "Jackie" liked bread and milk, a piece of cake, a sweet biscuit, but he always had a little meat, of course, and raw bones. We got great friends!

"Jackie" gave up "cage life," wore a red collar, laid on the sofa, ran with the house dogs. He could stand up for himself, too, and if he flew at the terriers, knew the ear was a good place.

He slept in my bed room, and had funny little ways—he would come and look, satisfy his mind I was asleep (because he had been told of this before), then one by one, convey boot after boot, to some such hiding place, as behind the curtains, under an arm chair, or any corner previously selected, and all this with scarcely a sound.

Some nights "Jackie" would be extra careful, and come again, midway in operations, try and peer to see whether I was still asleep, stand and listen, holding one paw up, then hastily resume work. I think he thought if he could hide his booty without my seeing him, he would not get the pat for doing it, or would his hiding place be discovered.

Another favourite little game of his was to run with anything, and quickly hide it in a fire place, laid for lighting, then turn away, and sit innocently on the hearth rug. Many were the queer places he had to hide his treasures. He reminded one of a jackdaw.

One moon light night, he sat on the floor in the middle of my room, threw his head back and howled and howled as only a jackal can. But not for long—I reached to the candle stick, which stood on a table close to the bed, snatched out the candle, and threw it at "Master Jack." He was

quite quiet after that; but he had been engaged eating the candle, I found in the morning.

All this was in his "cub days."

When he grew up he became a well-behaved jackal. He slept quietly in his basket at night. He left my boots alone. He sang no solos.

We had "Jackie" for years. He was such an amusing pet—so very canny.

The Birth of an Elephant at the Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.

In the autumn of 1878 the Zoological Gardens in Copenhagen was presented with a couple of young Elephants from Siam. They were 5 or 6 years old and named "Chang" and "Eng."

The female, "Eng," died after a few years, while the male lived and developed into a very big and strong animal, but without tusks. Later on the garden received another female Elephant from Siam called "Ellen," who was supposed to have been born in 1893. She was growing unusually fast, and was considered to be imbecile in 1905. Consequently the Elephants were moved to a joint room in April, 1905, and after a period of gestation of about 22 months, "Ellen" gave birth to a male baby on the 9th of December, 1907. The little Elephant was called "Caspar."

The delivery took place at night without any body being present. According to our experience here in the Zoo, we do not believe in having a watch kept upon the animals in such cases, as it only seems to disturb them. We, therefore, preferred to leave "Ellen" alone this first time, and neither have we had her watched at any of her later deliveries.

The mother took great care of the little one, and at one time actually saved him from drowning in the water-basin by pulling him out of it by the help of her trunk. The baby sucked his mother for two years and a half, whereupon they were separated. "Caspar" soon became a large and strong animal, with good tusks, and after "Ellen" had given birth to her second baby, he was sold to the Zoological Gardens in Hanover, where he still lives and thrives well.

"Chang" and "Ellen" were put together again in the autumn of 1910, and very soon copulated. She gave birth to her second baby on the 6th of April, 1912, also a male, who was named "Julius."

This delivery likewise took place by night, and as the event had not been expected for a month or two, we had made no preparations. The Elephants were still together in the daytime, but used to be shut up in separate night rooms. Happily the male had been enclosed in his night

room a few hours before the birth, or else it would have been dangerous work to move him, as he is rather a cross and disagreeable old fellow.

When the watchman entered the Elephant House in the morning he found the baby standing crying in the feeding-passage, to where he had been rolled down between the bars. The mother did not seem to care about his crying; she was occupied in eating the very large placenta, of which she had devoured about half, when the man arrived.

In order to have the mother removed to the next room in which she was to stay with the little one, it was necessary first to carry him in there. It took the strength of four men to do this, and now it was doubtful whether the mother would accept the baby after it had been handled by so many human beings. "Ellen," however, showed no alarm, and as soon as she had walked into her room, she began fondling "Julius."

He wanted to suck at once, but he had to search for two hours before he—quite by accident—found the right place. He tried to suck the trunk of his mother and her tail and legs, while she did nothing at all to help or direct him. But at the same time she was very interested in the baby. She went all over him with her trunk obviously to make certain to what sex he belonged, and if he were sound and well-shaped. And as the baby had some obstruction and could not get rid of the meconium, she carefully helped him by putting the finger of her trunk into his anus!

As "Julius" was strong and growing well, he was separated from the mother already at an age of one and a half years. From the birth he had been somewhat smaller than "Caspar," and he will probably never grow as big as his elder brother. Neither are his tusks as large as those of the other. But he is far more vivacious, and we intend to keep him here in the gardens.

"Chang" and "Ellen" were moved to a joint room for the third time on the 7th October, 1913, and with the usual result. One of the periods of pairing was about the 1st of June, 1914, and there is no doubt that "Ellen" became impregnated by that time. But in the spring of 1915 she had grown so stout, that one would believe her to be very far in the period of gestation. She was then separated from "Chang" late in May, 1915. As time went on, she became exceedingly heavy, so that we were almost hoping for twins. But on the 3rd April, 1916, she gave birth to only one baby after a period of gestation of 22 months.

The delivery happened in the morning shortly before the watchman arrived at 6 o'clock. The baby was a male, full-born, but ever so much smaller than any of the other two previously born, and he was not able to stand on his legs. It was a pity to see him crawling about trying to use his fore-legs and crying pitifully. This time "Ellen" had not touched the placenta, which seemed unusually small.

The mother did all she could to help the baby to rise, but without success, and this made her angry and irritated. We feared, that in her excitement she might perhaps trample upon the baby, and therefore decided to have him taken away from her. The mother was not willing to part with her young one, so that after he had been taken out between the bars she was very angry and tried to jump the high railings.

The small Elephant was then fed from a bottle with cow's milk and cream—an analysis of the milk of "Ellen" had showed this to be much more fat than cow's milk. The baby took as much as 10 litres of milk and 2 litres of cream per diem, but nevertheless became gradually weaker and thinner. At the birth he weighed 138 kilos, but after a fortnight he had lost 10 kilos, and his legs became so sore through his constant crawling. As it was quite clear that the poor animal would never be able to stand on his hind-legs, it was considered better to chloroform him to death on the 25th April.

One may ask for the reason why this last elephant-baby was so small and feeble. Perhaps the answer is that the father, though only 44 or 45 years old is already showing signs of weakness and infirmity of old age. His legs are getting thinner every year, and the extensor muscles of his trunk are lame, so that it cannot be stretched out without swinging it to and fro, and the trunk grows more and more slender because of atrophy of the extensor muscles.

"Ellen" has, however, delivered three babies in the course of twelve years. By her first pregnancy she was only twelve years old, and by the birth of her first born only fourteen years. Since then she has had a child every fourth year.

It is rather difficult to state when pregnancy begins, as the Elephants continue pairing for a long time—a year or more—after the female has become pregnant. But we know for certain that the first and the third period of gestation lasted 22 months.

"Ellen" is only 23 years old and has already given birth to three young ones! There is reason to believe that the same would have happened if she had been living in freedom; and if she continues to bear children only to an age of 40 years, she—and every other strong female elephant—should be able to get 7 or 8 young ones—a larger number than hitherto is reckoned with.

It is often believed that the Elephants reach a very high age, 100 years or more. To my knowledge no Elephant in confinement has lived more than 80 years, and "Chang" here in Copenhagen shows unmistakeable signs of infirmity at an age

of 44 or 45 years. This shows, perhaps, that the longevity of the Elephants has been over-rated.

W. DREYER.

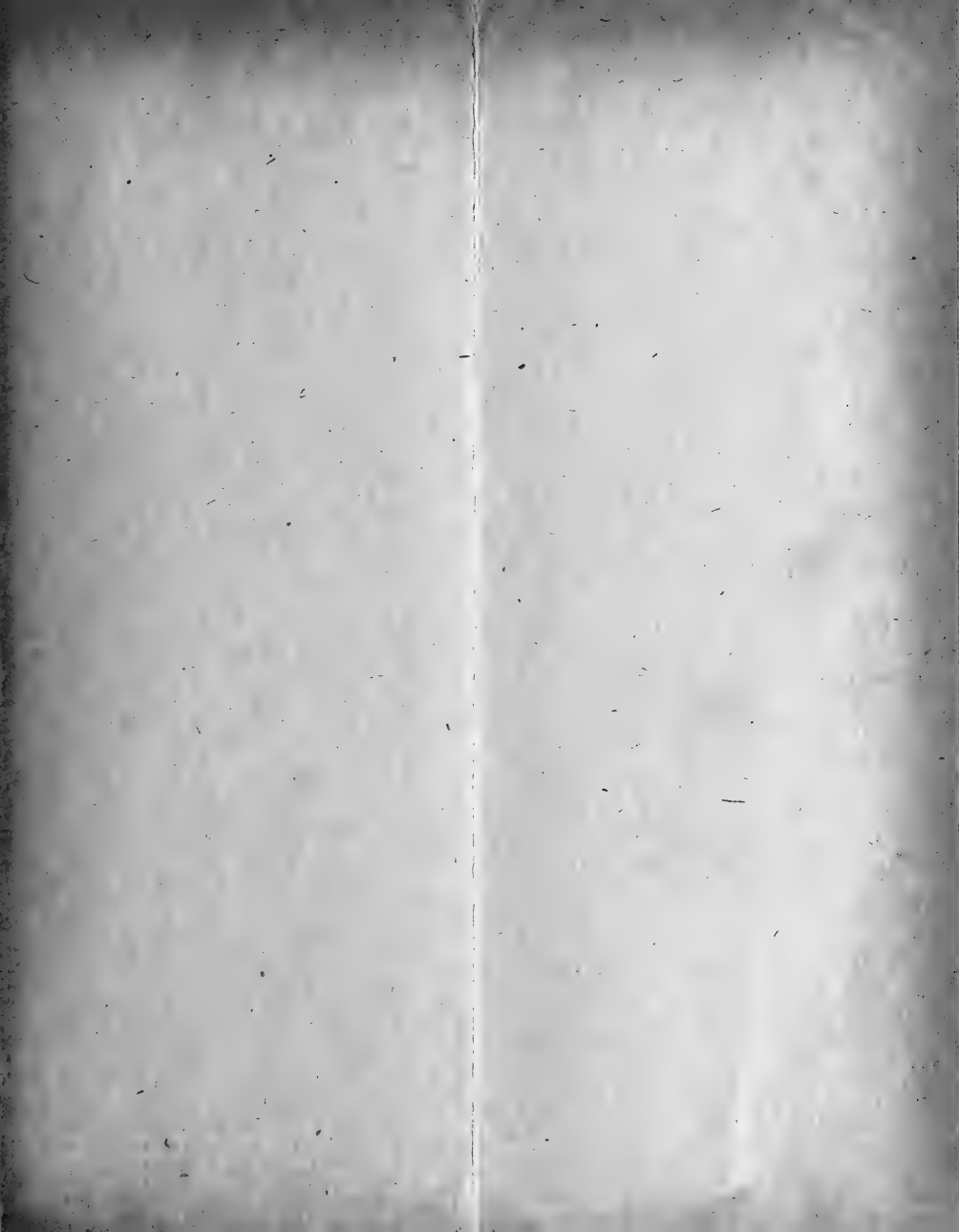
Copenhagen Zoological Gardens,
3/5/1916.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT amongst some of my numerous arrivals was a Dwarf Lemur. Mr. Pocock, of the Zoological Gardens, gives a most interesting account of the little animal in "The Field," as follows:—

"The Dwarf Lemurs, the daintiest of all Primates, are restricted to Madagascar, where they may be said to represent the galagos or "bush babies" of tropical and southern Africa. An example of the pretty little species commonly called Smith's dwarf lemur (*Microcebus murinus*), has recently been acquired by Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, and is now exhibited in the rodent house in the Zoological Gardens. The soft woolly coat is delicate grey in tint, the hands and feet are white, and there is a white stripe, set off by dusky rings round the eyes, extending down the centre of the muzzle. It is not much larger than the common garden dormouse (*Eliomys*) of Central and Southern Europe, and presents considerable superficial resemblance to that animal. The ears are long and upstanding, and the eyes, as is usual in nocturnal species, are large, protruding, and circular. A noticeable peculiarity is the length of the hind foot. As might be expected from this modification, the leaping powers of this animal are so great that it appears almost to fly from branch to branch of the high trees in which it lives. Like a squirrel, it builds a nest of leaves in the fork of a tree, and there the female brings forth her young, which are usually two, but sometimes three, in number. The nest is also used for the prolonged sleep, equivalent to hibernation, in which the animal indulges during the period in Madagascar, corresponding to the winter of colder climes, when the insects and fruits on which it feeds are scarce, and difficult to procure in sufficient quantities. Before this time of repose, and as a nutritive provision against it, the dwarf lemur accumulates a quantity of fat in the basal half of the tail; and the remnant of this accumulation is still apparent upon the specimen in the Gardens."

THAT a large consignment of Brazilian Parrots, small birds, amongst which were two Blue Macaws, some Marmosets, arrived in Liverpool last week. The arrivals from the African coast have been a few Monkeys and Grey Parrots, with three Crown Cranes.



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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 2.—Vol. 2.

JUNE, 1916.

Price One Shilling

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

Wanted to Purchase.—Swans, Peacocks, Geese, Rare Pheasants, Antelopes, Antelopes, Indian Cattle, Kangaroos, Baboons, Monkeys, every description of Animals and Birds for prompt. Cash. Do not dispose of any duplicates whatever to any Zoological or Public Gardens, Amateur or others, until you have my refusal.

Arrivals the last 4 weeks.—2 White tailed Gnus, 1 Hybrid Zebra, 1 Mandrill, 25 Monkeys (various), 1 African Porcupine, 1 Chimpanzee, 2 Lemurs, 1 adult Rhea, 2 Kangaroos, 4 Marabouts, 6 Swans, 7 Peacocks, 20 Pheasants (various), 3 Gluttons, 2 Pine Martens, 1 Bare eyed Cockatoo, 3 Rosellas, 1 Prevosts Squirrel, 1 Csrsm Lorry, 2 Severe Macaws, 28 Double fronted Amazons, 48 Olive and Cuban Finches, 3 Mexican Starlings, 10 Cockatoos, 250 pairs Budgerigars, 2 Sebastopool Geese, 1 Orange flanked, 1 Rock Parrot, 394 Canaries.

To arrive on S.S. "Walmer Castle" from South Africa, 3 White tailed Gnus, 1 large Antbear first for years, several Chacma Baboons and Cranes.

To arrive from Calcutta.—Rhesus Monkeys, Leopards, Hyenas, Antelopes, Indian Bears, 50 Snakes, 100 rare Indian Honeysuckers, Mynahs, Bulluls, Cisoas, Orioles, Barbets. Particulars on Application.

To arrive from New York.—Horse Shoe Crabs, Young American Grey Squirrels, with a few Parrots. Prices on Application.

Particulars to hand from West Africa of adult Mandril to arrive.

3	Gluttons (<i>Gulo luscus</i>)	...	...	each	£12
2	Pine Martens (<i>Mustela martes</i>)	...	...	"	£3
12	North American Grey Squirrels (<i>Sciurus cinereus</i>)	...	...

Grey Squirrels thrive in all our London Parks, and the various Zoological Gardens. They can be sent safely packed, and delivery guaranteed. Early application requested.

6 Canadian Black White Skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) each 80/6

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain.

Blue and White Foxes, 5 Blue, 2 Whites, all in first-class condition. each £10

4 Canadian Tree Porcupines, very hardy 70/6
Mother and young one for £6.

Chimpanzees:—
Constantly arriving, ranging from £50 to £150 each.

Sea Lions to order only	...	each	£35
5 Mongooses, for rats and all vermin	...	...	40/6
Australian Opossum	...	...	40/6
2 Red Deer Stag, 2 years old	...	each	80/0
10 Large Double Yellow Fronted Amazons	...	...	52
2 Green Amazons	...	...	30
2 Panama yellow fronted Amazons	...	...	30/6
2 Illiger Macaws, very fine, tame	...	...	80/0
1 Blue Buff	...	...	80/0
1 Red Buff	...	...	80/0
5 Pairs Brazilian Rufous Pigeons, rare	...	pair	40/6
1 Little Bitterns, very rare, Brazil	...	each	30/6
2 Moorhens	...	...	30/6
Cuba Finches each 1/6	...	pair	30/6
Olive	16/6	...	30/6
3 Mexican Starlings	...	each	20/6
3 Saffron Finches	...	...	7/6
1 Whydah, hen	...	...	7/8
Talking Grey Parrots	...	...	£7, £10, £15 each
Ordinary Grey Parrots	...	...	£3, £4, £5
Budgerigars, hens 6/-, cocks 4/-	...	pair	8/6
Yellow hens 7/6, cocks 5/-	...	...	10/6
(2,000 Budgerigars sold in one month.)			

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

2	Alligators, 3½ feet each	...	each	75/6
1	King Snakes	...	...	20/0
1	Hardwicke's Mastigure (<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i>)	...	...	12/6
3	Giant Toads (<i>Bufo marinus</i>)	...	...	10/0
1	Bird-eating Spider (<i>Theraphosa biculata</i>)	...	...	20/6
	(Extraordinary specimens, seldom imported.)			
2	Gigantic Centipedes (<i>Scolopendra gigantea</i>)	...	...	12/6
1	Large Tabulated Tortoise	...	...	30/6
5	Small " "	...	...	20/6
2	Adorned Terrapins	...	...	30/6
1	Gopher Tortoise	...	...	40/6
3	Hebdomaz Lizards, poisonous.	...	...	60/6

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 2.—Vol. 2.

LONDON, JUNE, 1916.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

List of Subscribers, for Vol. II., 1916—17.
The Earl of Lonsdale, Lowther, Penrith.
The Lord Rothschild, Museum, Tring.
The Countess of Jersey, Middleton Park, Bicester.
The Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
The Hon. E. S. Montague, M.P., Bridge Street, Cambridge.
Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
Sir Edgar Boehm, Bentsbrooke, North Holmwood, Surrey.
Major Atherley, Croft Castle, Kingsland, Herefordshire.
The Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol.
The Royal Zoological Gardens, Dublin.
Messrs. Jennison and Co., Belle Vue, Manchester.
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The Superintendent, Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta, India.
The Director, Zoological Gardens, Tokyo, Japan.
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NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. II., 1916—17, is now due, 10/-, post free. If your name is not in above list, kindly post 10/- without any delay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Strand, W.C.

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

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St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

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SHARP SPECULATION IN THE SEVENTIES.

being a translation of an article on the Taxation of Commodities contributed to the "Revue Avicole" ("Avicultural Review") the fortnightly bulletin of The French Society of Aviculture.

By M. CH. SCELLE.

Parliament has voted a law for the taxation of provisions. The object of this law is to obstruct and put an end to speculations and manœuvres

tending to upset prices, and to allow the departmental and communal administrations to assure the supply of provisions necessary for the support of the people at large.

The Senate, nevertheless, has limited the tax to a certain number of commodities; leaving, however, to the military authority the power of extending it, in the war zone, to other goods than those which are comprised in the list issued.

A consulting committee, composed of representatives of consumers nominated by the general councils and the prefects, of representatives of producers and intermediaries nominated by the chambers of commerce and the agricultural societies, besides the veterinary sanitary inspector and the director of the agricultural services, assists the prefect, who, although the advice of the committee is binding, has every qualification for appraising the opportuneness of such and such a tax.

The fact of the taxation of commodities is no novelty, and criticisms of inflated prices have all ready been made in other times, as is shown by the following document, which by chance and by the kindness of a friend of ours, a great conservator both by nature and by profession, I am allowed to bring to-day before the eyes of the readers of the "Avicultural Review."

FRENCH
REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY
FRATERNITY.

AUTHENTIC SPECIMEN

of the infamous
SPECULATIONS

incidental to
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
1870—71.

The Committee of National Defence, animated by anti-republican sentiment, and, in addition, characterized by a culpable incapacity in administration, encouraged speculation by neglecting to requisition and to tax, from the commencement of the siege, all the commodities necessary for the maintenance of the population of Paris.

The outcome of this was deplorable excesses; speculators conspired to conceal their goods and sell them at the opportune moment, at absolutely scandalous rates, as can be proved by the following eloquent figures:—

AUTHENTIC TARIFF OF

	Fr. c.
Elephant's flesh, per pound	20
Bear's flesh, for presents, per pound	15
One small sucking-pig was sold for	580
Garlic, per head	0 50
Half kilogramme of clarified salt butter	40

	Fr.	c.
Half kilogramme of fresh butter	40	
Half kilogramme of mixed vegetable butter	12	
100 kilos of wood	24	
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of sea biscuit	1	10
1 tin of sardines	12	50
1 tin of French beans	8	90
1 tin of green peas	6	
1 candle	0	40
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of preserved beef	15	
$\frac{3}{4}$ kilo black pudding (horse)	6	
1 cock	55	
1 raven	6	
100 litres of coke	16	
1 sheep's brain	5	
1 cat	15	
1 cauliflower	12	
1 carrot	2	25
1 cabbage	12	
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of mushrooms	6	
100 kilos of coal	30	
Charcoal (per bushel)	3	
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of chocolate	4	
1 truffled turkey	200	
1 turkey without truffles	140	
1 endive	1	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of Gruyère cheese	30	
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of galantine (horse)	5	75
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of olive oil	20	
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of head (horse)	8	
Dry beans, per litre	7	
Ham, 500 grammes	45	
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of bacon	22	
1 rabbit	60	
1 hare	75	
1 turnip	1	50
1 fresh egg	2	75
1 goose	175	
Onions, per bushel	65	
1 sparrow	1	50
1 pigeon	14	
1 hen	70	
1 chicken	50	
Hare pie, per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo	75	
Fowl pie, each	45	
Beef pie	28	
1 shallot	50	
1 leek	1	25
Potatoes (per bushel)	50	
1 rat	2	25
Rice, per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo	2	
Horse sausage, per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo	8	
Beef sausage	12	
Mule and donkey sausage	10	
Sugar, per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo	2	
Dog's flesh, per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo	3	50
Mutton, per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo	12	
Donkey's flesh, per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo	12	

(A kilogramme is rather more than 2lbs. English.)

N.B.—The national guards were getting 1 franc 50 centimes as pay per day.

It is easy to estimate, from this view of it, the misery which the City of Paris must have suffered during the five months of the siege it had to endure, besides the mortality has never been so high as during this dreadful time.

Property of the Author.

A cook,

On sale with M. Pikeol, wine merchant, at the corner of Rue Montmartre and Rue du Croissant.

1740, Paris, Edouard Blot, printer, rue Bleue, 7.

Exact copy,

CH. SCHELLE.

I have made no change in this curious document as far as the text is concerned, except that in the original the list is arranged in two columns, but one could certainly trace some resemblances to present circumstances, and the improvidence which existed then certainly still survives, to some extent at least, in our days.

Although Paris is not invested and although the railways can bring to the capital the commodities destined for it, there being nothing to impede the coming and going of the trains, there are some articles which command exaggerated prices and that quite unjustifiably.

It is to be hoped that in these cases the application of the law will prove beneficial in the interests of the community.

Ch. S.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT THE 'GATOR.

By FELIX J. KOCH, Cincinnati, U.S.A.

Next time you get out on some deep, dank, Southern bayou and have a moment or so to spare, steal off and away from the beaten paths,—lie low and bide your time,—and then study the alligators.

Though you may have watched them hap-hazardly before, you will find such study one of the most interesting in all the world.

Latterly, in fact, the naturalists have been engaged in working out the life-story of these 'gators and have learned some features of gator-existence that are well worth one's time and while. "Your real Southern 'gator," one of these savants tells us, "should attain a length of fourteen or fifteen feet, the head should comprise one seventh of the entire length, and should be half as broad at the jaws as it is long.

"The American alligator, again, appears to be more voracious and fiercer than the South American species; oft times attacking men and quadrupeds while bathing, or crossing the rivers,

and is said to prefer the flesh of the negro to all other foods.

"During the heat of the day these animals normally lie stretched and languid on the banks, or in the mud, on the shores of the rivers and lagoons;—and as the other natives of such locality—the winged ones which sport in the sun excepted—are generally at rest at such times, the consequence is that, during the day, they capture but few animals excepting such as wander near them.

"When evening comes, however, they begin to move and the roaring of the larger ones is terrific. It has been aptly described as a compound of the sounds of the bull and the bittorn, but far louder than either, and it grates and shivers on the ear, as if the ground were shaking. Whether this produces any effect upon the prey of the alligators—in making that prey disclose itself by its efforts to escape—is not known; and, indeed, harsh and terrific as it is, it seems not only to be the common noise of the reptiles, but also their love-song, which they emit frequently and freely in the pairing season.

"At the pairing-period the males engage in fierce, though uncouth battles and not—so far as has been observed—at any other; so that the air inference is that these are battles of gallantry. They usually take place in the water, though in the shallows, rather than in the depths, and at first, at least, they are bouts of cudgel-play, rather than battles with the teeth. When it comes to the latter, they are desperate, and the death of one, sometimes both, is inevitable. It is said that the alligator gets no chance to give a second bite and so is little disposed to leave the first one until the object seized is fairly under the water. The jaws close in the same manner as those of the biting turtles, and they can with difficulty only be wrenched asunder.

"On some occasions the alligators will beset the mouth of some retired creek, into which they have previously driven the fish, bellowing so loud as to be heard at great distance. To catch the fish, they dive under a shoal and, having secured one, rise to the surface, toss it into the air, to get rid of the water they necessarily take along with it, and catch it again on its descent.

"Latterly, the demand for the alligator hide has risen by leaps and bounds the country over, and so rapidly are the schools of the creatures being reduced, that actual farms for their raising are being conducted at tremendous profit.

"The pictures show some interesting specimens of these curious and most useful of bayousaurains."

THE ADVENTURES OF A SKUNK.

By MRS. C. PRIOLEAU, F.R.Z.S.

Last Spring I sent to America for a pair of skunks as I wanted to try and breed some as pets. They arrived, after being six weeks at sea, in splendid condition. I put them into a wired enclosure with rabbit hutch, that they could go into when inclined. All went well (except that they did not breed) till one day in June, I fed them as usual. About an hour after, I noticed that Mrs. Skunk was unusually active running up and down and biting at the wire. I went into the enclosure and found she was trying to bite through the wire to get out, and that Mr. Skunk had already done so and had disappeared. A thorough search was at once made for a good distance all round the enclosure. After some hours we gave it up as a bad job.

One day last month (January) I was asked to go over to a farm 6 miles off to see a curious animal that had been caught when threshing out some corn. On arrival, to my surprise, I saw my long lost Mr. Skunk in a cage hanging on the wall. He was in first rate condition, well nourished, with a beautiful coat, very annoyed at being captured, but otherwise not wild. I brought him back and introduced him to Mrs. Skunk, but I am sorry to say a few days after he attacked and killed her. I shall have to begin all over again, and have asked Mr. Hamlyn to supply another female.

I should think this case is unique; surely it is the first time in Great Britain that a skunk has roamed the country side for six months, and come to no harm. If only people would take the trouble to breed skunks I am certain it would be a profitable business, not only for their fur, but to tame them as pets. They are easy to tame, especially the male, who has not got the curved teeth that his mate has; they are far more intelligent than a lemur or mongoose.

I have been told that the smell would prevent them from becoming popular; this is nonsense, with scent sacs removed there is absolutely no smell. In America, these animals are kept as pets, running loose in the house like a dog; why cannot we do the same in England? At any rate I mean to try.



THE STORY OF THE DUBLIN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

By W. A. HENDERSON.

Reprinted from the "Dublin Saturday Herald," 27th May, 1916.

The dominant feature of the Dublin Zoo is beauty of situation. Neither of its models—

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

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The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock.

Regents Park, London, nor the Jardin de Paris—can compare with it in this respect. In early summer the loveliness of its majestic forestry cannot be excelled. Sycamores and chestnut trees abound. The grandeur of the latter, with their waxen candela-bras tipped with scarlet flame, and the lustrous green foliage of the sycamores fill us with ecstasy. From the moment we enter the turnstiles till we pass through the old-time revolving iron gates, its floral and arboreal beauty, its shining lakes, and undulating green lawns hold us in thrall. The proposal to form a Zoological Society originated with Dr. Whitley Stokes, Professor of Natural History in Dublin University. The first house we meet in the gardens with the date May 10, 1830, was erected to commemorate the foundation meeting of the "Zoological Society of Dublin." This historic gathering was held in the Rotunda with the Duke of Leinster in the chair. The Surgeon-General, afterwards Sir Philip Crampton, delivered an eloquent plea for its founding, which was followed with a brilliant speech by Richard Lalor Sheil, the great Irish orator. The Catholic Emancipation Act had just become law. He said :— "Now the cause for animosity had passed away, and the obstacle which stood in the way of national improvement had been removed." He viewed as a hopeful sign, this union of citizens of all creeds and politics in support of the Zoological Society. The Duke of Northumberland, their Viceroy, offered the site near the picturesque Deputy-keeper's lodge, now included in its buildings. D'Alton describes the site "as a romantic piece of ground, and no home appropriate or beautiful situation could have been selected." There were difficulties, however, in securing the sanction of the Government.

PUBLIC MENAGERIE.

Objections were raised to the establishment of a public menagerie in a Royal Park. Thanks to the energy and influence of Sir Philip Crampton, the grounds were granted. Most of the animals were presented by William IV., who was scattering the Royal Zoological collections of Windsor Castle and the Tower of London. The Gardens were opened to the public on September 1, 1831. The grounds were bounded by the lake waters, without fence or boundary walls, and re-

mained so or many years. How it came to be fenced is rather an interesting story. It was found that at night the deer swam across the lake and fed on carnations and other succulent but expensive plants. They had aesthetic tastes, and discovered that a thing of beauty might also provide a satisfying and sweet-smelling banquet. But worse followed. These fat, prowling stags excited the blood-thirsty carnivora. The savage animals turned night into pandemonium with hideous howlings, and dashed against the iron bars of their cages in frenzied efforts to lynch and devour the carnation eaters. Another circumstance finally decided the Council to fence the lake boundary. One severe winter skaters took possession of the frozen waters, and it was found that hundreds of visitors wandered across the ice and viewed the animals, neglectful of the customary fee. The fence was put up but the available funds were not sufficient to pay the cost. Dr. Haughton, then the energetic president of the Society, found a way out of this financial difficulty.

THE SPECIMENS.

Sir Philip Crampton, a founder and past president, was the recipient of one of the most extraordinary gifts ever offered to a physician by a grateful patient. He was presented with a magnificent skeleton of a gigantic pre-historic animal, and as a compliment to his healer it was named *Plesiosaurus Cramptoni*. This huge-boned reptile about 20 feet long, which had been dug out of a pit near Whitby, was offered by Sir Philip to the Zoological Gardens and accepted. It was housed in a tent-shaped building, and was for many years an object of interest to visitors. Dr. Haughton persuaded the Science and Art Dept. to purchase this exceedingly rare specimen for the National Museum, and so the bones of an antediluvian beast provided funds for the enclosure of a modern collection of animals. Dr. Haughton had great persuasive powers, for he extracted from the Treasury the large sum of £4,000 for the use of the Gardens. He was also responsible for the Herbi-vore House, which he erected with a sum of money which he got transferred from the extinct Natural History Society to the Zoological. He took great interest in the study of Irish Elk, and this house was built as a memorial. Dr. Haughton took a kindly practical interest in the animals. He performed a highly dangerous operation on an infuriated tigress, which was suffering exquisite agonies from an ingrowing nail. On another occasion a notable Dublin citizen had been bitten by a monkey, probably a result of tormenting it. The story is told that when Dr. Haughton heard of the incident he drove out to the Gardens to inquire for the monkey. The Haughton House, which was erected to his memory, in 1899, was well deserved. The hereditary services of the famous Ball family to the institution can never be fully estimated or too highly extolled.

A GREAT NATURALIST.

Dr. Robert Ball, a distinguished naturalist, was appointed honorary secretary in 1837. Sir Robert Ball, the Astronomer Royal, was elected member in 1861, and President in January, 1890. His call to Cambridge in 1892 cut short his five years of office. Professor Valentine Ball, C.B., F.R.S., was secretary in 1889, and Sir Charles Ball was President in 1909. Improvements were vigorously pushed forward by Dr. Robert Ball, who was responsible for many lasting developments. It was he who established the weekly Saturday morning breakfasts, which are still continued. These delightful functions drew together in social intercourse most of the notable men of the period—scientists, scholars, clergymen, physicians, soldiers, and wits, and precious memories of these morning meetings lingered in the minds of those who took part. After breakfast plans were discussed, and business transacted. Sir Robert Ball tells how much he enjoyed walking over from Dunsink to discuss "whether lion cubs are old enough to be sold; how rats can best be excluded from the aviary; to sign an order for a new pole in the bear pit; or a new tub for the elephant." In 1904, General Sir John Maxwell was a member of the Council, and at a meeting described the wonders of the Cairo Zoological Gardens, one of the finest in the world, which cost two millions of money, and also spoke of the Pretoria Gardens, and Kruger's objections to lions. Dr. Robert Ball also introduced lectures on zoological subjects, which were delivered by the most distinguished scientists of the period, and financially benefited the Society. He also introduced penny admission to the Gardens for the working classes. The penny admission on Sunday after two o'clock was first instituted in 1840, and fifteen years later the same privilege was extended to visitors to the Gardens after six o'clock in the summer evenings.

His biographer has written: "To whom do we mainly owe the existence of this garden and the penny admission which makes it available to us? Let some simple inscription answer the inquirer, and tell to him and his children that the name of their benefactor was Sir Robert Ball." In 1847 Sir Robert Ball tells us he bought a sloth for £15. He writes: "I am afraid it is a bad bargain, as he has a cold and is sick already. I also bought a great snake nine feet long. He was very weak, so Cullen got a jug full of calf's blood, and we poured it down its throat." In the early days when funds were limited, the Council adopted the system of hiring for a few weeks any of the rare or more costly animals which were beyond their reach. For instance, we find them exhibiting a rhinoceros in the year 1835, which had been shipped from Calcutta, and purchased by the Liverpool Zoo for a thousand pounds. In the year 1838, when Queen Victoria became patron, the

name of the Society was changed to the "Royal Zoological Society of Ireland." Perhaps the rarest of all animals and the most difficult to keep, as far as zoological collections are concerned, is the giraffe, and the Dublin Society was lucky in securing a very fine specimen—a gift from the London Zoological Society.

THE FIRST GIRAFFE.

Sir Robert Ball records: "The giraffe arrived in Dublin on June 19, 1844. I remember this quite well, although I was only four years old at the time." A conspicuous house was built in 1846, and is known as Albert House, as the giraffe was named after the Prince Consort. It is now used as an Elephant House. From 1904 to 1909 two young giraffes were exhibited in the gardens, the property of the Sirdar Sir Reginald Windgate. The gorilla shares with the giraffe the distinction of rarity, and experience the same difficulty of acclimatisation. In February, 1914, the Society acquired a healthy young gorilla named Empress. It is stated that at the time it was the only live specimen in Europe. It is only a gorilla in miniature, but a sight of one even in childhood is a curiosity. To get an idea of the ponderous bulk and savage aspects of these huge anthropoids, we must go to the Museum in Merrion Square, where there is a fine example. Buried in the gloomy depths of equatorial Africa, its discovery was long delayed. In 1819 it was first described, about 1847 it was officially named gorilla, and Du Chaillu, who visited Africa in 1855, was the first European who killed a gorilla and saw the animal in its native haunts. He writes: "I never kill one without having a sickening realisation of the horrid human likeness of the beast."

(To be continued.)

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

A CARNEGIE AQUARIUM.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on the 29th May. Lord Salvesen presided, and submitted the report, which has been already published. They had had a period of very considerable anxiety on account of their finances during the past year. The early summer was not favourable, and there was a large drop in the drawings. In addition they had had to meet increased expenditure upon animals' food.

By way of illustration, the fish had been costing them during the whole year practically four times what it cost before the war commenced. Prices of hay and grain had gone up 50 per cent. To counterbalance things, they had effected a considerable reduction in the number of sheep, goats, antelopes, and deer, of which they had a good many duplicates, and thereby they had been able to keep the expenditure £500 below that of the previous year. Their comparatively small surplus was therefore due to the admission receipts being no less than £500 below those of 1914-15, and to a drop of nearly £200 upon Fellows' subscriptions. The outstanding feature of the year had been the gift of £10,000 by the Carnegie Trustees for the purpose of erecting an aquarium. That had to be postponed until the close of the war, but in the meantime the money had been deposited for the Society's benefit at a half per cent. above the ordinary bank rate. It was a very fine gift, and he looked forward to the aquarium adding greatly to the attractions of the park. Amongst the subscriptions received was one from Lieutenant-Col. W. D. Graves, who had sent it from Mesopotamia, where he was engaged on active service (applause)—and one of their kindest friends. Mrs. Brown Anderson, had again sent £50 for general purposes. Since the report was published, a gentleman, who wished to remain anonymous, had intimated a gift of £10, to be expended on such capital works as might be selected. In answer to Sheriff Scott Moncrieff, Lord Salvesen said the money from the Carnegie Trustees had been given for the purposes of an aquarium only, and on the footing that no part of the revenue was to be devoted to any other purpose except the extension of the aquarium. The report was adopted. On the motion of Professor Cossar Ewart, the retiring members of Council were re-elected, and Professor Hudson Beare was elected to the Council, in room of the late Mr. F. T. Cooper, K.C.

WAR EFFECTS ON SCOTTISH ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

By way of economising in paper the annual report of the Zoological Society of Scotland is issued this year in reduced size, photographs and the customary list of Fellows having been omitted.

Despite unsatisfactory summer weather last year, and increased war prices for food-stuffs and labour, the revenue accounts show a small surplus. There is abundant evidence that the popularity of the Park has continued unabated.

One adverse effect of the war is that owing to the scarcity of transport, a number of animals

which have been gifted to the Society cannot be conveyed to this country. These include the pair of Bengal tigers presented by Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal. Owing to the high costs of food-stuffs, a number of hay-eating animals were sold or sent elsewhere. The high price of fish for feeding the seals, etc., has also been a serious matter.

The total number of visitors at the Park during the year was 246,782, compared with 270,328 the previous year. A record day attendance was made on the September holiday, when the total was 12,083, whilst the best week was the Edinburgh Trades Holiday week in July with 23,652.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the war in German East Africa has made our troops acquainted with strange foes. There have been several casualties through the attacks of crocodiles, and pickets have reported the presence of lions prowling about. It is nothing unusual to meet a herd of Giraffes or for a Rhinoceros to charge through the ranks.

THAT the chief attraction at the Red Cross Fair held at the Caledonian Market was the covered portion where Lady Paget's animals sold briskly and well.

Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, of "Mr. Manhattan" fame, gave £50 for a Baboon, and some love-birds realised £5 each. A kitten, sold by Lady Diana Manners, went for £20; parrots fetched £5 and £10 each, pet lambs were also disposed of for £10, and some choice Pomeranians found purchasers at £20 and £25.

THAT the following letter has been received from Lady Paget:—

"35, Belgrave Square, S.W.

June 12th, 1916.

Mr. J. D. Hamlyn.

Thank you for your letter, saying you will take back the Baboon for £5 for which send your cheque in due course.

I wish to express my extreme appreciation of all your invaluable help last week at the Red Cross Fair, Caledonian Market.

I was more grateful for it than I know how to express; indeed, I do not know what I should have done without it.

I feel sure you will be pleased to hear how successful I was.

I think I shall have over £1,000.

With repeated thanks.

Yours truly,

(Signed) M. PAGET."

I am indeed pleased that our joint efforts gave her Ladyship satisfaction, and I beg to assure Lady Paget that my own services and that of my staff shall be always placed at her disposal in connection with any future charitable meeting.

THAT some dozen Indian Birds arrived from Calcutta consigned to Mr. Westley T. Page, of Mitcham.

THAT there is a marvellous scarcity of Apes, Baboons, and the common monkeys. The African arrivals being 2 Chimpanzees—private property—1 small Mandrill, 5 Dog-faces, with 25 Grey Parrots, during the last five weeks. The arrivals of Indian small animals being practically nil.

THAT certain large consignments are on the way.

THAT the Canadian Porcupines lately imported have given birth to several young ones—1 at the Regents Park Zoological Gardens, and 3 at our Menagerie in St. George's Street.

THAT the worthy Curator of the Reptile House, Regents Park, Mr. E. G. Boulenger, has joined up, so we are informed, the Naval Air Service. We cordially wish him a pleasant time and a safe return to his numerous charges.

THAT some American Horse-shoe Crabs are arriving. These are most interesting creatures, and are a great novelty for Aquariums and Zoological Gardens.

THAT the Wireless Press correspondent of Berne says :—

"Despatches from Berlin state that von Batocki, the new "food dictator," is considering the desirability of slaughtering the meat-eating animals of the Berlin Zoo.

"For a long time the lions and kindred animals have been living on inferior kinds of meat, to which they took unkindly.

"Even these supplies are required for human consumption. Experiments to ascertain whether they could live on other foods were not successful.

"It appears certain they will either be sent to some neighbouring neutral country until the end of the war, or that they will be slaughtered.

"Von Batocki is reported to have said that the whole zoo will have to be sacrificed within the next month."

In contradiction to the above, I quote a few lines from a letter just received from a Director of one of the Northern European Gardens :—

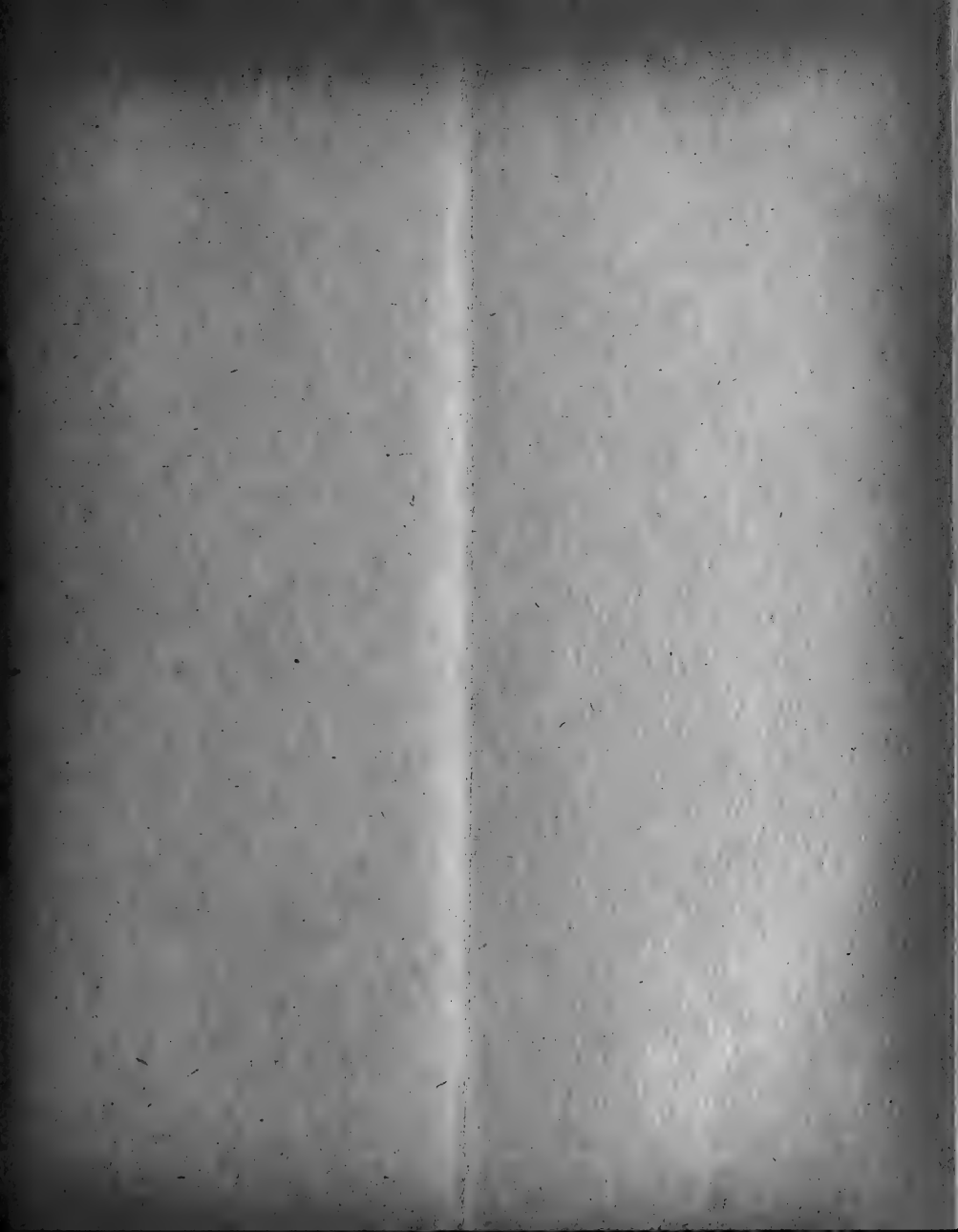
"The two Sea Lions arrived safely. I have just returned from a trip to Germany in order to buy animals for our Gardens. The Germans had plenty for sale, and I bought one splendid male Lion, a South African Gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*), a Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger*), a Blue Gnu (*Connochoetes taurina*), with some other fine animals. Visiting several Zoological Gardens, I found the animals well fed and in good condition, and almost as plentiful as before the war in spite of the great difficulties in getting proper food for them. At present we have no animals for sale."

Our readers must now judge for themselves which is correct. Why these reports concerning the various Zoological Gardens on the Continent appear so often I cannot understand.

THAT New York will help in re-stocking the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp, according to a decision of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society.

The decision was made in response to an appeal from the Zoological Society of Antwerp, which stated that its gardens had been almost depleted since the German invasion. As soon as the Belgian organisation is prepared to take up the restocking of the Antwerp gardens a veritable Noah's Ark will be sent across the ocean from New York.

The New York Board has decided to send the numerous duplicates among the more than 5,000 specimens in the Zoological Gardens and the Aquarium here.



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ONLY VERY FEW LEFT.

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LONDON, EAST.

HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 3.—Vol. 2.

JULY, 1916.

Price One Shilling

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For the arrivals from abroad during the past month, Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

To arrive from Calcutta.—Rhesus Monkeys, Leopards, Hyænas, Antelopes, Indian Bears, 50 Snakes, 100 rare Indian Honeysuckers, Mynahs, Bulluls, Cisoas, Orioles, Barbets. Particulars on Application.

To arrive from New York.—Horse Shoe Crabs, Young American Grey Squirrels, with a few Parrots. Prices on Application.

1 Puma, female, 3 years old, large variety (Felis Concolor)	£30
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4 Canadian Tree Porcupines, very hardy 70/6
Mother and young one for £6.

Chimpanzees:—

Constantly arriving, ranging from £50 to £150 each.

1. *Cheema Baboon*, tame. (*Cynocephalus porcellineus*) 619

4 Guinea	(„	sphinx)	„	£6
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2 Macaques („	cynomolgus	„	£2
2 Bonnetts („	sinicus)	„	£2

12 Fox Cubs	£1
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1 Pine Martens (*Mustela martes*) £3

12 North American Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus cinereus*.
Females 25/6. Males 20/2

Females 25/6. Males 20/6.
 Grey Squirrels thrive in all our London Parks and the various

Grey Squirrels thrive in all our London Parks, and the various Zoological Gardens. They can be sent safely packed, and deliv.

zoological Gardens. They can be sent safely packed, and delivery guaranteed. Early application requested.

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5 Canadian Black White Skunks (Mephitis mephitis) each \$9.95

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and

These take the place of the Indian Mongoose for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable

smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at

present for sale in Great Britain.

2 Mandrills, tame pets...	each	£7
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1 Bonnet, very small pet (smallest ever imported) £2

1 Cape Ant—bear—fine specimen (<i>Orycteropus</i> <i>capensis</i>) first for years	£50
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capensis) first for years	„	£50
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American Horse Shoe Crabs 60/6

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 3.—Vol. 2.

LONDON, JULY, 1916.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. II., 1916—17, is now due, 10/-, post free. If your name is not in the list on back page, kindly post 10/- without any delay. All subscriptions commence with No. 1 of Vol. 2. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

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Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

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INTRODUCTORY.

Notwithstanding the War, the increased cost of paper, the shortage of labour, and a multitude of other troubles, "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" still continues to exist and flourish. There is no intention of curtailing the size of the Maga-

zine, in fact, I have serious intentions of enlarging it shortly. The sales at Messrs. Smith and Son's bookstalls are encouraging. The quantity of interesting matter sent in from all parts of the world is astounding. Many subscribers are complaining that several articles promised at the commencement of the Magazine have not yet appeared. The two articles, "How I became a Naturalist," and "Why I went to the Congo," are now in print. I trust the Magazine has given general satisfaction; if so, I ask you, kind reader, to become a subscriber.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

A Federation of Societies and Individuals for the Prevention of Cruelty, especially Cruelty to Children and Animals.

Organized 1877. Incorporated 1903.

Dr. William O. Stillman, President, Albany, N.Y., writes as follows:—

"I am pleased to receive your note of May, 1916, enclosing a copy of 'Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.' We shall be much interested in the article in regard to plumage which you have kindly marked, and I have enjoyed reading the article on the jackal as a household pet. I wonder whether there would be any difficulty in my subscribing for this Magazine. There seems to be considerable curious information in it."

Adventures in German East Africa.

Port Elizabeth, April 15.

Remarkable "big game" and other experiences in German East Africa are described by a British soldier in a letter to his mother, who resides here.

We had a little "day out" on —, he writes, which, though we were unsuccessful in getting at our nimble friend the Askari, was highly entertaining, if rather strenuous. We were out for twenty hours, in which time we were only three hours off our saddles, the first thirteen being a straight trek. We got into some awfully interesting country, and struck a beautiful river bordered by tall trees and a thick undergrowth clothing the high banks.

You cannot imagine what this meant to us, and how refreshing it was, not only to the body, but to the eye. We saw heaps of game. I got quite close to a giraffe which was coming straight towards us. I was simply spell-bound, and all thoughts of lurking Askaris were thrown to the winds. He looked like a huge ladder with legs, and came along quietly nibbling the tops of the trees; then he saw us, and turned just as quietly and ambled off.

HUNTER'S PARADISE.

On the journey home a great old rhino trotted across about 200 yards in front of the column, making, as it appeared to be, for one of our outriders, who, as you can imagine, wasn't too bucked about it! However, he followed a good military maxim and "took cover," meaning somebody in front (it may have been our colonel) let Mr. Rhino have it with two shots, which sent him ambling off into the bush.

The game here is simply amazing. The other day on patrol we saw eland, koodoo, haart-beeste, lynx, and wild ostrich, to say nothing of smaller buck. This, of course, is what is known as Huntsman's Paradise, and famous for lions. How I should love to spend a few weeks with two or three nice fellows and a good pony!

We are quite near Kilimanjaro, but have not seen it or some days on account of the cloudy weather. We saw it by moonlight the other night. It was most beautiful.

We hear no war news, and every one is keenly anxious to get a paper and find out what is and what isn't. I managed to find an old London daily newspaper of February, 191., and simply devoured it.

As to our doings, we've been pretty busy of late, and when we go "out" it means hard trekking. We got among the Askaris the other morning on patrol. No. 1 and No. 2 troops were advance guard, and we'd just got through a dense thorn scrub into an open strip when we halted and dismounted. I was just lighting my pipe when ping, ping, came the bullets out of the bush about 250 yards to our front.

EXCITING TIMES.

Dave's horse amongst them and mine refused to let me get near him, and fooled about with me

right in the open (bullets all round, very nice!). I eventually got on, but found myself separated from my own troop, so gave a hand in taking back the horses to No. 1, who had got down to it properly and were returning the fire with interest. We got back to the main body. Luckily no one was hurt, thanks to their rotten shooting. One horse was hit and one man had his bayonet smashed in half by a bullet.

T.B. had an exciting experience. His horse stampeded at the beginning, so he cut for the bush, where he struck two other fellows who had missed the troop, so T.B. got up behind one of them and off they set for the rendezvous with a good deal of difference of opinion as to the direction. Ultimately they came out of the bush and found themselves behind a German outpost.

They skeddaddled back and set off in an opposite direction. Here they ran into a rhino, who followed them for about a mile.

They were afraid to fire for fear of disclosing their position so naturally felt somewhat alarmed. They trekked and trekked as rapidly as they could, the poor horses being so fagged one man had to take turns at trotting.

Then they were surrounded by wild dogs and had to fire two shots into them to scare them off. Eventually they found they had got beyond our camp some miles, and had to turn back, but as it was dark they were afraid to approach for fear of our picket firing on them, so they just flopped down under a tree, fagged out, with one man on the watch for lions.

Luckily our column passed quite close to them, and we picked them up. Poor old Trevor was dead to the world, and, in fact, we were all fearfully tired.

KILIMANJARO.

Yesterday I was picked to go out with eleven others. This was quite an honour, and as "Gilly" was the non-com., we rode together.

This was quite enjoyable, especially as being such a small body we got to close quarters with heaps of big game. A herd of giraffe I shall never forget. We got within 150 yards of them; a great bull like some prehistoric animal, tiny little ones like pocket editions.

Eland we saw in hundreds, and G. and I stalked and got within fifty yards of amagnificent cow. She was simply paralysed with fear and stood and stared at us for about a minute, then whizzed round and cleared a big bush in one bound.

Gemsbok, Grant's gazelle (much like our springbok), ostrich, wild pig, and an old lady rhino with her child, grazing among a lot of zebra; and in the distance Kilimanjaro standing up in the shimmering heat waves covered with snow.

This is a veritable fairyland, but the romance is very quickly dispelled when one returns to our hot sandy camp filled with humanity of every race, colour, and religion, or suddenly run into a party of Askaris in the dense thorny bush. Of course, we were not allowed to fire at the game, but coming back to camp — shot a young rooibok, which succulent morsel will tone up our evening meal considerably.

One has to be awfully careful with the water bottle on the veldt, as you never know what's going to happen, so I never drink unless I am really thirsty, and always wait until I've cooled down as one drinks less then; this, I may tell you, requires a good deal of strength of will sometimes. I find an excellent substitute for water in those thirst quenchers you sent me, which, by the way, are nearly finished, and those malt lozenges which on trek are the best things in the world. I would be awfully thankful if you can get some more up to me.

THE PEDIGREE OF POULTRY.

By FRANK FINN.

The original wild fowl is what sportsmen call in India the Red Jungle-fowl; this inhabits Northern India, Burma, Malaysia, and the adjacent East Indian islands. It is only found in hot climates, for though it loves the foot-hills, it seldom goes high enough up the mountains to get into a temperate climate, and it frequents tree and bamboo jungle, coming out into the open at times to feed, and roosting on trees, to which it also often takes when alarmed. Its habits are, in fact, very similar to those of the pheasant here, and like that bird and its own tame descendants, it will feed on practically any kind of food, from grain to young snakes, even poisonous ones. In size and carriage it is also much like the pheasant, the cock being from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. in weight, and the hen from barely more than 1 lb. to $1\frac{1}{2}$; in colour it is just like some tame breeds, such as Brown Leghorns and Black-red Game. The legs, however, are slate-coloured, a tint which is not accepted in any tame bird having the plumage of jungle-fowl.

The hen lays only once a year, and her clutch varies from six to twelve in number, the smaller clutch being the more common; the eggs are cream-coloured and, of course, small in size, like a pheasants. The chicks are brown, striped with chocolate and cream-colour, like black-red game chicks, and the hen is a most brave and devoted mother to them. Jungle-fowl can be tamed, especially the Burmese race, which is a little more like a tame fowl than the Indian, not having such a scared, wild look, so that it is possible that it was East of India that the taming of fowls began. They are commonly shot in India, and are fine

eating if killed when in season, especially if they have had a chance to get at grain. Their notes are just like those of our bantams.

There are three other kinds of wild fowls, one in South India, the Grey or Sonnerat's; another red kin in Ceylon; and the Green Jungle-cock of Java and the adjacent islands. These are quite distinct birds, and have never been fully tamed, though they are obviously fowls, resembling the red Indian bird and its tame descendants such as zebras and donkeys resemble horses and ponies; in all the notes are unlike those of tame fowls.

Wherever it was first tamed, the fowl was passed on by the Persians to the Greeks; it was well known to the Romans, who had bantams and a five-toed breed; and they found our ancestors keeping it when Caesar invaded Britain, though the ancient Britons did not eat their fowls, he says, but kept them for pleasure only.

Now-a-days this bird is kept nearly all over the world, even in Iceland and in the missionary settlements in Greenland; in the Pacific Islands it has run wild and no doubt elsewhere, but never except in a hot climate. Jungle-fowl, however, will live wild in our woods like pheasants, but would not probably survive long without artificial feeding in winter.

We see then, how we are fighting against Nature in endeavouring to get our hens to lay hundreds of eggs yearly; in raising fowls of six to ten pounds' weight; and in getting them to lay in winter. We also understand how it is that when two very distinct breeds are crossed, red and brown colours often crop up; it is a reversion or throw-back to the original type. Similarly, when two non-sitting breeds are crossed, the cross-bred hens are as ready to sit as the ordinary breeds, going back to the instinct of the wild hen.

The wild fowl is often found in pairs, only, and very rarely in large flocks, though a flock of thirty, cocks and hens mixed, has at least once been seen. This helps us to understand how it is much easier to keep a small group of fowls in good and productive condition than a large one; and it is quite against the nature of the bird to live in packed colonies. The love of warmth and at the same time dislike of scorching sun, also take us back to the forest haunts, hot yet shady, of the original bird.

The first descendants of the jungle-fowl are common or barn door fowls, which have no special points, but very much in colour; these are still the common poultry of many countries, but in England have been so much crossed of late years with special breeds that they mostly show traces of some breed or another of the cultivated breeds, the fighting or Old English game is far the most like the wild bird, courage having been attended to without selection for other points.

Of the specialised breeds, we have to distinguish between the laying breeds, which are light-built birds as a rule, and do not sit; all of these lay white eggs; the general-purpose breeds, which are large and heavy, sit freely, and lay brown eggs; and the table breeds, which are heavy as a rule, and sit freely, but do not lay very well. Only the first two sections are of much interest from the point of view of the home poultry-keeper who keeps fowls chiefly for his own use, and the layers more than any, since eggs are almost a necessity, while poultry still rank as a luxury on the tables of the great majority of our people.

The layers and table fowls are mostly old breeds whose origin is unknown, except, of course, their common descent from the wild through the barn door birds; the general-purpose fowls are usually modern, having been built up by crossing various old breeds during the last half century, and it will be noticed that they are very much alike, much more so than the laying and table breeds. In fact, it has been said that passable specimens and as many as three of these breeds have been raised from one sitting of eggs of the same parentage.

Such general-purpose breeds are the Orpington, Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, and Rhode Island Red, all of which have a general resemblance to the early Cochins which were introduced here half a century ago, and were at that day excellent general-purpose fowls, but Cochins have long ago been spoilt by breeding for leg-feathers and general fluff.

The great layers at the present day are Leghorns, and one hears very little about other breeds in this special capacity now-a-days, though there are other good laying breeds still, and some of the general-purpose birds are first-rate layers; laying being a matter which runs in "strains," that is to say, families which have been specially bred for it, and such strains occur in many breeds; whereas even a laying breed, if bred for show points only, will lose its laying powers, as has happened with Spanish and Hamburgs.

Play Hy-Spy with the Baby Kangaroo.

By FELIX J. KOCH, Cincinnati, U.S.A.

Now you see him, and now you don't!

You'll call to your friends, just across the shaded avenue, to hurry over and catch a snapshot of the cunning baby kangaroo and, almost so soon as your back was turned, he's vanished; ad when they come up and see neither hair nor hide of him, they tell you you were dreaming and laugh you to scorn.

Of course, you know you saw a kangaroo baby; but, stay around with the scoffers as long as you please, Friend Baby will not put in appearance until you've all of you gone.

What has become of him?

Well, that is one of the secrets you must worm from Supt. Sol. Stephen, of the big Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, where the kangaroo baby in the picture was born.

You see, down in Australia, which is the kangaroo's native habitat, the kangaroos must often flee their foes mighty quick; quicker, far, than the little baby could run, at this age. So Nature, who does seem to look after the remotest detail, has fitted Mother Kangaroo with a snug little pouch,—the opening to which you'll remark as she confronts you,—and, into this, baby hops, on first suspicion of a danger, and there he remains until, in some mysterious manner, Mother tells the baby that all danger is gone. In fact, even when he's become quite a boy and is too big to return to the pouch, he will run to her and do his best to get in—as he no longer can.

Little wonder, then, that the baby kangaroo and his mother always attract the attention of visitors to the Cincinnati grounds. But, even aside from the presence of the baby, which is always a drawing-card with the animal-lovers, the kangaroo is one of the most interesting animals on the grounds.

The kangaroos rank among the largest and most remarkable of the indigenous animals of Australia. The species are numerous, ranging from the size of a sheep to that of a rabbit, and are all distinguished by the curious structure of their hind feet. These are exceedingly long and powerful, and the feet, which are much elongated, rest with the whole sole upon the ground. The fore-legs are very short and are of little use to the animal in progression; its movements consisting of powerful leaps affected by the extension of the hind-legs.

In its natural position, the kangaroo sits upright upon its haunches, with the assistance of its powerful tail, which, with the two hind-legs, of feet forms a kind of tripod.

In feeding, the kangaroos rest upon the forefeet, and when thus engaged, the young, which frequently retreat to the abdominal pouches, as already said, long after they are able to graze like their parents, may often be seen protruding their heads and cropping the herbage, at the same time with the mother.

Baby Kangaroo, when first born, are little over an inch long and appear most like some semi-transparent mouse. They are lifted by the mouth of the mother into the pouch, where they feed from her for the time, remaining, in fact, in this natural hiding-place until able to go forth and graze for themselves.

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BIG GAME IN THE GOLD COAST.

Lecturing before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, Mr. A. E. Kitson, Director of the Gold Coast Geological Survey, said that lions are to be found in parts of the Northern Territories and Northern Ashanti, where they may often be heard roaring at night along the main routes. Leopards are common in the thick forests and the open forest country where caves afford shelter. The elephant frequents many parts of the Northern Territories and some parts of Ashanti and the Gold Coast Colony. The hippopotamus is not uncommon in the deep pools of all the larger rivers in the Territories and the dry zone portions of the colony and Ashanti, and is also said to exist in the thick forest in the west of the colony. The warthog and wild pig are common in the dry country north of Ashanti. Of the antelopes there are several species more or less plentiful. The hartebeest, roan, reed-buck, water-buck, cob, oribi, and duiker roam over the lightly-timbered country, especially in the Territories and Northern Ashanti. The duiker is common in the thicker forests, where also the bush-buck is found. Buffaloes are numerous in many parts of the country where high grass affords cover. The native hunters frequently shoot them, but they are not often seen when one is hunting big game. During the dry season, when water is very scarce except in the large streams, antelopes especially do not wander far from the streams. Good shooting can then be had by those who do not object to heavy walking through long grass, half burnt and trailing.

BIRDS IN THE TRENCHES.

The following interesting letter appeared in "The Times" lately:—

"Sir,—In your last issue you ask for information on birds around the war area. I have been in the trenches barely three months, but quite long enough to convince me that birds care little or nothing for the noise of war, although, of course, it must interfere with them to a certain degree. I happen to be in a very pretty part of

the country which favours observation; nevertheless it is a very active part of the line. Often when doing my tour of duty in the trenches at night I have heard the nightingale near by, and the cuckoo by day, while in "no man's land" the kestrel habitually hovers, and we are reminded that dawn is approaching by a lark which soars to the heavens and pours forth his song. Even a cloud clearing the moon has made him do this. In the trenches we also hear owls and the whistle of birds on migration overhead. In a small thin copse running from our front line into "no man's land" magpies may be seen busy at their nests, and this same copse is a favourite shelling ground of the enemy. As I sit now in the dug-out linnets are perched on the ground singing outside the door. My first swallow of the year was seen shimmering in "no man's land" amidst flying lead. Four or five common partridges were shot from the trenches with a rifle, and, being neatly shot, went to swell our daily menu.

"All this occurs amongst shells, trench mortars, grenades, rifle fire, and all the other horrors of war. Their extraordinary disregard of all these seems astounding. But enough has been said to show that the birds "carry on" with "business as usual," and that is what I believe you wished to know.

"As regards the effect of gas upon them I have no experience, but even a bird could not withstand that foul atmosphere, and no doubt, like the rats in the trenches, succumb to it in thousands, as the gas carries for miles.

"Not only birds but insects too the trenches hold; butterflies and moths of various species, and often the eye is gladdened by the pretty vision of a scarce or common "swallow-tail" poised on the front line parapet, lightening the squalid dreary round or tour on duty.

ERNEST E. JOHNSON.

2nd Batt., The Queen's R.W.S. Regiment."

WONDERS OF THE GREAT DEEP.

It is well known that at certain depths of the sea total darkness prevails, hence fishes that inhabit these depths have by nature been provided for making their own light. Great devilfish, cuttlefish, and octopuses, as well as shrimp and prawns, flicker through the water like will-o'-the-wisps, and the most extraordinary of all of these illuminated fishes perhaps is the Euplotheutis diadema, discovered by the naturalist Chun at a depth of about 5,000 feet, and photographed by its own light. The body of this fish is adorned with diadems resembling many-coloured jewels of the first water. The lights on its sides are iridescent as pearls, others shine with pure ultramarine blue, and still others glow like rubies. A

cousin to this beautiful deep-water denizen is the *Histioteuthis Rueppelli*. The body of this fish is about three feet long, and its eight tentacles are joined at their base by a bright red membrane. It inhabits waters less than a thousand feet deep, and specimens have been found in the Mediterranean near Nice. Its body is studded all over with tiny lights, varying from dazzling sapphire blue to sparkling topaz yellow.

Another interesting species is the *Inops Murrayi*, which has no eyes, but has two windows on the top of its head; these are lighted from below by a very complex arrangement of lamps. In its case, the lights are undoubtedly to attract, dazzle and entrap its prey, for, as it cannot see, they can be of no active help to it in searching out its food. In some fishes reflectors are situated behind the source of their lights, and almost always there is a powerful lens in front of it. Some have shutters like those of a camera, and some of these shutters have coloured slides by means of which these wonderful fishes can change the hue of their lights. Even the deep sea fishes "are wonderfully and fearfully made."

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Royal Zoological Society on Saturday, it was reported that visitors to the gardens during the week numbered 4,394. The Secretary announced that the collection had been increased by a gift of a cobra from Ceylon, sent by Mr. Edward B. Creasy, junior, of Colombo. Captain Henderson, of the 17th Lancers, sent a Titi monkey, a rare specimen seldom seen except in museum collections. There has also been given to the gardens on deposit a woolly monkey of the nigger tribe. Two Kestrels and a hooded crow are among other gifts. All the donors were thanked.

SOME DESIRABLE ALIENS.

"British Birds." Written and Illustrated by A. Thorburn, F.Z.S. With Eighty Plates in colour, showing over four hundred species. To be completed in four volumes. Vol. III. Longmans, Green and Co. £1 11s. 6d. net.

The third volume of Mr. Thorburn's magnificent illustrated catalogue of the feathered population of Great Britain presents a number of desirable aliens, some of whom might become naturalised but for the reclaiming of waste lands

in the past—a process likely to be vigorously renewed in the future—and the hateful habit of shooting unfamiliar birds at sight. The gentle sportsman is content with an actual or even a mental photograph of the rare visitant, but his game-keeper so scrupulous, and the cad with a gun—such as the fellow pilloried by Mr. Punch, who shot sea-gulls for "the fun of bringing 'em down"—of, of course, beyond argument or appeal. There is no hope of seeing the Flamingo settled in this country in any case; he is the rarest of visitors (of fifteen appearances, only three were of really wild birds), and we cannot think of a British river where he would care to establish one of his cities of mud-built nests. Nor is it possible that such quaint American strays as the Buff-headed Duck (known as the "Spirit Duck" in America owing to the surprising rapidity with which he dives out of sight) or the Harlequin Duck (which is said to breed in Iceland) would ever become naturalised in these small and remote islands. How specimens ever reached our country is a question easily asked, not easily answered. But it is quite possible, if the destruction of rare birds and also the rifling of their nests could be entirely stopped by the force of public opinion, that the melancholy "squak" of the Night-Heron might become an occasion note in the symphony of nocturnal sounds. This curious, contemptive bird has been known as a straggler in England since 1782; and it is probably far more frequent than the records would have us believe, for its habits are entirely nocturnal, and it secretes itself all day long in willow clumps and such like shady coverts, sitting quietly on a bough till the sun goes down. Anyhow, the Common Bittern (called by the Onomatopoeic name in Holland) might once more become a resident if its nest were spared. It was common enough in East Anglia until the end of the first quarter of last century, but its complete disappearance as a breeding species followed the extensive draining of the marshes where it nested. It is known to have reared its young in Norfolk as late as 1911 (in at least one instance), and sufficient protection from the egg-collector would probably enable this strauge fowl, with its deep and resonant booming note, to become once more a British citizen. Ducks are a feature of this penultimate volume, which also includes swans, geese, doves, and the various game-birds. Mr. Thorburn's little biographies are admirable as usual; they often contain the results of personal observation, as when he tells us that the Wood-Pigeon's ordinary reduplicated plaint (apt to become irritating when reiterated hour after hour) is not really amorous, as all poets have said and sung. The true love-song of the male is much softer in tone and more subtly blended, and the accompanying "display" consists of the adoption of a crouching attitude, while the pupils of the eyes are contracted until they are mere specks,

The pictures of the various birds are in all cases delightful; whenever Mr. Thorburn has been able to observe them in a state of freedom he gives us a veritable personality-sketch. What scope there is, in conclusion, for a more careful observation of the daily doings of British birds, especially the waterfowl! Even in the London suburbs this alluring work may be carried out in leisure hours, and those who take part in it will have a share in the fame of the Fabres of Natural History, and also fill the great gallery of remembrance with many a fair living picture, a solace to the mind's eye in the difficult days that have begun for us all.

STEPNEY TRIBUNAL & ALIENS.

THE PROPOSED FOREIGN LEGION.

The Mayor of Stepney (Alderman J. D. Kiley, J.P.) presided at the meeting of the Stepney Military Tribunal on Monday, when Councillor J. D. Hamlyn moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this Tribunal, if the Government is not prepared to say that aliens domiciled in this country for years, who have shared its privileges and liberties in days of prosperity, should equally with its own citizens be called upon to defend it in its hour of danger, it should at least give those of them who desire, of their own free will to serve it, an opportunity of doing so by the formation of a foreign legion or some properly safe-guarded permission to enlist in certain British Regiments." Mr. Hamlyn suggested that this resolution would not have been needed if, as had been suggested, aliens were desirous of defending the country which gave them refuge and liberty. The contention of Mr. Raphael, as given in his speech at Hackney, that aliens were eager to come forward to help England, was not borne out at that Tribunal.

The Mayor approved of the resolution, but mentioned that when the suggestion of a foreign legion was first suggested to the Government, the War Office did not appear to appreciate it. Latterly, however, a change had taken place, and they now seemed willing to adopt the idea.

When a seconder was asked for, all the members of the Tribunal rose to do so, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT Mr. Wesley T. Page received another small consignment of birds from Calcutta last week. Fifty-four birds were shipped, thirty-four arrived alive. Rare Parrakeets died during the

voyage. There were 12 Quail, 6 Rose Linnets, 6 Goldfinches, 2 Pied Mynahs, 3 Zosterops, and some Parrakeets landed alive.

THAT the "Walmer Castle" arrived with three White-tailed Gnus and 1 Baboon.

THAT the Danish steamer arrived with one very fine Puma lion; also 1 Emu.

THAT the following arrived on the various West African steamers: 2 Chimpanzees, 1 large Mandrill, 1 large Anubis, 10 ordinary Drills and Mandrills, 20 Anubis and Senegal Baboons, 30 Vernet Patas, Callatrix and Mangabey Monkeys, 1 African Python, 4 Marabon Storks, 20 Grey Parrots.

THAT I received for the first time for thirty years 2 African Fennecs. These are very curious interesting little animals.

THAT the arrivals from the Continent have been: 3 Lemurs, 3 Rhesus, 3 Jews, 6 Bonnets, 6 Senegal Baboons, and about 300 pairs Shell Parrots.

THAT the following have been born lately in the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park:—1 Canadian Beaver, 1 male and 1 female Barbary Sheep, 1 Albino Reindeer Calf. Mr. Pocock in "The Field" states:—

"The Society's success in keeping reindeer has again been crowned by the birth of a calf from one born in the Gardens three years ago. For many reasons it is to be regretted that the calf is an albino, the coat being snow white, the skin pink, and the hoofs pale horn coloured instead of black. The eyes, however, are not pink but blue, like the eyes of some white cats and partially albino dogs and horses and blonde human beings. These zoological defects will, however, add greatly to the popular attractiveness of the animal."

Also a litter of 5 Indian Wolves.

THAT on behalf of the Minister for the Belgian Congo, the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, is temporarily taking charge of a lioness from that district of Africa; her ultimate destination is the Zoological gardens at Antwerp, whither she will be sent when Belgium recovers her own

again. Although only about three years old, so far as can be judged, she is a particularly nice-looking animal, and interesting for one or two reasons. In certain lights faint rosette-like spots can be seen everywhere on the head and back and sides, but on the belly, legs both outside and inside, and on the posterior half of the tail, the pattern of chocolate brown spots is very distinct.

THAT an interesting and valuable addition to the collection in the Zoological Park in Edinburgh, which has just been received, is a young jaguar, which has been sent by Mr. Douglas G. W. Aimers from Brazil. The jaguar is the largest of the cat family inhabiting the New World, and though in colour and markings it greatly resembles the Old World leopard, it exceeds the latter considerably in size. The jaguar is on view in the Acclimatisation House, where there are also specimens of the puma and the ocelot, the two other New World cats next approaching it in size.

THAT Longtown (Cumberland) Advisory Committee have recommended for exemption Richard Bell, aged 18, son of William Bell, wild duck rearer for Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, on the ground that the father's nine other sons voluntarily enlisted on the outbreak of the war. Truly a remarkable patriotic family. What an example to those living in the East End of London!

THAT Prince Lennart of Sweden has received a lion cub, brought home by his father, Prince Wilhelm, from his last big-game shooting expedition.

THAT the care expended on the well-being of the animals in modern zoological gardens is well illustrated in the forty-fourth annual report of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, which we have just received. As in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, the most searching post-mortem examination is instituted in the case of every death, and as a result discoveries are made the importance of which is not to be measured by their immediate value to the society concerned. In the present report the most interesting items are a mysterious epizootic among the waterfowl, and of an arachnoid parasite in the lungs of monkeys. The lesions they produce simulate, and may be mistaken for, tubercles. But their presence does not seem seriously to affect the host. The original habitat and mode of transmission are unknown, but no fewer than four different species

have been described, and have been taken from monkeys both in Africa and Africa, as well as from captive specimens.

THAT in the "Australian Zoologist" (vol. i., part 3) Dr. A. S. Le Souef, the director of the Zoological Gardens, Sydney, records some interesting colour variations of opossums of the genus *Trichosurus*. The general coloration of the common opossum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) is grey above, white below. The variants on this are rufous, black, and fawn, but it seems difficult to associate such variations with environmental conditions. Thus "brown" coloured individuals are most common in Tasmania, and appear to be confined to the moist, heavily timbered districts; but on the mainland brown-coloured specimens are very common, "particularly in the drier districts." The descendants of the Tasmanian opossum turned out at Lyttelton, New Zealand, some five and twenty years ago already show variation from the typical form, since the animals have become darker and the fur longer and less dense. The author suggests that Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the British Museum, was in error when he described the mountain opossum (*T. caninus*) as brown in colour. This hue appears only in the black opossum after it has been partially depigmented by immersion in spirits. The existence of the black opossum is here recognised for the first time, being designated a distinct subspecies (*T. caninus nigrans*). The swell-marked subspecies "is found in the heavy coastal scrubs in north-eastern New South Wales and southern Queensland."

THAT great credit is due to Keeper Sherwin at the Small Bird House, Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, for his attention to the below-mentioned youngsters at present under his charge:—

- 4 baby Rufous Tinamous (foster mother a white Orpington).
- 12 young Partridges (foster mother a white Silky).
- 2 Andean Goslings (foster mother a Light Sussex).

one of the most interesting sights that I have ever seen at the Regents Park Zoo.

THAT Captain Persy has arrived at Marseilles with a splendid collection of animals for the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. They came from Abyssinia, and include amongst many specimens, 2 Giraffes, 1 young Elephant, 2 Rhinoceros, 4 Lions, Ostriches and Snakes.

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- Gerald Rattigan, Frou Selen Hall, Caersws, Montgomeryshire.
- Warren Bruce Smith, Aubrey Lodge, Emsworth, Hants.
- G. de Southoff, Leysin, Vaud, Switzerland.
- Dr. W. O. Stillman, 287, State Street, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.
- H. S. Spencer, 109, Barcombe Avenue, Streatham Hill.
- W. H. St. Quinton, Scampston Hall, Rillington, York.
- W. R. Temple, Ormonde, Datchet, Bucks.
- W. D. Trickett, Lench House, Waterfoot.
- W. Wightman, Estate Office, Aynhoe, Banbury.
- G. L. de Waru, Les Lilas, Leysin, Vaud, Switzerland.
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- Messrs. Willsons, 37, New Oxford Street, W.
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- The Zoological Society of Scotland, Corstorphine, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.

HAMLIN'S

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

SEP - 2 1916

RECEIVED

MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 4.—Vol. 2.

AUGUST, 1916.

Price One Shilling

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For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

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1 Kola Camba, Chimpanzee	for £150
Male Mandrill, three parts grown, shewing color well	" £100
Male Chimpanzee, good size	...	...	" £100
Female Chimpanzee, good size, been a pet for three years	...	...	" £100
Pair Senegal Baboons, very fine	...	...	" £30
Rhesus Monkeys	...	each £2, £3 and £5	
Pine Marten, Norwegian	...	...	for £3
Polar Bear, Cub, fine specimen	" £35
Indian Leopard	" £25
1 Sloth Bear	" £25
Indian Sloth Bear	" £20
Indian Hyæna	" £16
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Laponda Apes	each £3, £4 and £5

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Mother and young one for £6.

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These are in magnificent condition, all living outdoors.

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In wonderful color.		
1 Yellow-billed (<i>Chrysotis panamensis</i>)	"	£2
1 Cat bird, seldom imported	"	25/6
2 Severe Macaws, very fine, tame	...	...	"	80/6
1 Red Buff	...	...	"	80/6
5 Fair Brazilian Rufous Pigeons, rare	...	...	pair	40/6
1 Little Bittern, very rare, Brazil	...	...	for	30/6
Cuba Finches each 16/6	...	...	pair	30/6
Olive	...	...	"	30/6
3 Mexican Starlings	...	...	each	20/6
3 Saffron Finches	...	...	"	7/6
Talking Grey Parrots	...	...	£7, £10, £15 each,	
Ordinary Grey Parrots	...	...	£3, £4, £5	
White-headed Laughing Thrushes	...	...	each	40/6
Yellow-fronted Fly Catcher	...	...	"	40/6
Golden Oriole	...	...	"	40/6
Barbet	...	...	"	40/6
Himalayan Bulbul	...	...	"	40/6
Blue-headed Chat	...	...	"	40/6
Red-headed Lorry	...	...	"	60/6
Grey Parrots	...	...	"	80/6
Budgerigars, hens 6/-, cocks 4/-	...	...	pair	8/6
Yellow hens 7/6, cocks 5/-	...	...	"	10/6
7 Canadian Geese	...	...	for	70/6

Penguins arriving from South African, only very few.
Prices on application.

American Horse-Shoe Crabs, arrived, 40/6 each.
Extraordinary creatures for exhibition purposes.

African and Indian Birds constantly arriving.

Note revised prices

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

1 Alligator, 6 feet	...	...	each	£2
1 " 5 1/2 feet	...	...	"	£2
1 King Snake	...	...	"	£2
3 Giant Toads (<i>Bufo marinus</i>)	...	...	"	15/6
2 Small	...	...	"	20/6
5 Adorned Terrapins	...	...	"	30/6
1 Gopher Tortoise	...	...	"	40/6
1 Heloderma Lizard, poisonous	...	...	"	60/6

American Rattlesnakes, arriving unutilated and of a good size. Prices on application.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 4.—Vol. 2.

LONDON, AUGUST, 1916.

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The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. II., 1916—17, is now due, 10/-, post free. If your name is not in the list on back page, kindly post 10/- without any delay. All subscriptions commence with No. 1 of Vol. 2. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

PLYMOUTH TRIBUNAL.

BOSTOCK AND WOMBWELL'S

MENAGERIE, PLYMOUTH,

Thursday, July 27th, 1916.

Bostock and Wombwell's Menagerie was the subject of an application by Mr. I. Foot, who gave an interesting description of the exhibition and its necessity as an educational institution. He claimed that it instructed the dising generation in natural history, but as the show was at present at Winchester the risk of withdrawing five men for attendance at this Tribunal was considerable. One was in charge of a 2½ ton hippopotamus, to whom he had evidently been a second father, whilst another was purveyor to the carnivora, who might resent his absence since no one else could provide their menu, and it was not desired that they should appease their hunger with school children. There would be difficulty in closing down the show, and it was not desirable to kill off the animals.

The Tribunal could not concede the points altogether that the show was necessary to national education or that it was advisable to travel up and down the country at the present time. Exemption was, however, granted until December 1st for all five men as equally part and parcel of it.

TRAGIC FIGHT WITH GIANT APES.

A vivid story of an orang outang hunt in Borneo, in the course of which four men were killed, one crippled for life, and another seriously injured, is related in a Surabaya journal received in Amsterdam by the last mail from the Dutch Indies.

Charles Mayer, an Australian dealer in wild animals, having recently arrived in Borneo on a collecting expedition for several European zoos, set out for the Landak River region with the

object of capturing two orang-outangse which had for some time rendered the adjacent country unsafe for travellers.

Mayer caused the native beaters he had engaged to fell all the trees within a radius of about a quarter of a mile of the tree in which the apes had their abode with the exception of those immediately surrounding it, which were only partly cut.

Mayer then began cautiously to approach the apes' tree, and after sighting the animals, which were of immense size, he gave his men a pre-arranged signal, and with a terrific crash the partly lopped trees fell to the ground.

A fire of branches was then lit underneath the apes' tree, and when the smoke had driven the animals to seek refuge in the topmost limbs some of the natives began felling the tree, while others held in readiness two large nets in which to catch the apes. The tree swayed and fell, and, uttering savage cries, the two animals, their long arms tightly clasping one another's bodies, came to the ground, and the nets were thrown over them.

The male orang, contriving to release one of his arms, clutched the Australian by the leg, and dragged him towards the net. Mayer defended himself with an axe, but his leg was broken before his men could come to his assistance, and divert the attack by belabouring the ape with a club. The animal then released his hold of Mayer, and seized one of the natives, who was killed before any one could come to his assistance. A second native also fell a victim to the fury of the animal, and while efforts were being made to release him the female orang released her arms from the net, and killed two men and crippled a third.

Mayer was carried from the spot in a state of unconsciousness, and after having been attended by a native medicine man in a hut in the forest was conveyed to Rynbang, in Dutch North Borneo, where he still remains under the care of two doctors.

Four days later his native servants arrived there, bringing with them the two captured orang-outangs, which have since been despatched to Singapore for shipment to Europe.

Death of "Cocky Bennett," the Veteran Australian Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

Mr. J. Curragh, Killara, Sydney, sends us the following cutting:—

"'Cocky Bennett,' a Sulphur-Crested Australian Cockatoo, died on Friday in his 120th year at Canterbury. This age is a

record in longevity for an Australian Parrot so far as the official records are concerned. For many years this bird was in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Bennett, the licensee of the Sea Breeze Hotel, at Tom Ugly's Point. When she left there, about 12 months ago, she transferred the Parrot to her nephew, Mr. Murdoch Alexander Wagschall, at Woolpack Hotel, Canterbury. The old bird was absolutely featherless for the last 20 years, but it maintained its 'patter' till the day before its death. 'Cocky Bennett' was a great traveller, and is said to have journeyed seven times round the world. Mr. Wagschall has arranged to have the remains of this historic Parrot preserved by a taxidermist."

Mr. Curragh says "Cocky" was a well-known character at Tom Ugly's Point; he had a beak something like Harry Lauder's stick, quite as crooked. It had to have a piece broken off occasionally, or "Cocky" would have been in great difficulties. He had no plumage, but he was for years constantly threatening to fly. He used to flap his stumps of wings and yell, "I'll fly; I'll fly; by God! I'll fly!"

A WHITE RAVEN.

The following interesting particulars are given of a White Raven, also of the supplies to the Central Markets in Paris of Game, etc., in "La Revue Avicole," Paris.

UN CORBEAU BLANC.

Près du Châtelet, quai de la Mégisserie, on peut voir chez un marchand un corbeau d'une couleur rare: son plumage est d'un blanc immaculé. "C'est un corbeau français," nous affirme la marchande. Il a été pris, voici quelques mois, dans les plaines de l'Île de France, et il habite depuis ce temps une grande cage, au-dessous d'un perroquet à l'œil dédaigneux. Messire corbeau, dont "la fonction est d'être blanc," comme le Pierrot de Théodore de Banville, manifeste dans sa prison une impatience bien naturelle.

HALLES CENTRALES DE PARIS.

Statistique du trafic pendant le mois mai vente en gros de la volaille et du gibier.

	Arrivages (poids net)	
	1916 kilos	1915 kilos
Volaille	1.103.078	1.091.984
Gibier	1.300	1.600
Total	1.104.378	1.093.584
Détail des arrivages en pièces		

VOLAILLES

Canards	55.975	60.843
Dindes	1.286	1.515
Lapins	223.477	222.465
Oies	12.112	5.072
Pigeons morts	35.998	41.242
— vivants	"	634
Pintades	1.134	1.624
Poulets morts	268.834	285.61
— vivants	17.191	9.184
Pièces diverses	109.538	88.831
Total	725.545	717.082

GIBIER

Alouettes	"	"
Bécasses, bécassines	"	"
Canards sauv., sarcelles	"	"
Cailles	"	"
Cerfs, biches, daims, chev.	6	3
Faisans	"	"
Gibiers d'eau	"	"
Grives et Merles	"	"
Lapins de garenne	1.132	1.641
Lièvres français	"	"
Lièvres étrangers	"	"
Perdreux français	"	"
Perdreux étrangers	"	"
Sangliers	6	"
Pièces diverses	"	"
Total	1.144	1.646

Produits des ventes

Volaille	3.632.351 70	2.954.028 70
Gibier	3.702 55	2.944 70
Total	3.636.054 25	2.956.973 50

Ch. S.

BIRDS AND BEASTS IN THE
WAR ZONE.

The Petrograd Society of Naturalists has appealed to all nature lovers and hunters to report to it any information they may have gathered as to the influence of military operations upon the life of birds and animals, and any deviations from the normal course of their periodical appearance which may have been noted.

There is no doubt that the war has had a great effect upon the life of the fauna in the zone of operations. So far the greatest attention has been allotted to the influence of the war upon birds. Thus, the French zoologist Carnot points out that in places where fighting occurred the birds became greatly disturbed, screeching and flying about in all directions, unable to settle down anywhere, day and night. Among the migratory birds, those which dwell south of the war zone

carried out their flight to the warm lands in the customary direction, but began it somewhat earlier than under normal conditions—as, for example, storks. As regards migratory birds dwelling north of the war zone, they skirted the line of the front and, instead of flying through France, flew through Switzerland and Italy. For example, blackbirds, which from Germany and Scandinavia fly southward annually in huge flocks through Burgundy, did not appear there. Similarly no larks were seen in October. In Flanders and Holland there were neither marsh nor water birds.

RUSSIAN EXAMPLES.

According to the observations of Russian naturalists, during the first year of the war jackdaws and rooks disappeared, larks no longer sang in the fields, and even sparrows grew very scarce. The eagle, a constant resident of the Carpathians, migrated to the Balkans, and the wild pigeon disappeared also.

The president of the Russian Ornithological Committee, D. M. Rossinsky, has noted the influence of military operations upon the migration of birds. Thus ordinarily in Central Siberia birds gravitate during the spring from south to north; in Eastern Siberia from south-east to north-west, and in European Russia from south-west to north-east. Seeing that military operations are proceeding exactly in the region of these migratory routes, the flights of birds are powerfully affected, especially those of the stork and snipe.

One of the well-known Moscow bird hunters, V. F. Razdobarov, recalls that in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, near Moscow, an unusual quantity of snipe was observed. The above-mentioned French authority has noted the appearance in the woods of Flanders some time after the commencement of the war of numerous herds of wild boar, which had descended from the Vosges and Ardennes terrified by the din of gun and rifle fire.

CONCLUSIONS.

The well-known ornithologist, Professor D. N. Kaigorodov, commenting on the appeal of the Petrograd Society of Naturalists, mentions that an extraordinary movement of geese northward had recently been reported to him. It is evident that these birds could not settle in Mitau and White Russia owing to the military operations in progress there, and they flew away. The same is true with regard to duck, very many of which appeared on the river Volhov.

"Of course," this authority continues, "it would be premature to affirm that this, that, or the other departure from the usual standard is undoubtedly the result of the war operations; but the war has furnished, and will still furnish, many interesting and valuable observations in this connexion.

"Individual facts are already available. For example, I know that individual species of birds which ordinarily carry out their migratory flight through Poland appeared some time ago on the island of Ezel. In the Tauride province last year an abundance of every kind of bird was observed, particularly of those species which migrate through the Carpathians. Those birds whose nests were usually situated in localities affected by the war were perforce compelled to abandon their homes and migrate to other places, which has evoked an increased flight of individual kinds of birds to certain spots. As regards animals, investigation in this direction is less convenient than in the case of birds, though their wholesale migration can also be observed. I repeat, however, that I cannot yet express a final opinion till the end of the war, when I have a sufficient quantity of data at my disposal."

BELLE VUE GARDENS, MANCHESTER

Whit-Monday always heralds the summer season of that great Manchester institution, Belle Vue Gardens. And although, this year, the war has necessitated a suspension of the time-honoured Whitsuntide holidays we have no doubt that thousands of people, the younger generation especially, will contrive to make a visit to the favourite resort. Even if the majority of them cannot go in the day-time, they will find leisure enough under the Daylight Saving Act to spend their evening hours, at any rate, in enjoying the numerous and varied attractions provided for them by the enterprise of the Messrs. Jennison. By the way it is interesting to note that it is now almost exactly eighty years since Belle Vue was established. The place was then but a farm with the only inn 'twixt there and the city, and so isolated was it that someone told old John Jennison (we believe he was) that he would "never make 'owt out of it." But, as all the world knows, time falsified the prophecy, and from the day when a cartload of monkeys with a few parrots hanging on to the back in cages was brought from Adswold, near Stockport, and exhibited, the enterprise began to flourish.

SOME NEW ARRIVALS.

Although the war has rendered it impossible for Messrs. Jennison to add as much as usual to their zoological collection during the past year, visitors will still find some new arrivals. Among these is a splendid specimen of the Indian buffalo, a doughty if domesticated beast, for it has the reputation of being able to protect itself against the tiger even. A pair of fine antelopes (eland), native to South Africa, presented by the Duke of Bedford, from the famous Woburn herd, form another notable addition to the collection, and yet

another is the Tasmanian Devil, a smallish animal but with a big reputation for ungovernable ferocity, albeit the other day it was dozing peacefully enough. It has been placed in a cage in the aviary which adjoins the lion and tiger house. The lions and tigers, it should be remarked in passing, are in excellent condition, and the young lion born eighteen months ago is thriving tremendously. One lion recently underwent the operation of having a wart removed from the side of its jaw, not a trifling wart but one as large as a man's fist. Additions to the bird-life of the Gardens include a trained Peregrine Falcon, and two naked-footed owlets. Of the older denizens we are glad to see that they are all in good health. The record is held by a female condor, known to be nearly fifty years of age, and probably older. In a cage close by her is an egret, whose plumes are called "ospreys" by ladies, and nearly opposite are the small deer which have figured in Mr. Flanagan's Shakespearean productions. There is also in another cage in the vicinity a curiously assorted couple of creatures—a big fat-tailed ram and a young kangaroo. They agree so well that the ram allows the kangaroo to sit on his back.

THE OPEN-AIR TREATMENT.

The elephants, "Dinah" and "Daisy," are hale and hearty, ready to give joy-rides to the youngsters; and the sea-lions, who will swallow fish by the bucketful and still cry for more, continue to do amazing nautical feats. As to the monkeys, they are as mischievous and larksome as ever. The chimpanzee members of the tribe, who have a house of their own, are wonderfully human. One of them has built for itself a loftily situated nest, a fact which seems to settle a controversy on the point whether or not this type of animal did such work. The nest here built is the first one ever known to have been made by the animal in captivity. In the main monkey-house, in one of the side cages, there is a Hamadryad baboon, the creature whose image appears on ancient Egyptian monuments. This type of monkey was in the old Egyptian religion sacred to Thoth, and, held the scales in which were weighed good and evil. It is a difficult creature to rear in captivity, but Messrs. Jennison have managed to do it. Indeed, they are every year finding out how better and better still to maintain the health of the members of their varied collection of animals and birds, and the rate of mortality is continually falling. Open-air treatment plays a large part in their system, and they have so adapted it as to acclimatise animals from the hottest parts of the earth to the variable weather conditions of Manchester. Curiously enough, it is now the wild animals of Britain which it is most difficult to keep in captivity.

THE FIREWORKS SPECTACLE.

For the customary firework display, which is the culminating attraction of a day at Belle Vue,

the picture this year depicts "somewhere" in Flanders. The artists, Mr. B. Haistain and Mr. C. Caney, have, it can be said straightaway, added one more triumph to their series of tableaux. In the foreground they depict a typical Flemish town as it appears after a ruthless bombardment. Flanked on one side by an old-fashioned inn, in use as a hospital, and on the other by a convent—both of the buildings damaged by shell-fire—there is the half-ruined town, with its shattered walls and roofless houses. Through it runs a winding river spanned by a stone bridge. Beyond stretches the country, a wonderful bit of perspective work which gives the idea of a vast landscape reaching out to the horizon. So appears the picture ere the firework time begins. Then the Germans are shown in possession of the town, the near outskirts protected by trenches and wire entanglements. The British attack, are repulsed; but, reinforced, they return to the fray, storm the town, and cause the enemy to retreat pell-mell. Following the battle, quite a realistic affair, the display concludes with the exhibition of a set of large, coloured transparencies illustrative of types of soldiers of the Allied armies. Russia and Servia form one side, Italy and Montenegro the other, while the centre-piece represents France, Britain and Belgium.

Not the least pleasant features of the Gardens are the lawns and flower beds, avenues of trees, and conservatories, all at their best at this season. Then there are the various amusements prominent among them the ample facilities for dancing and boating, ever sources of joy to the visitor, old and young alike.

TIGERS.

By F. C. B. ROWDEN.

The Tiger is not such a ferocious and blood-thirsty animal as many may imagine. I am not referring to the dreaded man-eaters, but to the ordinary Tiger. Nor is it like its cousin, the Puma, who kills in its native wilds for killing sake, pulling down its game and leaving it uneaten. In fact the Tiger is blessed with a craven kind of spirit and would far prefer to shrink away from the hunters in its jungles than to show fight. What makes it difficult to work Tigers in menageries is that Nature has endowed these animals with an ungovernable temper, and anything, the stormy weather, for instance, I should fancy, would convert it into a most savage and unsafe animal for the time being. This is, in my opinion, why we meet with few performing Tigers compared with the many groups of educated Lions. If it was not for this uncertain temper, which

makes it dangerous for trainers, the Tiger would be quite an easy animal to tame and to perform with as the Lion or any other large species of the carnivora family.

Writers on Natural History have stated that the Tigeress is inhuman to her young, and that when the hunters are about, the Tigeress very often when her cubs are full grown, make them go in front of her so as to trick the men into the belief that one of them is her and so save her own skin. I happened to make the acquaintance of a Missionary, who was also a naturalist, at Wombwell's Menagerie, and asked his opinion—he had spent many years in India—and he told me that the Tigeress was one of the most devoted of mothers, and that the reason she had them precede her was for the same reason that schoolmistresses when out with their scholars for a walk always make them walk in front so that they can protect them better from any approaching danger.

Of tame Tigers in menageries I can speak from facts. Mr. John Cooper, England's greatest animal trainer, and whose portrait graces the handsome band car of Wombwell's Menagerie, on the second day that I made his acquaintance was in the cage with two Tigers, which had only arrived in that show the previous day.

I do not think that I ever saw a tamer Tiger than one, a handsome full-grown Tiger, which was in a show in the Midlands during the eighties of the last century. It was exhibited in a large combination show of circus and menagerie similar to that of the famous Barnum and Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth," but, of course, of a very inferior size to that mammoth establishment. This Tiger which shared a cage with a very spiteful Lion, was decorated with a collar round its neck. A young lady, either a New Zealander or an Australian trainer, I believe, however, of the first-named country, entered into the cage and fastened a steel chain to the collar, whilst a coloured trainer backed an elephant against the door of the cage, on to the back of which the Tiger sprang, and with the Tiger sitting on its haunches in front of him, the trainer holding the chain, the elephant perambulated amongst the people assembled inside the menagerie. The elephant was afterwards taken back to the cage, where the fearless lady who had waited in the cage with her savage companion, the Lion, which had been snarling without any intermission from the corner of the cage at her, took off the chain from the Tiger. It is regrettable to mention that after only about a month's time from then, the coloured trainer, a man deeply pitted from small pox, met with a most tragic end. It had been snowing heavily during the day, and he entered a cage of wolves and bears, without taking the precaution of removing off the heels of his boots the hard snow which had balled on them. As the snow

melted from the warmth of the wooden floor, he slipped and before he could again regain his feet, the wolves had him, and he either died there or shortly after his arrival at the hospital.

Only recently there has been exhibited a very fine film from the Gloria Film Company, Turin, Italy, entitled, "The Pearl of the Ganges," in which two wonderfully tame Tigers play prominent parts.

I was at the Alexandra Palace many years ago, the day following that on which a Tiger trainer was pluckily saved from a serious, if not fatal, accident by his wife who, when a Tiger was springing on him in the arena performance, broke the flight of the furious animal by waving a flag in its face. At the show that I attended I sat next to this courageous lady, but it is needless to state that the Tigers did not appear that afternoon. Poor Helen Blight, in the early fifties of the nineteenth century, at Greenwich Fair, was not so fortunate; the Tiger which she had imprudently struck with a riding whip, sprang at her throat and killed her in the presence of the horrified spectators. She was one of the three "Lion Queens" in one of the three menageries into which Wombwell's noted collection was divided on the death of George Wombwell, the original proprietor. The other two of this trio of "Lion Queens" were Miss Hilton and Miss Nellie Chapman, of the latter of which I hope to say more of in my next article.

A trainer whom I had a conversation with at Wombwell's, and who used to perform with a couple of Tigers, told me that the animals would so often fight after their performance in the cage whilst he was still in with them. I told him that it must have been dangerous for him. "No," he said, "not dangerous but it makes it awkward for my leaving the cage as they always fight just before the door." This fighting I put down to jealousy between the principal animal and the understudy. Sometimes this may be seen at Bostock's "White City" Menagerie, where the animals when they have come back to their cages after the arena performance will engage in a short melee, which can be put down to the same cause. Jealousy amongst animal performers is as common as it is sometimes between the human understudy and the principal actor and actress, but shown more openly.

Of the cowardness of the Tiger in its native jungle, I have mentioned before, but it may be new to readers to know that in the tiger infested parts of India native women when they are busy with their domestic duties, place their young ones on the backs of the tame native cattle, which animals make excellent nurses, and wander at will in the high jungle grass with their charges, the mothers knowing that they are perfectly safe, as the Tigers have a wholesome dread of the cattle's formidable horns.

I close this article with an interesting anecdote in which the Tiger is conspicuous by its absence with the exception of a bare line. A lady of my acquaintance, whose husband many years ago held a prominent position in Australia, spent with him, the lady then not out of her teens, a short holiday in India, and together with a party of several young men and ladies, went for a ride in the jungle near the hotel where they were staying at, accompanied only by two natives. In the course of their ride the daring party met two well grown Tiger cubs, the Tigeress happily for the party, being absent, and also an elephant and her calf, the two latter of which, both of which were wild, came up and ate out of either their hats or their hands, whilst the snakes they saw were too numerous to count. About feeding the elephants, I have her word which, knowing her, I should be sorry to doubt. Elephants, as we well know, are grass animals, and are equally endowed with as much curiosity as horses or domestic cattle, both of which are grass feeders. As both these classes of animals, if you keep yourself perfectly still, will come up and feed from you, it stands to reason that the elephant would do the same. On complimenting my friend upon her bravery, even if it was risky for the fearless party to do riding practically unattended in this jungle, I said how I should like to see her in the arena and to be with her there by her side. "Oh," she said, "I should be afraid." "What do you think that you would be afraid of?" I asked. "Not of the animals, but of the bars!" Of the many people those bars have frightened, it would be hard to say.

ORANG-OUTANG v. MAN.

PIERCE FIGHT ON TREE.

From "Indian Daily News," 26th March, 1916.

Considerable excitement prevailed on Thursday morning in the premises of the Kyd Street Court, when Mr. Keays and several persons—lions and others—witnessed a fierce fight between a large sized ape and an Indian on the top of a tall cocoanut tree. The ape is said to be the property of Mr. David Ezra residing at No. 3, Kyd Street, and had been newly added to his big collection of animals and birds. On the afternoon of the previous day the ape got loose and immediately climbed a large sized tamarind tree. Every effort at coaxing and offering fruit was made, but as the tree had a big supply of ripe tamarind the ape found no difficulty in resisting the temptation. The ape, which has a coat of a rich golden colour and is apparently very valuable, was allowed to pass the night in the bed which

is Nature's gift, while below some of the employees kept watch lest it made away under the cover of darkness.

On Thursday morning the services of expert cocoanut tree climbers were requisitioned and from about 10 a.m. the fun began.

Alongside the tamarind tree stands the tall cocoanut tree and on one of the men going up discovered that the ape had made himself comfortable on the crest of the tree. By means of a stick he drove it away and the ape with a bound cleared about 16 feet and landed on a large branch of the adjacent tree. The man, who got on to the cocoanut tree, concealed himself in the perch vacated by the ape while two other men climbed up the tamarind tree from where each of them were handed two long bamboos with some cloth saturated with kerosine oil tied on the top. Efforts to light one of the torches failed owing to a strong breeze blowing and the man becoming impatient began to poke at the ape with the bamboo. The ape quietly caught the bamboo and pulled off the cloth and threw it down. Thereupon, the other torch was lighted and with the burning torch the ape was worried from place to place and finally driven on to the cocoanut tree, where the man in concealment promptly caught it by one of its legs. A free fight then ensued. The ape began to freely use its hands and teeth and his assailant lashed out with his stick. Though the man was severely bitten in the hands which were blood-stained and could be clearly seen by the onlookers he held on till assistance came by one of the other men climbing up the cocoanut tree taking with him a long rope. Both men then attacked the ape and after another desperate encounter they succeeded in tying the ape with the rope. Both men then tried to push the ape off, but it held on like grim death. The men then came down and it was seen that the first man was bitten through and through in some of his fingers. Medical attendance was immediately given to the man who it is reported was removed to hospital.

As the proceedings were interrupting the Court work a request was made by Mr. Keays, it is reported, to postpone operations. The ape was then left master of the situation. It is understood that further efforts will be made to capture the turbulent ape.

At about 3 p.m. two motor engines arrived and took up their position inside the Court compound and after connecting the hose with the street hydrant, the Brigade began to play water on the top of the cocoanut tree where the ape still tied to the rope had taken shelter. The Brigade kept up an incessant flow of water for about two hours and when a man climbed up the tree the ape was found dead and the rope entangled among the cocoanut leaves. The object of the Brigade's presence was to put an end to the ape.

It was further learnt that Mr. Ezra had bought this ape and another which had been sent

out from China at a considerable cost. The ape which had caused all the commotion broke the bars of his cage and got loose, biting severely the man who had been especially sent by the Zoological garden authorities to secure the animal. It is understood that the injured man has been suitably rewarded.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT a detailed description of "Hamlyn's Mangabey" (*Cercocebus Hamlyni*) will appear in the September number.

THAT the s.s. "Tactician" arrived on August 7th with a few birds for Mr. Wesley T. Page, from Calcutta. Even on this journey the loss was twenty, about the same as the last consignment. Also 200 Rhesus Monkeys.

THAT the arrivals from the Continental Ports have been 1 adult African Stripped Hyæna, 2 Chimpanzees (male and female), 1 male Mandrill (¾ grown, colour shewing well), 1 Polar Bear cub, 1 extra fine male Laponda Ape, 6 ordinary Lapondas, 12 various Baboons and Monkeys, 600 Budgerigars, 1 large Hooded Capuchin, 1 Campbell's, 6 small Drills and Mandrills, 1 Barbary Ape.

THAT the steamer "Saxon" had 4 Stanley Cranes, 2 Crown Cranes, 1 Chacma Baboon.

THAT 7 Dogfaces, 1 Sooty, 1 Cherry Crowned, 2 Vervets, 1 Putty Nose, 3 Mandrills, arrived from West Africa at a local outpost.

THAT 5 Spotbilled Toucannets arrived at Southampton—first for some time.

THAT 26 boxes of animals and birds are arriving on the s.s. "Norman" from South Africa for a well-known Menagerie Proprietor.

THAT Baboons and Monkeys are arriving in Liverpool in small quantities. Grey Parrots are very scarce. The importation of Amazons has not come up to the monthly average. General stock is very scarce.

THAT a Beaver has been born at the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park.

THAT a few evenings ago the President and Mme. Poincaré were taking an after-dinner stroll in the gardens of the Elysées when the President was summoned to read some despatches that had just come from the front. He had hardly reached his study, however, says the "Cri de Paris," when he heard screams from the garden, and rushing back, accompanied by his secretaries, the President learned from Mme. Poincaré that the moment he left her she had been attacked by a "strange being."

While an inquiry was being made, Dr. Henri de Rothschild, who lives a few doors away from the Elysées, arrived on the scene and explained that an ape which had been sent to him, had escaped from its cage and had been seen climbing over several garden walls in the direction of the Elysées.

The ape was found in a tree, but it was not until a Hindu attendant had been summoned that the animal could be induced to come down.

THAT a Grey-backed Trumpeter, also a Green-winged Trumpeter, have arrived at the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park.

THAT a mascot Monkey at the Clifton Zoo has opened a cigarette fund for his old regiment. A notice outside his cage says: "I was many months with the troops in France; had a toe shot away and was gassed at Neuve Chapelle." He has now been invalided home.

THAT Linwood Flint, of North Waterford, Maine, writes:—"On this farm of 160 acres is a genuine porcupine colony that has never been disturbed (to break up their homes) for years. Only this spring one good sized Porcupine came trotting along a path leading to the animal barn (which is a long way from their homes). We think it might have been the odour of Porcupine in the cages that attracted the animal away from its usual haunts. They are not so plentiful as formerly, and my men have to look for them in the depths of the woods. I am writing you an Article shortly on this Tree Porcupine."

THAT an interesting account of the Sea Lions on the San Francisco Coast appears in the "San Francisco Chronicle," July 4th last. It might interest my readers:—

"Chummy seals, that invade bedroom and kitchen, where they consume dainties intended for a bride and bridegroom, are threatening the honeymoon of August Nelson, assistant lighthouse keeper at Ano Nueva rock, about 110 miles south of San Francisco, according to the story brought back by a party of young women, headed by Miss Hazel Boenicke, just returned from the rock.

"A few weeks ago Nelson married. An Ano Nuevo rock is the scene of the honeymoon, because of Government regulations which cannot be stretched a point, and the rock is the rendezvous of more than 2,000 sea lions, of all sizes and ages. The lighthouse station there is in charge of Captain Harry Becker.

"Prior to the arrival of his bride, Nelson and his superior officer were almost run off

the island because of the friendliness of the sea lions. Morning, midday and evening meals were never eaten without a riot among the seals, and, being afflicted with regulation masculine carelessness, Nelson often left the door open and lost his dinner to thieving sea lions, which forsook the dainties of the deep for the fare of civilisation.

"With the arrival of Mrs. Nelson, say the visitors who have just returned, conditions have changed somewhat, but an open door still means a horde of uninvited guests which leave no corner of the house unturned in their search for food.

"Nelson, says Miss Boenicke, hopes that the Government will carry out its usual policy of disposing of a number of specimens to scientific institutions. This, according to reports from Washington, will be done on account of the rapidly increasing number of seals on the rock. The herd has increased so fast that the rock resembles a Chicago hotel during a national political convention."

THAT a wonderful photograph of an enormous Gorilla shot in the Cameroons appears in "The Sphere," August 5th. Here are the particulars given:—

"The huge male gorilla shown in the above picture was shot by a German native soldier, seen standing by the side of the animal, at Ajoshohe, Southern Cameroons, shortly before the fall of Jaunde. The picture was taken by a young British artillery officer, who was made a prisoner-of-war by the Huns at Nsanakang, Northern Cameroons, on September 6th, 1914, and released with other British prisoners-of-war on the banks of the river Njong during the retreat of the German commander-in-chief and his troops towards Spanish territory. Unfortunately the officer was unable to take either the dimensions or weight of the gorilla before the native soldiers "chopped" (feasted upon) the brute. Some idea of its enormous size and strength may, however, be gathered by comparing the gorilla with the soldier standing alongside. The latter was just over 6 ft. in height and was proportionately built. It will be noticed that the hideous expression of the brute is rendered still more repulsive by a great wart-like growth under the right eye. He is "adorned" with a German cap and eagle and carries a German service rifle at the "slope." Native hunters report that these fearsome inhabitants of the impenetrable West African bush are common in parts of the Cameroons."

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For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

The fourth consignment from Calcutta is due about the middle of October. The following live stock is already paid for:—

1 Royal Bengal Tiger, half grown.

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The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

1 Alligator, 6 feet	each	£8
1 " 5½ feet	"	£6
1 King Snake	"	£6
3 Giant Toads (Bufo marinus)	"	15/2
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12 Olive " 16/6	"	30/6
3 Mexican Starlings	each	20/6
2 Saffron Finches	"	7/6
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EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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NOTES ON INDIAN MONKEYS.

MONKEYS DISTURB DRINKING TROUGHS

The Darjeeling Himalayan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Northern India, is probably unique in being the only anti-cruelty society in the world which has its watering trough system disturbed by monkeys. Many American societies are troubled by human vandals in this respect, but the plight of this progressive Indian organization has no duplicate as far as the "Review" is aware. The Society has 32 troughs in operation. In writing on this subject in the annual report for 1914-15, the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. H. M. Lennox, says: "In addition to the continual nuisance of the pollution of the animals' drinking water by human beings, the bamboo aqueduct has suffered from the attention of monkeys. They play with the water, swing on the duct and even amuse themselves untying the knots of the lyarha (pliable creepers used as rope), and so disturb the supply of water."

The Society has devoted much attention to the lot of pack ponies, and the bullocks used to draw the heavy native carts. The yokes used are very heavy and chafe the necks of the animals. The natives are very slow to accept a change in their customs or methods of doing things unless they are able to see a direct financial profit. The municipal authorities in Darjeeling have passed an ordinance which makes it compulsory to remove bullocks from stationary carts and to support the yokes on bamboos. Efforts are being made to secure similar ordinances elsewhere. The pack ponies carry heavy loads up the long steep and stony paths incident to that country. Unless constant attention is given to their treatment they are overloaded and not given sufficient opportunity to rest.

The school essay work which has been a feature of the Society's work for a number of years was given up this past fall for "a sort of examination on the care and treatment of animals." It did not prove as popular as the essay competition.

HAMLYN'S MANGABEY.

From the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 7, Vol. xviii., September, 1906.

Description of a new species of Mangabey (*Cercocebus Hamlyni*) by R. I. Pocock, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens.

CERCOCEBUS HAMLYNI, sp. n.

Face pale flesh-coloured, with darker and lighter, larger and smaller spots of brown pigment, most plentiful round and below the eyes and on the bare part of the cheek, but absent on the upper and lower lips and on the nose. Upper lids whiter than surrounding skin, with white eyelashes. Iris of eye olive-brown; ball of the eye, where visible, white, with brown pigment-spots. Brow-ridge white, with a few pigment-spots. Ears flesh-coloured, with a few pigment-spots. Summit of head thickly hairy, the hairs longest along the middle and forming posteriorly a parieto-occipital crest, for the most part blackish to the roots, with greyish tips. In front and at the sides this black crown is sharply defined by the greyish-white hair forming a narrow brown band and by the hair of the same colour clothing the cheeks and the area behind the ear. The hairs on the cheek forming a long backwardly directed tuft concealing and projecting beyond the lower half of the ear. A similar white tuft formed by the hairs behind the ear. Extending backwards from the head over the nape of the neck and between the shoulders there is a broad pale brown band, which becomes broader and at the same time fainter, less well defined, and more diffused over the thoracic area of the back, and finally dies away on the lumbar region, leaving the sacral region and the sides of the body greyish white. Throat, fore part of chest, and belly whitish; a large ashy grey patch on the area of the chest behind the mammæ. Tail entirely greyish white. Outside of upper arm greyish white tinted with brown, of forearm blackish iron-grey between the elbow and wrist; inner side of forearm infuscate. Hands yellowish grey above, the palms and nails pinky flesh-coloured. Outer and inner side of legs and upper side of feet greyish white. Soles of feet and nails pinky flesh-coloured. Coat thick, almost woolly, the long hairs glistening.

Head and body about 16 English inches (=400mm.); tail about 20 inches (=500mm.).

Locality.—Upper Congo, exact area unknown.

The above-given diagnosis is taken from a living female specimen, still with milk-dentition, brought to London with an example of Wolf's

guenon (*Cercopithecus Wolfi*) and of Brazza's guenon (*C. neglectus*). I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the well-known importer of wild animals, for the opportunity to describe it, and I have great pleasure in associating the new species of which it is the type with his name.

With its pointed head-crest and long whiskers this species falls into the category typified by *Cercocebus albigena*, Gray, subsp. *Rothschildi*, Lydd., and *C. conigicus*, Slater. From the former it may be distinguished by its yellowish or greyish-white coloration. To the latter it has many points of resemblance, notably the pink fleshy hue of the face, hands and feet, the white throat, cheeks, and tail. But whereas in *C. conigicus* the arms, the legs down to the knees, and the entire body with exception of the chest are black, in *C. Hamlyni* the hind-quarters are entirely whitish grey, the arms are merely ashy grey (especially between the elbow and wrist), and the entire body is whitish grey except for the ashy tint of the back and chest.

It is regrettable that only one specimen of each of these two species, namely *C. conigicus* and *C. Hamlyni*, has been seen, and also that no exact locality is known for either. That the difference between the two specimens is not sexual is proved by the feminine gender of both; that it is not assignable to age is rendered probable by the approximate similarity in coloration between young and adult examples of other species of *Cercocebus*, namely of *C. fuliginosus*, *lunulatus*, *athipicus*, *chrysogaster*, *Hagenbecki*, and *albigena*.

It must be freely conceded that the pinkiness of the face, of the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and especially, perhaps, of the nails, suggests partial albinistic variation both in *conigicus* and *Hamlyni*. If this were so, the two might be dismissed as piebald sports of the form of *C. albigena* described as *Rothschildi*, which these resemble in length of whisker, absence of frontal fringe, and, at least in the case of *Hamlyni*, in the shape of the crest on the crown of the head. I do not, however, think that such a conclusion is warranted by the evidence; for, in the first place, the normal colour of the eyes and the bilateral symmetry of the pattern formed by the white patches in *conigicus* and the black patches in *Hamlyni* are not suggestive of albinism. Moreover, the absence of black pigment under the skin of the face, hands, and feet in some races of man and of chimpanzee and in some species of macaques is opposed to the view that this defect is necessarily or even probably indicative of albinism in the higher Primates. Finally, although black is the prevalent colour of the face in the genus *Cercocebus*, the face of *C. fuliginosus* is often to a great extent flesh-coloured. As for the yellowish-grey hue of the hairs in *C. Hamlyni*, this colour occurs too commonly in quadrumanous Primates, e.g.,

in some species of langurs (*Semnopithecus*), the young of some species of *Colobus*, and in some gibbons (*Hylobates*), to be regarded as of pathological import.

Another possible explanation of the coloration of these two mangabeyes is that *C. albigena* Rothschildi, or an allied form, is an extremely variable animal; and that the types of *C. congensis* and *C. Hamlyni* merely represent two of its phases. The ascertained constancy in the coloration of other species of this genus is, however, entirely opposed to such an hypothesis.

For the above-given reasons I think it desirable to describe the monkey in question as the type of a new species. If the opinion that its peculiarities are of specific value prove well founded, its departure from the ordinary dusky style of coloration prevalent in the genus is probably connected with a difference of habitat demanding different procreptic attributes. In looking for an explanation of this, one is reminded of Dr. Gregory's assertion that the white-mantled *guerezas* (*Colobus*) of East Africa are concealed when sitting in the trees by the harmonizing of their white plumes with masses of white epiphytic lichens which clothe the branches. It is possible that this new mangabey finds concealment in the same way.

Hamlyn's Mangabey was purchased by Lord Rothschild and deposited at the Society's Gardens, Regents Park, where it lived for a considerable time with its fond companion, *Cercocercus Jamrachii*. A description of this Mangabey will be given in the October issue.

Cercocercus Hamlyni was purchased at a native village some few miles up the Congo River from Leopoldville (Stanley Pool) on my first visit to that most interesting region. Whilst stopping at Messrs. Hatton and Cookson's dépôt, Stanley Pool, word was brought in that a white and black monkey had just been captured in the surrounding country. There were other monkeys with it, but of a totally different colour. My curiosity being aroused, I immediately started up river to see these animals. There was a Wolf's guenon, a Brazza's guenon, some Crested Mangabeyes, and last, but not least, the white and black Mangabey.

It was a poor little creature, tied lengthways to a small sapling, which I found out afterwards was the ordinary method of bringing monkeys of all sorts in for sale. I had taken the precaution of bringing various cloths, beads, etc., for barter. Money was of very little use with those natives. A careful display of the stock in trade soon effected an exchange, and I felt assured I was the proud possessor of an hitherto undescribed species. Wandering round to the Belgian Post Officer-in-Charge I purchased some twenty of the largest Grey Parrots ever I saw. These, with one wing slightly cut, were at liberty with the native fowls;

all would come up to the Dépôt when called, were absolutely domesticated, and took an especial delight in answering the calls of their less fortunate brethren in the surrounding palm trees.—It was in this particular village that I also purchased some strange creatures; one was called a "Shrew Elephant," a wee mite resembling an elephant. This, unfortunately, died before my return to Stanley Pool. I am indeed sorry that a more able pen than mine was not with me to describe the many wonderful creatures seen in that region. The ordinary White Man Hunter pays no attention to these small creatures. His one and sole idea is Elephant Ivory and Hippopotamus, the latter to feed his marauding caravan, the former to enrich himself at the expense of the noblest animal that ever trod a forest glade—the African Elephant.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Baptist Missionary who so very kindly placed his whale boat and crew at my disposal for that journey. I have forgotten that good man's name, still, although it is eleven years ago, if these lines catch his eye, he has my sincere thanks for the great help given on my visit to Stanley Pool in 1905.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

September 15th, 1916.

THE DUBLIN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE ANIMALS AND THEIR HOUSES.

By W. A. HENDERSON.

(Reprinted from "The Dublin Saturday Herald.")

The forty days of Noah's great floating menagerie probably originated the modern Zoological Gardens, though we may go back to the beginning of things, when God gave the first man dominion over every living thing, and Adam as his first work undertook the difficult task of giving names to the animals. But the greatest wild beast shows were seen in the days of the Roman Emperors. Pompey's Theatre contained, amongst other animals, 17 elephants, 600 lions, 410 panthers, and 1 rhinoceros. Julius Cæsar exhibited a vast collection of wild beasts, including 400 lions and a single giraffe, which probably attracted more interest than all the others. But Titus beat all records at the dedication of the Colosseum in Rome, where 9,000 animals were slain. Gordian let loose on one occasion a thousand ostriches. But though modern gardens cannot compete in point of numbers with the past, they certainly

excel in variety of selection, felicity of arrangement, and humanity of treatment. When the Dublin Zoological Society took over the grounds there were only three buildings, a substantial dwelling-house, and a small cottage. The first was occupied by Mr. Godden, who undertook the keeping of the animals for a yearly salary of £30. The start was modest. For over a year there was only one animal—a wild boar. In September, 1830, Mr. Godden received £2 for attending to the wild boar, in June, 1831, a similar sum was given him "for feeding the pig." The cottage was occupied by a woman who proved more troublesome than the pig. Mrs. Rourke was anxious to secure fixity of tenure. She was told she would not be removed immediately. In 1832 she was reprimanded for hanging out her linen in the gardens, and in April, 1835, she was told if she did not clear out before the next meeting she would forfeit her pension or allowance.

THE MONKEY HOUSE.

In June, 1833, Mr. Drewet, late keeper of the King's menagerie, was appointed Superintendent, and Mr. Decimus Burton was engaged to draw out plans for a proper arrangement of the gardens. In June, 1831, the animals commenced to arrive—14 wapiti deer, 1 nyghai, 2 ostriches, 2 emus, and other animals. From this time, through vigorous and enthusiastic management, the Gardens began to prosper, and rapidly increase in the number of its exhibits. Entering by the rustic thatched lodge we turn to the right, and find the bison compound containing two of these hunchback animals, which were presented by the Canadian Government in 1913, from Alberta, where the last remnants of the breed are preserved. In captivity they do not suggest the wild buffaloes of the prairie, so vividly described in the pages of Fennimore Cooper and our own novelist, Mayne Reid. In the "1830 House" appears a tapir from Brazil, a docile pig-like animal with a flexible proboscis. He is worthy of note, for from him is descended the great equine family. Look at his hoofs. Far back in dim and remote epochs the horse and ass and zebra can be traced to a common ancestry—the perissodactyla, or "odd toed" animals. We pass to the monkey house, always the chief centre of attraction. The grimaces, antics, and gymnastic agility of the monkeys are a never-failing source of amusement. The house was built in 1857, but has been considerably altered and enlarged. The glass windowed extension for anthropoids has enabled squeamish visitors to escape the pungent odours of the house and view the chimpanzee and gorilla basking in the warm sunshine. The gorilla structurally closely resembles man, every organ, bone, and sinew are alike, and it is difficult to differentiate between the two skeletons. The chimpanzee is known among the natives of African forests as

the soko. The gibbon, from Assam, occupied the next apartment—a lithe black-haired beast, with a bar of white across his forehead. He is a wonderful athlete.

JOHNNIE AND HIS BRIDE.

There is quite a colony of Rhesus monkeys from Beagal in the Gardens. The green and Diana monkeys, and the Lemurs from Madagascar, a branch of the same family, are worthy of observation. Two Malabar squirrels in the monkey house, with long, silky black tails and chestnut coloured fur, are remarkably beautiful. One chimpanzee named Johnnie was the subject of a biography in a scientific journal. After some years he began to sicken, and it was suggested Johnnie should be supplied with a wife. She was ordered, and a very young lady chimpanzee was brought across the seas at enormous expense. When introduced, the expression on Johnnie's face is described as saying: "Do ye think I'd be bothered with a brat like that." He died soon after, a victim of consumption, and his stuffed carcass stands in the council room. We have to cross over to a cage adjoining the Haughton House to view another type of monkey. The mandrill is a species of Baboon, notable for its short stump of a tail. Its long tuberculous swellings on each side of its muzzle present a glaring study in scarlet and blue. When old it is the last word in repulsiveness, the ugliest and most ungainly of its race. It has peculiar tastes and has a marked liking for all kinds of intoxicating liquors.

THE ROARERS.

From the Monkey House we pass to the dens of the carnivora. The handsome Roberts House was erected as a public tribute to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, who was President of the Society from 1898 to 1902. On St. Patrick's Day, 1902, in the presence of the great Irish soldier, the lioness Hypatia was transferred to the new house. The public were admitted in April of the same year, and on Tuesday, May 20th, it was officially opened by the Viceroy, Earl Cadogan. It is connected with the new Carnivora House, which was built on the site of the old Repository, which was erected in 1832 at a cost of £159 14s. 4d. In these broad corridors we find a magnificent collection of animals—lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and jaguars. Travellers tell that these majestic and splendidly-coloured animals are seen to greater advantage in the Zoological Gardens than in their native wilds. The Society has specialised in the breeding of lions, and their Irish-born leonine children are known all over the world. Over 300 cubs were born in the Gardens, and over £5,000 has been realised in cash, while a number of valuable animals were received in exchange for lions.

ELEPHANT HOUSE.

We cross over to the red brick Albert House, where the elephants are domiciled. We are reminded of a tragedy that happened here on June 9th, 1903. An elephant known as Tita crunched the head of his keeper, named James M'Nally, under his ponderous foot. This "rogue" elephant was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be shot. 1903 was a year of misfortunes for the Zoo. The great storm of that year did immense damage to the houses, and the following animals died—a magnificent giraffe, a young elephant, a chimpanzee, 2 orang-outangs, 2 zebras, and a camel. The house is now occupied by two young elephants—Roma, purchased in 1912, and Sandari, presented by the Maharajah of Mysore in the following year. Sandari is six years old. Elephants are characterised by their silence and restlessness. Despite its massive corpulence, the elephant is full of vitality. Just watch it for a few moments. Trunk swinging incessantly, flapping its great ears, switching its tail to and fro, and continually shifting from one foot to another. I never see an elephant but I think of Kipling's famous story—how the elephant got his trunk—the finest piece of animal lore in the language. He tells how an inquisitive young elephant went down to the Limpopo River to inquire from the crocodile what he had for dinner. "Come hither, little one, and I'll whisper," said the reptile, but the crocodile gripped him by the snout, which was then "no bigger than a boot," and said, "I think to-day I will begin with the elephant's child." Then the little elephant sunk on his haunches, and pulled with all his might, and his nose began to stretch and stretch. When he got free he waited, but the swelling never went down, and the trunk remained for ever.

THE BIRDS.

Now a short visit may be made to the zebra compound, to admire one of the handsomest of animals, Burchell's zebra. The Romans called him Hippotigriss, or the tiger horse, an appropriate name. The zebras come from equatorial Africa. Miss Nesbitt's aviary now attracts us to the birds. In the year 1877 this lady expended £350 in the erection of the aviary, because she disliked beautiful tropical birds living in the same house with monkeys. The birds have now put on their most brilliant plumage, and all the enclosures are full of unwonted life and sound. The gorgeousness of the colours, the rich iridescent hues of parrots, cockatoos, macaws, and parakeets are simply indescribable. Across the lake there is an immense open air aviary erected in 1906, 90ft. by 50ft., projected into the lake, which contains a cosmopolitan collection of geese and other birds. Beyond that again is a dismal pile of rocks, streaked white with droppings; on them are perched some pinioned vultures, so motionless

that they might be stuffed specimens. The bald crown, the horrid wattles, and the mangy-looking feathers of these horrid carrion eaters make us tremble with disgust.

The flamingoes preening their pink feathers in the lake, the stately swans, and the diving ducks add lustre to the scene. On the daisy dotted lawn and the sanded paths a continued parade of beautiful birds pass hither and thither. There is a lovely Saras crane from India, just like a fashion plate. Its dove plumage, its flexuous bendings, mark it a dandy among birds. Dazzling is the golden pheasant when it spreads its nape plumes. But nothing in all Nature is more sumptuously grand than the peacock when it spreads its glorious train and sets all its hundred eyes shimmering in the sun; but stand in front and shun a back view. If we want a comic relief we will find it in the long-legged stork and the foolish flamingoes. The Zoo is a delightful place to while away a summer's afternoon.

THE AMERICAN LIVE FISH TRADE.

"The National Humane Review," March, 1916.

It will be "news" to many of the readers of the "Review" to know that carp are caught in great quantities in Lake Erie and shipped alive to Philadelphia and New York, where they are bought almost exclusively by the Hebrew trade. How this industry is carried on is told in a recent issue of the Wells Fargo "Messenger." The fish are caught with large seines, which bring in from 500 to 20,000 pounds at each haul. The fish thus caught out in the lake are brought in from the fishing grounds in large carp "cars," which are floated on scows and keep the fish all of the time in the fresh water. The principal shipping points of this industry are Sandusky, Port Clinton and Toledo. At these and other places along the shore of the lake huge "ponds," holding as many as 100,000 fish, are made, where the carp may be kept and shipped out as wanted. This system enables the dealers to supply the trade during the winter months when the lake is covered with ice and fishing is impossible. In order to keep the fish healthy the water is changed very frequently, and large quantities of whole and cracked corn are dumped into them every other day.

The safe transportation of the carp to the markets was a feat that baffled transportation men until the tank car was designed. Now the dealers can start their shipments on Wednesday and have them ready for the Thursday night and early Friday morning fish markets in New York and Philadelphia with a loss of less than one per cent.

In order to accomplish this journey safely it is necessary to have special tank cars constructed in which the water can be kept constantly fresh. This has been accomplished by the Wells Fargo Express Co. by pumping fresh air through the water. The pumps are worked by a small electric motor which derives its power from the car-axles. This answers nicely as long as the cars are in motion, but at important stops, where there is a delay of 10 to 15 minutes, many fish would die unless the pumps were kept in operation by a small gasoline engine.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT Dr. Dreyer, Director of the Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen, is about visiting the Malay Straits to purchase specimens for his Gardens.

The importation of wild beasts and birds has fallen off to such a considerable extent that he has found it necessary in order to replenish his collection.

Dr. Dreyer has very kindly promised to give an account of his travels and purchases to this Magazine on his return to Europe. I now wish to tender the thanks of the readers of this Magazine to Dr. Dreyer for the most interesting article that has ever appeared in any journal appertaining to Natural History—"The Birth of an Elephant at the Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen"—which appeared in No. 1, Vol. II., of this Magazine. A well-known Naturalist, one of our most leading men, remarked the other day: "Hamlyn, that was the most interesting article ever I read, and should have appeared in the leading journal of the day."

THAT the "Amateur Menagerie Magazine" seems to have fallen on evil days. The number which has just reached me consists of a fly leaf of Sales and Wants of a few of its members. Still, I presume it is typical of the Amateurs of England.

THAT mascots are in great demand for some of the battalions of our new armies, and the Tommies have cast their eyes longingly towards the Zoo. In the early days of the war, when recruiting meetings were held daily in the metropolis, regimental mascots were very prominent. The shaggy white goat belonging to the London Welsh was daily shown at different localities, and the mascots attached to other regiments were also much in evidence. But as our armies expand so does the demand for mascots increase. Officials at the Zoo are daily being asked by soldiers for young animals. Those

belonging to the ape family find most favour, for Tommy is fascinated by their tricks and movements. Animals are, however, hard to get in these days, and, unfortunately, the Zoo has none to spare.

THAT the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland met on Saturday, the 2nd September, Mr. W. E. Peebles, President, in the chair. Also present: Professor G. H. Carpenter (Hon. Sec.), Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave (Hon. Treas.), Sir W. Boyd, James Inglis, Charles Green, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnstone, C. J. MacCarthy, Dr. O'Carroll, Professor Mettam, Sir F. Moore, Professor Scott, H. F. Stephens, and Dr. Scriven. Some new arrivals for the collection were noted, including two rabbits from Mrs. Light Gordon, a barn owl from Mr. W. J. Vleese. An unusually large Patas monkey arrived on deposit from England, and it is hoped that the Gardens may be able to procure it permanently. It is of the same colour as the other Hussar monkeys in the House, but several sizes larger, and the red of the upper part of the body is unusually vivid. When standing on his hind legs he measures over three feet. Though so much bigger than the other specimens of this monkey at present in the House he is quite of a gentle disposition, and when in special form shows himself off by capering about and dancing, to the delight of his visitors. No doubt, if he remains he will be an adept at opening the sliding door which leads to the open-air "treatment" cages. Vegetables were sent by Mr. T. K. Laidlaw. Visitors to the Gardens numbered 3,119.

THAT at a monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society of London held on Wednesday at the offices in Regents Park, attention was drawn in the report of the council for July to the additions made to the society's menagerie during the month, among the most notable being a grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) from Wyoming, presented by Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett. The report stated that the number of visitors to the society's gardens during July was 152,398, an increase of 19,411 as compared with July, 1915. The receipts for admission at the gates during July amounted to £12,760, being an increase of £73 as compared with the previous year.

THAT Mr. Woodward, the sea lion trainer, applied to Fulham Tribunal for exemption.

His solicitor said he was under contract to show a troupe of sea lions at music halls, and his business would be ruined if he were sent into the Army. He earned large sums and paid a weekly fish bill of £12.

"His difficulty is that he can't get rid of the sea lions," concluded the solicitor. "His

only wish is that a member of the tribunal or the military representative will take them over for the duration of the war; but I must warn members that the British sea lion bites." (Laughter.)

The offer was not accepted, but the tribunal granted Mr. Woodward three months exemption, with leave to apply further.

I shall be delighted to have a few lines from Captain Woodward when in the trenches. It should be most interesting reading.

THAT two baby chameleons have been born at the Zoo and are to be found in the reptile house. They are a little over an inch long, and look like nothing so much as two very small old men. These are the first chameleons to be born in captivity, but they appear to be flourishing. Their parents seem jealous of any inspection of their offspring, and make throaty noises at intruders.

From Georgetown, British Guiana, have arrived some crocodiles which are kept in a pool of hot water, and so far show no signs of homesickness.

As yet there is no scarcity of meat for the carnivora. Indeed the war has brought them even fuller meals than before, for there is horse-flesh in plenty.

Also an Indian Fishing Cat has been received in exchange. This is a very rare and interesting animal.

THAT Mr. F. Martin Duncan, lecturing at the Royal Photographic Society, said that at the Hamburg Zoo a few years ago he got permission to photograph the lions. On the way to the enclosure he heard one keeper say to another, "Let's give the Englishman a fright."

When they reached the animals, he was pushed in, the gate was clanged to, and he was left alone with the beasts. The lions, however, proved less vindictive than their keepers, and he got the photographs he wanted, taking care never to turn his back upon them.

THAT the arrivals at the Scottish Zoological Park have recently been a number of interesting animals added to the collection at Edinburgh. One is a young kangaroo which has been lent by Mr. E. H. Bostock. Of importations from abroad, one of the most striking is a specimen of the anaconda—the great constricting snake of South America—which is now in the acclimatisation house, where it shares a case with one of its old-world cousins, an Indian python. From the same locality are two baby caymans, which are only about six or seven inches long. Near them are some little toads, captured very near the firing line in France. On the pond

near the entrance gate is a hybrid between the Australian black swan and the Canadian goose; on a neighbouring pond is a hybrid goose, which represents three species—the Snow goose, the Bernicle goose, and the Grey Lag goose; while in one of the pheasant aviaries is a handsome hybrid between the common pheasant and the English game bantam. The swan-geese hybrid, though rare, is not unique, as a similar cross has been bred once or twice in Australia, where it is known by the name of "swoose." The lion cub born in the Park last spring continues to thrive. It has now been separated from its mother, and has as cage mate (though still separated by a light wire partition) the young jaguar which arrived at the Park at the beginning of June last.

THAT the "Daily Graphic," 5th September, gives the following interesting particulars:—

"The Man who Reformed the Zoo.

"Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S., who is to speak on 'Evolution and the War' at the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle this week, will always be remembered as the man who reformed the Zoo and brought the collection up to its present high level.

"In 1903, when he succeeded the late Dr. P. Lutley Sclater in the secretaryship, a very remarkable gathering took place. Public feeling ran high, and some thousands of 'Fellows' turned up from remote quarters in order to record their votes. Among them was the late Baroness Burdett Coutts. Dr. Mitchell got in by hundreds.

"For the last thirteen years Dr. Mitchell has held the position, and the number of visitors to the gardens has gone up by hundreds of thousands, while the old Mid-Victorian premises have been improved from off the face of London."

We all live and learn!

THAT Dr. Frederick W. D'Evelyn, San Francisco, writes under date August 21st, 1916:—

"The 'Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine' is a very desirable new growth, permitting access to novel items in the marketing of wild life, otherwise unobtainable, and interesting and educational."

THAT Lieutenant T. Sanger, grandson of the late John Sanger, of Circus fame, has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous bravery. I should be pleased to place on record here a list of sons and grandsons belonging to well-known Circus and Menagerie families who are doing their duty to their Country at this critical time. I should also be pleased to know those who are not serving, in other words, Slackers, so the whole of the Show and Amusement World

should know on what grounds they are exempted. Perhaps some of my readers will send their names along. They shall be published in this column.

THAT it was quite by accident that "Cage Birds" as the authority of that interesting announcement "Cocky Bennett" in our August number was not given. I owe an apology to the genial proprietor, Mr. F. Carl, which I trust he will accept.

THAT I thank "The Worlds Fair" for its kindly notice of my representative, John Evers, who sailed on the s.s. "Saxon" for South Africa. It might interest some readers to know that the "important engagements" are to purchase on my sole account live animals, birds and reptiles for sale in Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Evers took out with him, for sale to the various Zoological Gardens, a really choice consignment of animals and birds, and one very fine Kola Camba, the finest Chimpanzee that has arrived in this country for many a long day. I was offered £100 for this animal the day before sailing, but decided it should go to South Africa. Its playmate, an ordinary Black Type of Chimpanzee, was sold for £70 to the representative of a certain world-famed Menagerie. Amongst the other animals were one pair of large Mandrills, the male being a particular fine coloured animal and one of the largest imported the last few years. Then there was a large male Barbary Ape, Red Deer, Swans, Skunks, and fancy Waterfowl. I wish John Evers a successful trip to and from South Africa.

"World's Fair," 9th September.

"The many friends of John Evers, familiarly known as 'Jungle Jack,' will be interested to learn that he has left for South Africa to fulfil some important engagements.

He has had considerable success with Pinkey, the skating chimpanzee; also the Boxing Kangaroo, etc., and we wish him a happy time in the land of diamonds."

THAT the "Historian" arrived from Calcutta during the last four weeks with the first consignment of live animals since 1914:—5 large Leopards, 3 Hyenas, 1 Sloth Bear, 27 large Indian Pythons, 195 extra fine Rhesus Monkeys, 176 mixed small birds, 24 Thrushes, Bulbuls, Babbler, etc. The loss during the voyage was remarkably small:—5 Monkeys, and some 20 Indian Birds only.

THAT some choice African small Monkeys, with about twenty Ibean Baboons, arrived in Liverpool, also a pair of Black-necked Swans, some

Ibises, Spoonbills, 50 Amazons, and general mixed fruit birds, all bought by the local dealers.

THAT the "Norman," from Cape Town, arrived on the 15th August with the following stock consigned to a Glasgow dealer:—23 Baboons and Monkeys, 3 Stanley Cranes, 4 Secretary Birds, 2 Porcupines, 3 Wild Cats, 1 Kangaroo, Rock Rabbits, Squirrels, Marmosets, and general Birds. Some very large Baboons were sent to New York; the rest of the stock found buyers in Liverpool, Blackpool, Edinburgh and London.

THAT various consignments of Amazon Parrots arrived in the East India Docks consigned to a Midland dealer.

THAT a few Congo Monkeys arrived in Hull.

THAT arrivals from Continental Ports are few and far between, mostly Budgerigars and very few Canaries.

THAT three Ringtail Lemurs from Madagascar arrived in the East India Docks with six large Star Tortoises.

THAT the following arrived on the s.s. "Huntsman," September 9th:—3 yellow Alexandria Parrots for Mr. Ezra, and the following for Mr. Wheatley T. Page:—1 small Barbet, 1 Golden Oriole, 14 Plumheaded and Moustache Parakeets, 1 Blue Jay, 12 Quails, 6 Starlings, and some 50 mixed small birds.

There were also 3 Trumpeter Bullfinches and 2 Robins on board.

The Yellow Alexandrias were offered me some six months ago, but far too expensive.

THAT Thomas Kayes, described as a lion tamer, was sent by Leeds magistrate yesterday to be examined by a medical board, and, being passed for general service, was discharged on the understanding that he enlisted. It was stated that during a round-up by military and police at Holbeck Feast, one of the largest fairs in the north, Kayes was taken out of the lions' cage as the performance was about to begin.

THAT I have received a consignment of 36 African Grey Parrots, with 5 Mandrills, 2 Dog-faces, 1 Mona, from a local outpost. The 36 Greys are the first to arrive for quite twelve months.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

September 15th, 1916.

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The Lord Rothschild, Museum, Tring.

The Countess of Jersey, Middleton Park, Bicester.

The Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.

The Hon. E. S. Montague, M.P., Bridge Street, Cambridge.

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Sir Edgar Boehm, Bentsbrooke, North Holmwood, Surrey.

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The Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol.

The Royal Zoological Gardens, Dublin.

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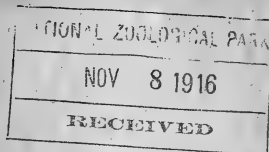
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HAMLIN'S

MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.



No. 6.—Vol. 2.

OCTOBER, 1916.

Price One Shilling

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JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, East.

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TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from me of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 6341 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same

GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

The fourth consignment from Calcutta is due about the middle of October. The following live stock is expected.

2 Royal Bengal Tigers, one male 9 months, one male 13 months ... each £150

Several enquiries already made for these animals, these being the first to arrive direct for years.

1 Sloth Bear, 1 Himalayan Bear, 400 Indian Parrakeets, about 1,000 small birds, some Sarus Cranes, Indian Monkeys.

The fifth consignment arranged and paid for in September to arrive here beginning of November.

Indian Rhesus Monkeys.
Shamahs, Parrakeets, small birds.

These being the last Indian Birds I shall receive during the present regulations, no prices can be given until arrival.

Some few South African birds will arrive end of October. These also will be last to arrive from that district. Prices on arrival.

Hares.

1 Pair Patagonian (Dolichotis patachonica) adult imported—very fine	£10
2 Chimpanzees, males, good size	each £60
12 Dog-faced Baboons	" £5
13 Sooty Mangabeys, large, small	" £3
1 Mona	£3.
2 Rhesus Monkeys	" £3
1 Maribrouck Monkey, large, tame	£3
1 Norwegian Pine Marten	£3
1 Australian Opposum, very tame	£3

Blue and White Foxes. 3 Blue, 2 Whites, all in first-class condition. ... each £10

These are at present deposited with Messrs. Jennison, Belle Vue, Manchester, who will be pleased to shew them to intending purchasers. They will not be sold one penny less than £10 each.

5 Canadian Black White Skunks (Mephitis mephitis) ... each 80/6

These take the place of the Indian Mongoses for rats and all vermin. They are entirely devoid of any objectionable smell, the scent sacs being abstracted. The only Skunks at present for sale in Great Britain.

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

1 Alligator, 6 feet	each £8
1 " 5½ feet	" £6
3 Giant Toads (Bufo marinus)	" 15/2
5 Small "	" 20/6
2 Adorned Terrapins	" 30/6
1 Gopher Tortoise	" 40/6
1 Heloderma Lizard, poisonous	" 60/6

American Rattlesnakes, arriving unutilated and of a good size. Prices on application.

Birds.

Cuban and Olive Finches, 2 Saffrons, Budgerigars, etc. Prices on application.

Ferrets.

Wanted to buy:—500 Ferrets for cash. Kindly submit offers immediately.

Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries.

Wanted to buy:—1,000 pairs for cash. Any quantity bought from a pair upwards.

British Birds.

Wanted:—Goldfinches, Bullfinches, Skylarks, etc. State lowest prices.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 6.—Vol. 2.

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The Editor will be glad to receive for publication articles and all interesting photos, the imports and exports of all stock, and foreign adventures with all wild stock.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. II., 1916—17, is 10/-, post free. If your name is not in the list on back page, kindly post 10/- without any delay. All subscriptions commence with No. 1 of Vol. 2. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations :—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

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Waterloo (South Western Railway).

New Regulations respecting the Importation of Foreign Birds.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this Third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

Now, Therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all others enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :

(1) As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

Aluminium powder.

Birds, live, other than poultry and game.

Bone, horn, ivory and celluloid, manufactures of.

Cotton hosiery.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

The Controller of the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W., was kind enough to grant me an interview respecting this prohibition of live birds. It applies to every description of live birds—excepting poultry and game—from every country. Permission may be given to the landing of any stock purchased before October 3rd, but absolute proof will be required in every instance. The prohibition is only temporary. Every importation will be dealt with on its merits. I ventured in inquire to cause of the prohibition, but could not obtain the actual cause; it was suggested that the space occupied on the steamers homeward could be better employed.

This is a very serious matter for some dealers. We all know there are Dealers in Birds only, also Animal and Bird Dealers; the former will be most seriously affected, most likely ruined. I shall be

only too pleased to co-operate with any Dealer or Dealers to take this matter up, with a view to the prohibition being removed from one of the oldest trades in the world. Even the Romans were enthusiastic traders and collectors of Animals, Birds, Reptiles and Fishes.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

My Porcupine Farm in North Waterford, Minnesota, Maine, U.S.A.

By LINWOOD FLINT.

Come out and see me feed the porcupines, some are very tame, walking on their hind feet for apples, etc. If you cannot spend the time to visit, let me tell you something of these curious animals that have been my companions for over 12 years.

How the writer came to be interested in starting the only farm of its kind in America (and perhaps, the world), and making it a success, would not be of interest, but some of their ways would amuse any lover of animal life.

The baby porcupine is usually born in May, and is covered with fine bluish hair and is very pretty. Sometimes there is a new arrival in the large cages, containing quite a number of strange animals, but no adult porcupine would harm the little babe. The writer has seen a male take the little one in its forepaws and walk on hind feet about the cage apparently to the enjoyment of both.

A porcupine's disposition is different than most animals (including the human family). When eating there is no quarrelling even among strangers, allowing two to take a bite from the same apple.

They are easily tamed soon as they find one is friendly; they never attack, and when attacked defend themselves with quills, striking a powerful blow with their tail which is their weapon of defence.

Unlike most animals when chattering their teeth it is because they want to be friendly; a person making a noise similar with their teeth will note the quills lower at once and soon will be in repose, when it is nice to offer them food. They seldom bite but depend on their quills (which is a sure guide telling how tame they have become).

It was the writer's good fortune to see a group of tame baby porcupines at play, and a jolly time they were having—running about with

quills erect striking at some imaginary foe, running backward, spinning like a top, each one trying to outdo the other in feats of spinning and running about. I wish you could have seen them.

On this farm of 160 acres is a colony that has not been disturbed for many years. In fact we feel safe in saying they were there even before the first white settlers. It is a rocky bluff, and they make their homes among the rocks, living together in harmony, feeding on the barks and leaves of hemlock, etc., during the severe winter which has no terrors for them, as their paths through the snow, even when zero weather, plainly show. If it were possible to move $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of these rocky crags to some zoo in a large city, it would be of great interest.

The demand for these grotesque animals for zoos, private collections, and travelling shows, has been very good, and they are shipped successfully to dealers in foreign countries, who find the demand growing as people learn how interesting a study they are to all lovers of animal life.

JAMRACH'S MANGABEY.

From the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 7, Vol. xviii., December, 1906.

Description of a Second new Species of Mangabey (*Cercocebus Jamrachi*). By R. I. Pocock, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens.

The young male monkey upon which this new species is based was deposited in the Zoological Gardens by Mr. Rothschild, who has placed its determination and description in my hands. I propose to name it after Mr. Albert E. Jamrach, the well-known importer of wild animals, who procured the specimen.

CERCOCEBUS JAMRACHI, sp. n.

The face, ears, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet flesh-coloured, the face much more pallid than the hands and feet, which are of a decided rosy pink; one or two small asymmetrically disposed pigment-spots on the face and ears. The iris of the eyes olive-brown; the white of the eye with a faint grey-blue tinge. The hair everywhere a uniform dirty white. On the posterior portion of the crown of the head the hair is thick and long, forming an occipito-parietal tuft as in *C. Hamlyni*; it is also long behind the ears, but on the cheeks it is quite short and sparse, whereas on the brow

there is a scanty and shaggy fringe of long, semi-erect, and partially porrect hairs.

Length from the crown of the head to the root of the tail 12 English inches (=300 mm.); length of the tail 19 inches (=475 mm.).

Locality.—Molinga (?Mlungu), Lake Mweru.

The great interest attaching to this monkey lies in its remarkable coloration, which is unique in the genus *Cercocebus*. That the specimen is not a true and complete albino is shown by the normal tint of the eyes. It may be an albinoscent variety of some species of *Cercocebus*, but of this there is as yet no proof. In the paper containing the description of *C. Hamlyni* I have discussed the possibility of the types of that species and of *C. conigicus* being partially albino sports of *C. albigena* Rothschildi or an allied species. The reasons therein given for dismissing the hypothesis of albinism apply also to the present case, except for the total absence in this species of pattern showing symmetrical arrangement. Moreover, *C. Jamrachi* differs from the three forms just named and resembles the typical form of *Cercocebus albigena* in possessing a brow-fringe and in the shortness of the hair on the cheeks. Hence it cannot be regarded, on the evidence, as a further stage in the albinoscence, if albinoscence it be, raceable from *C. albigena* Rothschildi to *C. conigicus* and thence to *C. Hamlyni*. In fact, *C. Jamrachi* stands by itself. It may be at once distinguished from *C. albigena albigena*, its nearest ally, by its uniformly whitish coloration.

A further point to be noted in connexion with this species is its occurrence in a locality lying about 10 degrees S. latitude in tropical Africa. It is, therefore, the southernmost representative of the genus *Cercocebus* known up to the present time.

I have no general remarks to make about this most interesting specimen, only this, that being at the Zoological Gardens shortly after its arrival with a celebrated hunter and traveller from the Belgian Congo, he considered it an albinoscent variety of some species of *Mangabey*.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Some Observations on the importation of Living Foreign Animals into Europe.

By G. DE SOUTHOFF, F.Z.S.

(Translated from the "Bulletin of the French National Acclimatization Society," No. 8, August, 1916, by Frank Finn, B.A.).

The filling up of gaps, the encouragement of good-will—so might run the sub-title of these observations. All we set out to do here is to give a brief survey of the difficulties presented by this interesting branch of commerce, in which German enterprise was, if not supreme, at all events preponderant, before the war. The animal dealers and their customers, foreign animal keepers, among whom we are, will be able, out of their practical knowledge of the subject, to fill up any deficiencies in what we are going too say, and people in a position to take this reminder into consideration will see that it is a brief sketch stripped of all that is superfluous.

The importations of live foreign animals are the work of men who too often play a risky game to please a difficult and varied body of patrons. In most cases this is forgotten, and they are looked upon as profiteers whose professional conscience is subject to annoying fluctuations. We hasten to say that his is a wrong view, for no trade offers so much difficulty to the seller, inasmuch as he is very seldom in the position to guarantee his goods, while the customer is always ready to find fault with them. Like dealers in fruit, animal dealers of all classes have to keep down to its lowest limits the interval of time which passes between the arrival and the sale of their goods. Economists and traders are in agreement on this point. Thus they cannot be responsible for the state of health of the animals they offer for sale, which is generally not controllable till after they have been in Europe several weeks.

But there are other conditions favourable to success which have been too much neglected in the Allied countries, and have allowed the Germans to develop to an astonishing degree the import trade with which we are concerned. These are the facilities granted by the Government for the capture of animals in the colonies, those afforded by shipping companies for their transport into Europe, and finally—last but not least—the financial support given to the importers by the banks.

It is very difficult to find on the spot, in the colonies, capable people who are willing to capture and bring together collections of animals, even trifling ones. We know this by frequent personal experiments. Thus it is imperatively necessary to send out collectors with everything necessary for their work. Once in the colonies, these collectors find themselves exposed to all sorts of annoyances resulting from the apathy of the colonial officials, themselves subject to prohibitory regulations, of undeniable ability, but often leaving much to be desired in their interpretation.

Hence results serious loss of time and money, negotiations drag along, and so it comes about that when the necessary permits are obtained, the proper catching-season is over. These official delays could be appreciably reduced by allowing

the persons concerned to get all the necessary permits in Europe before sailing, which is very seldom done at present.

To take another point: the freight-charges of most of the companies are exorbitant, even when these companies do not refuse to take this live merchandise, which they think dangerous to their passengers, on board their steamers. So the dealers are forced, in order to keep down their expenses as much as possible, to embark with their cargo on coasting trading-vessels, to the great detriment of the animals, which suffer in condition from the length of the voyage and become sickly. It is owing to this fact, in particular, that the prices of some species have risen suddenly. Importers whom we can trust have proved it to us, showing us their figures. It would be a very good thing if we could see the shipping companies of the Allied countries give up these prejudices once for all, and facilitate what constitutes a source of profit to their countrymen instead of neglecting it.

Animal dealers are not capitalists, and more than one of them has begun his business with nothing at his back but his zeal for the work (even among the most famous German dealers, there are some who have begun their enterprises on a capital of a few marks). When, after a modest start, and some disappointments which the public generally knows nothing about, they can undertake business of a wider scope, what pulls them up, hindering them from making headway against the ruinous foreign competitor, is almost always the want of ready money, or at any rate some financial support which gives them a chance to spend money without cutting everything down, an indispensable condition of success in the countries oversea. Alas! they are generally reduced to borrowing at unreasonable rates, for credit establishments will not look upon their business as a paying one. There is too great a tendency to consider an expedition "after animals" as an expensive freak, which, if successful, has nothing attaching to it of use to the country. The result of this was that inferiority in position of the importers in the Allied countries to their German confrères which obtained before the war. Permit us to say, with regard to this, that they were not wanting either in intelligence, in honesty, or in initiative, and that in the second of these qualities they were generally a long way ahead of the most noted of their lucky German competitors. The only thing one could say against some of them was that their knowledge of zoology was too slight.

But how could one expect them to learn, when all their time was often taken up with more pressing work which they could not afford to hand over to employees? An economic revolution does not come about in a day. If naturalists, and in particular, keepers of foreign animals, among the

Allied nations wish henceforth, and especially after the war, as we are sure they do, to be able to get the foreign animals they want, which come from their colonies, from the dealers of their own countries, they ought at once to set about facilitating the importation of these. The support of Government, the facilities afforded by shipping companies and by landing establishments, are the three cardinal points to be made in order to succeed. And, to win in commercial war, let us not forget that intelligence and goodwill must—just as in war of the other sort—be backed up by generously afforded financial support.

THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The weekly meeting of the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland was held at the Gardens on the 23rd September, the President, Mr. W. E. Peebles, in the chair. The Secretary announced the arrival of a number of interesting animals, received yesterday, in exchange for a pair of lion cubs. These included six monkeys, a Great Anteater, and a pair of African Hyrax. The anteater may be seen in one of the end cages of the Monkey House. This very curious animal with long snout, flexible tongue, and great hairy tail, has very rarely been exhibited in Dublin. He is entirely toothless, and licks up his insect food with his worm-like tongue. The hyraxes are in one of the open-air cages of the Haughton House. Though only the size of small rabbits, they are related to the assemblage of the large hoofed animals, and should possibly be placed, in a classification of living beasts, next to the elephant. A member of this family that inhabits Palestine and the Sinai Peninsula is the "coney" of the Authorized English Bible. Hyraxes are very seldom to be seen alive in this country.

On the 2nd October the Council met at the weekly breakfast on Saturday morning at the Gardens—the President, Mr. Peebles, in the chair. Rev. Canon R. McClean, LL.D., Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, at present serving as Chaplain to the Forces, was elected a member. Mrs. Kenworthy, North Frederick Street, was elected a Garden Subscriber.

GIRAFFES IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. A. G. Ross, who is serving in the Royal Engineers in German East Africa, sends an interesting letter to the "Postal and Telegraph Record."

He begins by describing the journey up from Mombasa in motor lorries, and the difficulties attending it owing to swamps, incessant rain, terrible roads and lack of bridges (blown up by the Germans in their retreat).

"After being at Aruschi," he continues, "for about ten days (most of the time in hospital), we proceeded by ox wagons to Lolkissali, a distance of 50 miles, which took 12 days to perform.

"Some parts of this road had never been travelled by white people before. It was cut through the jungle, and all sorts of wild animals were about at night.

"From Lolkissali we went by mule wagon to Upome, 60 miles further on, and the first night were attacked by lions. The giraffes are causing more trouble to the telegraph than any other animals, as they go about at night and run into the wires and down they come, and the wire is 'dis' until next morning.

"The only soft time we had was when the giraffes broke the wire at about 7 p.m. and then we knew that we were all right for a good night's sleep."

Any offers for a Lion-Tamer's Job?

NO MARKET FOR WILD BEASTS.

A lion-taming problem has arisen with one of the showmen at Holbeck Feast, says "The Yorkshire Evening Post."

In the "round-up" conducted by the military authorities on the fair ground the other night a young fellow of 24, named Timothy Kayes, described as a lion-tamer, was impressed, but was yesterday granted a fortnight's grace by the local recruiting officer before being required to "join up." In the interval, his father, who is the proprietor of the show, is faced with the difficulty of finding another lion-tamer, or, alternatively, of finding a purchaser for three lions, the value of which is placed at £400.

As the proprietor explained to a representative of "The Yorkshire Evening Post" this afternoon, he is in a quandary. He himself is getting on in years, and has neither the experience nor the nerve to enter a cage of lions. On the other hand lions are a "drug on the menagerie market." He sees no chance of selling them, and as they are not the kind of animal that can be "turned out to grass," he is at a loss what to do with them.

Meanwhile the show will go on for the next fortnight, and young Kayes, "by permission of the Army Authorities," will perform in the lions' den as usual, and will give a cheerful welcome to any man, young or old, who is ready to succeed him. "We don't anticipate a rush of applicants," he added. "In my own case, I became a lion-tamer through force of circumstances. My eldest brother, who used to have the job, joined the Army this year along with another brother, and my father, who is the proprietor of the show, was on his beam-ends to find a man. Standing under five feet, I had previously been the circus clown and tumbler in the ring, but I had been about the lions a good deal in assisting my brother to feed them, and so my father asked me if I would go into the cage.

"I didn't fancy the job, but I could not see my father 'stuck'; and, as two of the lionesses had been well broken by my brother, I took the job on. The first time I ever went into the cage was some months back at Dewsbury, and I shall never forget the night. As soon as I got in, with a chair and a fork held in front of me, the animals knew at once that they had got a stranger, and they gave me a terrifying time. There were two doors, and, growling fearfully, seemed determined to keep me there. Finally my father, seeing the predicament I was in, got a bar to one of the animals, and as he forced it to a corner I dashed to the door and got out.

"In another cage, where there is an untamable lioness, I had a hair-raising experience before I got out. One of the spectators remarked, 'Tha looks white, lad,' and I admitted that I never felt so 'white' before.

"But I have got confidence since then, and lion-taming is all right when you are used to it. Still, it is not every man's job, and I feel sorry that I have to leave my father with three lions on his hands and no one to undertake either the feeding or the performing."

BIRDS IN BATTLE.

SONG OF NIGHTINGALES UNDISTURBED BY BOMBARDMENTS.

M. Edmond Perrier, of the Institute of France, has been collecting evidence of how animals within the firing zone are affected by the battle.

He states that the mass of evidence leads to the conclusion that birds and wild beasts are

indifferent to the noise of battle, and prefer it to the treacherous quiet of peace, when the inhabitants of the countryside have plenty of time to hunt and otherwise annoy them.

Nightingales and larks sing close to the front, and no bombardment has been fierce enough to stop their song.

In the trenches cats show no fear until the bombardment becomes intense, when they hide in the inner recesses.

A dog was accustomed to sleep in an outer trench, but one day puppies were born, when it insisted on removing to a safer place with the family.

EGG TRAIN.

G.E. RAILWAY CAMPAIGN IN EAST ANGLIA.

The first move is to be made next week in a great scheme to stimulate food production in that wide section of the eastern counties served by the Great Eastern Railway.

Commencing on Monday, the company will run an egg and poultry demonstration train throughout Norfolk and Suffolk to impress upon producers of all classes, and more especially farmers, the undeveloped capacity of their holdings. If justified by results in the Diss area, which is the first to be visited, the demonstration will be extended over the whole of East Anglia.

The train, consisting of five vehicles, will visit about 20 centres within the district named, remaining at each one day. As far as possible the time of the weekly markets will be selected.

FOUR DEMONSTRATION VANS.

Four vans have been specially fitted to demonstrate the latest and most suitable forms of poultry houses and other appliances for practical operations and the best systems for profitable production of eggs and poultry.

Displays will be made of the class of eggs and chickens which command the highest returns, and methods of testing, grading, and packing eggs in conformity with the requirements of traders and consumers will be shown.

REACHING THE VILLAGES.

Following the demonstration train, local conferences will be arranged throughout the entire area, and it is also hoped to send a motor demonstration van to villages far distant from the railway.

The company has already announced important concessions in respect to farm produce rates, and will endeavour to expedite in every way the conveyance of goods to consuming areas.

Norfolk and Suffolk produce yearly about 75,000,000 of eggs, but it is computed that these two counties could easily send forth 400,000,000 every year, in addition to a vastly increased number of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. The latent possibilities, therefore, are in cash value upwards of one and three-quarter million pounds sterling.

LONDON'S BIG MOUTH.

Before the war Greater London consumed upwards of 800,000,000 eggs and 7 millions fowls every year. It is plain, therefore, that a market is ready to hand for Eastern County enterprise.

The country generally is dependent upon imports for 40 per cent. of its eggs and poultry, and the extent of this trade can be imagined when it is noted that in 1913 nearly 180,000 tons of eggs and 14,000 tons of poultry were brought overseas to England.

WHY PRICES ARE HIGH.

As imports have dropped by about half, the high prices prevailing can be understood.

Mr. Edward Brown, F.L.S., who is to accompany the train as lecturer and demonstrator, to-day conducted a party of visitors over the well-appointed train at Liverpool Street Station.

He proved himself a mine of information about the egg, the only question he could not answer being the one as to why one hen laid a brown egg and the other a white one.

GAVE IT UP.

He had studied and made experiments for over 30 years, he said, but had been obliged to give it up.

Birds reared and fed in exactly the same way would produce differently coloured eggs, and all he could say with assurance was that it was quite a fallacy to suppose that one was better than the other.

Mr. Brown, however, expected that the public would still exhibit its fond and touching preference for the egg with the brown shell.

FUTURE OF THE MUSCOVY DUCK.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

What price a breed of poultry which makes no noise, lays well, and yet produces male birds of fine table size, does not scratch, is a good mother, and will live and breed well anywhere, either in close confinement or at large? Such a bird, you will say, if you know anything about poultry, does not exist—we only wish it did! We all know what fowls and ordinary ducks can do in the matter of noise, though in the one case it is practically only the male, and in the other the female, that is the nuisance; for the wheezing note of the drake is nothing to object to, and hens, without a cock to lead the chorus, do very little in the way of cackling. Still, hens will scratch at all times, and cannot be kept in good condition in close confinement without scratching exercise; and ducks, confined in a small space without a pond, soon get sore-eyed, fat, and draggled, and make their surroundings smelly and sloppy. Moreover, the best laying breeds, the Leghorn fowls and Indian Runner ducks, are small in size, a point which weighs seriously against them when one considers half the young one rears are certain to be smalls, only useful to eat. Moreover, they will not rear their own young.

Yet there is a bird which apparently possesses all the qualities I mentioned at the start, and that one which is neither rare nor expensive—the Muscovy Duck. This bird is, as nearly as possible, mute; the drake only hisses and puffs, and the duck only quacks under great excitement or fear, and then a single weak exclamation relieves her emotions.

The female bird is about the size of a Runner Duck, though of very different build, being long-tailed, low-set, and of horizontal carriage; the male, on the other hand, is twice as large, and in fact grows as big as a small goose, just the ideal size for a table bird for a big family. It is quite true that the meat is not so good as that of the common duck, being less rich in flavour; but it is as good as goose, and the bird does not lay on fat like a goose, even when kept in close confinement, so that the greasiness so many people object to in the goose, and in large common ducks for that matter, is not here present as a drawback. Being ducks, Muscovies, of course, do not scratch; and they have the peculiarity, unique among poultry, in keeping well and in good breeding condition anywhere, even in the closest confinement, for they do not care for exercise, and can do well without it, without getting fat, although being constitutionally lazy. If there is water, they will make use of it in the ordinary way, though less freely than common ducks, if there is no pond, they will keep healthy with only drinking water, and never seem to miss a swim, while they do not make their surroundings smelly and sloppy as common ducks do.

The ducks are most admirable sitters and mothers; with them, there is no straggling around of ducklings to be chilled or devoured by vermin. The Muscovy's ducklings keep close to her; she takes them for a swim and then comes ashore and broods them, and she is a brave and powerful bird, so good a guardian to her brood that, in years of breeding these birds at the Zoo, they have never lost a duckling by rats or by the carrion-crows which patrol London in the grey of the morning, seeking what they may devour. The ducklings are also, in themselves, exceedingly hardy; in spite of the care the mother takes of them, they can dispense with her just as soon as other ducklings can, and I have even known a single one reared in an aviary from a few days old which had no mother at all. The owner said he did not even take it in at night, for there was a rockery in the aviary to which it retired, and he "could not catch the little devil."

The pens in which these birds have been bred for years past at the Zoo are between the Lions' and the Wolves' dens, and are each only about half-a-dozen yards square, though grassed and provided with small round ponds. Broods have numbered from half-a-dozen to twice that number, and when the ducklings have been taken away while still in the down, the duck has shortly after laid and sat again and reared another brood. There has been no shelter given, except small kennels in which the birds laid, and in one case I noted the old duck always carefully took her brood into the little house to pass the night; no doubt this was usually done. Such nesting accommodation is all the housing these birds need, and they can do even without that, for the breeding female the Zoo has at present nests under the low-growing branches of a holly in the pen.

In Zanzibar I have seen Muscovy Ducks with their broods going about the streets, and as there was no water handy, they were evidently dispensing with a pond even in that tropical climate. Such a climate is, indeed, natural to these ducks, though they are so hardy here, for their real home is the hot parts of America, where they roost and nest in trees, which accounts for the surprising habit these lazy birds have of flying up and perching on fences and roofs. This habit has, of course, to be borne in mind, when birds are newly introduced to a place or show a desire to escape; but all that is needed is to clip the long quills of one wing, when the usual low fences used for ducks will keep them in. On the other hand, in situations where they are liable to attack by thieves, dogs or foxes, their powers of flight are very much in their favour, and it is astonishing to see what vigorous wing-power even the great heavy drake will display when his liberty is menaced.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT several mascots have been presented to the Zoological Society, London, lately, amongst which is "Jacko," the mascot of one of H.M. ships, but has now been pensioned off and put in the Zoo on account of the service he has seen.

Originally saved from a banana boat which was torpedoed by the Germans, he was in the battles of Heligoland and the Dogger Bank. His troubles have made his temper uncertain. He wears an iron cross round his neck, on which are inscribed the names of his battles.

THAT the following stock arrived on the "Explorer" consigned to Mr. Westley T. Page:—1 Red Lory, 12 Ground Thrushes, 6 Barbets, 4 Goldfinches, 1 Blue Jay, 3 Bulbuls, 60 Finches.

THAT no less than 5 Chimpanzees arrived during the last three weeks:—1 in Liverpool, 4 in London. Of the latter, 1 went to Copenhagen, and 3 to New York.

THAT about 30 Baboons and Monkeys arrived at local outport. They were in exceptionally fine condition.

THAT a consignment of Australian Birds was received by a Midland Dealer, the first for some time.

THAT the London arrivals have been practically nil. 5 Mongooses, 2 Rhesus, 3 Ring Parakeets, 300 Canaries, 600 Shell Parrots, 22 African Birds.

THAT the Performing Animals Defence Committee held a meeting on Friday afternoon at Caxton Hall, London, when an appeal was made for the abolition of the practice of training wild animals for show purposes. Miss Douglas Hume said that as animals were very like infants, their physical sufferings were more than those of adult human beings. It was one thing to develop the understanding of a wild animal by scientific methods, but quite another to force it for show purposes.

THAT there was a little excitement at the Zoo last week when the crocodiles keeper, Collins, who, when entering their tank, slipped and fell

into the water. The noise of the splash roused the reptiles, which seemed to think food had been thrown in. Collins, however, escaped by vigorously beating them off with the stout pole which past experience had taught him to take into the tank.

THAT "The World's Fair" gives the following description of the visit of the band of the Garde Republicaine:—

"The band of the Garde Republicaine had a great time in London on Sunday after their enthusiastic reception at the Mansion House on Saturday. They visited Buckingham Palace, played to a vast audience in the Horse Guards Parade, visited the Zoo, and explored the Gardens at Kew.

"But perhaps the greatest surprise of all turned up at the Zoo.

"Going from cage to cage the Frenchmen at length reached the tortoise house, where they saw the giant tortoise with his head buried in the earth.

"'Oh, la la,' they cried. Then there was a roar of laughter. One of the wags of the party cried 'Le tank,' and the joke went round until all the members of the band sent up the shout, 'Voila le tank.'"

THAT further interesting information has been sent as regards the mammals in the trenches; needless to say the rodent order has asserted itself. The ubiquity and iniquity of the rats, and, in a less degree, of the mice, are common knowledge: some of the rats, indeed, have been of such exceptional size as almost to deserve recognition as a trench "race." Field voles, too, in at least one locality, so swarmed in the trenches that they got killed by the men walking upon them. Hares appear to have been fairly plentiful; one observer records five having been killed by shrapnel—all of them within 500 yards of the front trench. In the "Zoologist" of last April, Captain Philip Gosse enumerates sixteen species of wild mammals, fourteen of which he himself caught close to the trenches. Six of these were insectivorous, nine were rodents, and one—the weasel—was a carnivore. But foxes have also been seen, and at least one polecat.

THAT all my readers having any Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries, British Birds and Ferrets, Australian and Indian Birds, will kindly offer same to me without any delay. Lowest prices for prompt cash.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

October 15th, 1916.

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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 7.—Vol. 2.

CONTENTS.

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

The fifth consignment from Calcutta is due about the end of November. The following live stock is expected.

- 1 female Elephant, 4 feet high,
- 1 full-grown Bengal Tiger.
- 1 half-grown Bengal Tiger.
- 500 Rhesus Monkeys.
- 100 Shamahs,
- 1,000 Parrakeets.

These will be the last birds I shall receive for some times.

Prices on application.

South African Arrivals.

The "Carlisle Castle" is due end of November with two female Zebras.

I also receive later one thousand Birds, which will be the for some time to come.

Blue and White Foxes, 3 Blue, 2 Whites, all in first-class condition. ... each £10

These are at present deposited with Messrs. Jennison, Belle Vue, Manchester, who will be pleased to shew them to intending purchasers. They will not be sold one penny less than £10 each.

1 Norwegian Pine Marten ... £3
In absolute perfect condition. Most interesting pet.

15 **Chaema Baboons**, of various sizes, some very small, medium and large ... lot £150

6 **Californian Quail**, 5 cocks, 1 hen ... lot £3

Grey Squirrels.

Arriving end November direct from New York. Prices on application.

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

- 1 Alligator, 6 feet ... each £8
- 1 " 5½ feet ... " £6
- 3 Giant Toads (*Bufo marinus*) ... " 15/2
- 5 Small " ... " 20/6

- 2 Adorned Terrapins ... " 30/6
- 1 Gopher Tortoise ... " 40/6
- 1 Heloderma Lizard, poisonous ... " 60/6

American Rattlesnakes, arriving unutilated and of a good size. Prices on application.

Canadian Black White Skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*).

I am very pleased to report that all Skunks have been now sold. None have been sold for less than four pounds each. Those Amateurs who were waiting for a reduction in price have been grievously disappointed. Let me assure them all that when once a price is fixed I keep to it. I do not entertain offers.

Ferrets.

The largest buyer in Great Britain.

I am prepared to pay cash for one thousand Ferrets at a moment's notice.

Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries.

Four thousand Canaries bought in fourteen days for cash. I am prepared to purchase a thousand pairs of Canaries for cash immediately.

British Birds.

Wanted:—Goldfinches, Bullfinches, Skylarks, etc. State lowest prices.

Apology.

I wish to apologize for the stock offered for sale in this Magazine to-day.

The arrivals are few and far between.

All Animals and Birds arriving are practically sold to arrive here.

I might state for the American market only.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

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Federal Protection of all Migratory Birds in North America.

Dr. W. T. Hornaday writes on September 6th, 1916:—

"With record-breaking celerity the international treaty between Canada and the United States for the federal protection of all the migratory birds of North America, north of Mexico, has been ratified by Congress, and is now a law. It was initiated, over two years ago, by Senator George P. McLean of Connecticut, in a Senate resolution. At that time President Wilson wrote a letter to Secretary Bryan, approving the idea, and requesting its advancement.

"After a great amount of labor in Canada, in which Dr. G. Gordon Hewitt, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, played a very important part, the treaty was finally sent down from Ottawa early in August, for ratification by this country. On August 16, it was signed by Secretary Lansing and Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, British Ambassador.

"By the President it was transmitted to the Senate on August 22. It went to and through the Committee on Foreign Relations in a few hours; and Senator James A. O'Gorman, fully resolved to secure action at this session, was designated to take charge of it on the floor of the Senate. For several months past Senator McLean has been hard at work paving a broad and smooth road for its passage.

"On August 29 it was brought before the Senate, and quickly ratified by a two-thirds majority. The swiftness with which Congress did its part in the matter amazed and delighted the defenders of the birds. That quick action is the Senate's answer to the very bitter and abusive attacks that have been made on the federal migratory bird law and its defenders by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, and a few of his duck shooting constituents who vehemently demand duck shooting in spring as a special privilege.

"Once more the United States Senate has added to its fine and quite unbroken record in the enactment of sane and reasonable wild life pro-

tection laws: The ratification of that treaty is the most important and far-reaching step in the protection and increase of birds that ever yet has been taken, in any country! It extends the strong arm of federal protection over about 1,022 species and sub-species of the most valuable and interesting birds of North America.

"The news, of the event of August 29, will be read with thrills of pleasure by the millions of farmers, forest owners, bird lovers and sportsmen who are interested in the increase and perpetuation of the birds of North America.

"Except to Senator Reed, the people of the United States owe to the President, the entire Senate, and above all to Senator McLean, a profound and lasting gratitude."



A City's Strange Fight to secure a Great Zoo.

By FELIX J. KOCH.

Never, probably, in the history of Anglo-Saxon communities has there been a civic awakening,—a big "city movement," so to say,—just exactly like it! Never have the people of an entire commonwealth,—and this a city with amusements of ever other legitimate sort to substitute, if need be,—risen up and shown how dear to them the presence of a great aggregation of wild animals in their midst,—even though one must pay admission to view these,—even as you would a private circus or show here!

In Cincinnati, word had come that the good angel of the big zoological gardens, who has so long financed it through its seasons of financial failure, would do so no longer. The Zoo was in debt,—heavily so at that,—and unless these debts were paid, and very quickly, Jack Roosa and the infinity of other creditors would foreclose; the animals would be sold to cities elsewhere; the grounds be divided into building lots; and the famous Cincinnati Zoo be sold. At first it was believed by the good people of Cincinnati that the whole affair was either a bit of "grand-standing" on the part of importuning creditors, to hurry payments, then that behind it lay the desire of the present holders to have the city buy the Zoo; but when the matter had been threshed out by the newspapers to convince the most dubious, and the good folk of the Queen City became convinced that they might really lose one of the city's banner attractions, Cincinnati rose, en masse, to a huge "Save the Zoo" meet, and the Zoo was saved, for the time at least.

"Save the Zoo" Week in Cincinnati will go down in the history of the love of man for the wild things as one of the most notable demonstrations the world has yet seen to such end. In the home of rich man and the hovel of poor man one heard just the one slogan of "SAVE THE ZOO!" The school children came home from the schools—public, parochial and private—full of it, for there was to be a "day" of their own at the gardens when their mites of reduced admission would go to save the Zoo. The mothers were full of it, for the women's clubs had risen, as one, to approve of it, and for Madam Jack Roosa not to be seen at the Zoo upon Ladies' Day of the "Save the Zoo Week" would be as much a social faux pas as to omit the opera, or not attend the symphony each winter's meet. The men, in their clubs, their fraternal orders, were filled with it; each order resolved that it should make better showing than all the rest come "Fraternal Day," and meanwhile certain bodies, like the Musicians', entered the breach to supply such attractions that not to attend the Zoo on the day reserved for them was simply to cheat oneself of a treat.

"Save the Zoo," to repeat, was the slogan all about Cincinnati, as few slogans have been carried before.

"Save the Zoo" became the matter of the best-natured rivalry Cincinnati's varied organizations have undergone in ever so long. The first day of the Week was known as Masonic Day, and it was up to the Masons to furnish the crowds. The second was Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Club, Advertiser's Club and Rotarian's Day, and they filled the grounds rest assured. Follow on these, then, Ladies' Day, and Ladies' Day, Manager Whitlock tells us, was the largest in attendance out there by far—twice as many people as any one other day—over five thousand paid admissions in all. When it is recalled that, at like time of year 200 paid admissions make a very good day's showing, it can be seen what "Save the Zoo Week" meant. The mothers having come, seen, been delighted, the day after was Children's Day, and then, indeed, the crowds fairly packed the grounds. Children were admitted that day at five cents apiece, and conservative estimates say there were 10,000 children at least on the grounds.

Thursday was Business Organizations' Day—local business organizations, like the "Vine Street," the "Sixth Street," and so on. Friday was Protestant Day—in the hands of the Federation of Churches. Saturday was Fraternal Day; and on Sunday, Musicians' Day, the local Federation of Musicians donated four bands—125 pieces—and though it came on to rain in the evening just when the concert crowds would leave their homes to attend, the attendance was second largest of all.

"Save the Zoo Week" was extended to include one day of the week following when Catholic Day was observed here, and when results came to be counted it was found that, instead of facing bankruptcy the next morning, the paid admissions of sixty thousand people were safely in hand!

The Zoo had been "saved" for a year at any rate, and thanks to this saving of the gardens, they have been thrust into the limelight so that, at the moment, three great motion picture producers are bidding for the right to operate them, subject to approval of a commission of citizens as heretofore, and pay well for the right of using, in their pictures, the varied animals and attractive grounds.

Where, for it appears evident, throughout Cincinnati, that "Save the Zoo Week" has saved the Zoo for seeming all time!

The great public demonstration for saving the Zoo here, as narrated, is the more remarkable in the face of the fact that the Zoo has never been, and is not now, a free public ground.

While the popular version has long been that the traction company of Cincinnati controls the Zoo there, the facts show otherwise. Back about the year 1901, when the motor took folk away from the city for pastime and new summer resorts, opened close by, diverted the crowds from the Zoo, things went from bad to worse, financially, with the gardens; creditors pressed, as they did now, and the Zoo was put up for auction and sale. The first of these auctions brought not a single bidder for the property, and the only alternative was to sell the animals, piecemeal, to whoever would buy them, and divide the grounds into building lots. Finally a company stepped in, in nick of time, to prevent that, and offered an amount sufficient to purchase the Zoo and satisfy every creditor. Just what would occur next nobody quite knew.

It was at that critical juncture, as luck would have it, that the present head of Cincinnati's street-railway system came to the Queen City as head of the roads. People were predicting he had come to take their cash home with him. He declared he had come here to stay! To prove this, and show he was interested in the city of his new adoption, he bought the capital-stock of the new Zoo Company, and declared that he would now run the Zoo, though he would not spend on it more than he had put in. In order to give the city a share in the operation of the gardens, which meant so much to it, he then divided this new purchased stock among fifteen directors, presenting each of them with his block as gift. No revenue would accrue from this stock, however; all proceeds of the Zoo, over expenses, were to go to improving the park; the directors in the

non-profit-sharing corporation, further, could not sell the stock; it was made non-saleable; but the purpose of their holding it was simply to give them legal right to take actual interest in the place.

These directors, representative citizens all of them, were then bidden to run the Zoo, as they cared to, only they must not come to the traction magnate for more funds to such ends.

The Zoo at once began to pay; it not only "made" its expenses, but there was a little over beside; and things began to look prosperous here. The Zoo arranged to put up one of the finest Herbivora buildings in the world, a concrete structure, costing \$55,000 in all, and this took up not alone all the \$40,000 of savings accumulated so far, but a balance, loaned by the traction company, through the "good angel" of the Zoo so long—Mr. Shoepf, its supreme head.

Then the unexpected happened. That same year came the panic and people's funds ran very low. That year the railways cut out the long popular "Sunday excursions" to the Queen City, which had been thronging the grounds. That year the cheap automobile put in its appearance, and took folk from the city; that year other resorts, with the advantage of newness to draw them, took the crowds. The Zoo began losing money, and the rival attractions aforesaid have been operating against it ever since.

Year after year, instead of "breaking even," let alone paying its loan from the traction company, the Zoo has had to borrow more and still more money from this, until the interest far and away outweighed the revenues in fares paid in that the company would not have had spent with it by folk going elsewhere if the Zoo did not exist. Finally the Zoo had come to owe the traction company a round \$135,000, and the latter believed it should call a halt. What is more, the traction company hasn't the funds to loan any longer, for the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio is ordering all such concerns as that to limit themselves to the specific purposes their title has in mind, and running a Zoo is hardly a part of a city's carrying trade.

Now, therefore, that the traction company's aid is gone, the "angel's" patience exhausted, the Zoo seemed to be at its end.

"Save the Zoo Week," however, came in season to save it.

It saved it, and, in turn, it threw it into the lime-light; until now, far from being the pawn of a sheriff for auction, its directors are able to demand their own terms.

The 60 acres of wonderland are saved to the city—the finest giraffes in captivity—the last three

Carolina parakeets in the world—the famous bison—the other wild things are to stay—and Cincinnati keeps her Zoo for indefinite time.

CONTINENTAL SQUIRRELS IN BRITAIN.

By FREDERICK J. STUBBS.

A note on the increase of the squirrel in Britain may hold a little interest for those concerned in the handling of wild animals. During recent years the squirrel has decreased in a remarkable way in several counties where formerly the creature was abundant, but so far no explanation is forthcoming. In Essex, particularly, this diminution has been noticed; but, latterly, the animal seems to be increasing in the neighbourhood of Epping Forest. In January of the present year, near Epping, a squirrel was killed by a boy and shown to me the same day. This mammal is probably, so far as colour is concerned, the most variable in the world. The seasonal changes in the pelage of our own species are very complicated, but the tail is never, I believe, either black or red. The Epping specimen had the tail practically black, the body a dull and very dark brown. Certainly it was not our own *Sciurus v. leucourus*, and I hazarded the guess that the specimen belonged to *C. v. fuscoater*, a native of Central Europe.

Unfortunately, it was inadvertently destroyed while in the hands of a local taxidermist, and its actual identity could not be settled. In August of this year, in Epping Forest, I had a good view of a squirrel, and particularly noted its black tail. At that season, the tail of the British squirrel is invariably light—indeed, in some cases appearing quite white, and frequently cream colour. On Sunday last (October 15th), in the same locality, we saw another squirrel, and this also was strikingly dark, with a blackish tail. Several of my friends here have observed this increase of squirrels, and all have remarked the unusually dark tints of the animals.

Two or three years ago I remember seeing a squirrel which had been caught somewhere near London (I cannot at the moment remember exactly where), which had a reddish tail similar in colour to the fur of the back. This one, perhaps, was of Dutch or Scandinavian origin. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that these increasing Essex squirrels are not native, but descendants of the imported animals that have recently been turned loose in England. I am informed that a gentleman in Epping set free a number some years ago, and I know that Mr. Hamlyn has imported squirrels from several Continental countries, especially (as he informs me) from Italy and South-eastern Europe.

The interesting point is this. Our own squirrel, for some mysterious reason, has died out, or is dying out, in Essex, Somerset, Oxford, Stafford, Lancashire and Yorkshire. But, in Essex at least, it is again increasing, and apparently from an introduced stock. These Continental subspecies are so much like our own that they cannot be distinguished without difficulty. The reader, however, if ever he has the chance, should compare recently-captured animals with stuffed specimens killed in past years, and if the recent squirrel happens to be Continental, he will soon detect the difference.

The charming "fairy in furs," the American grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), is rapidly increasing as a wild British species; but I have not seen it in Essex, and have heard of but a single occurrence in Epping Forest. It appears to have been turned out originally in Bushey Park in 1889, and afterwards it was introduced at Woburn Park. At the latter place they increased so rapidly that thinning out became necessary, and 1,000 were killed in a single winter. This species is now common in Scotland, North Yorkshire, Bucks, Bedfordshire, Hampstead Heath, Regent's Park and Richmond Park.

Personally, I would prefer to see the brown squirrel rather than the grey as an ornament to British woodlands; and it is pleasant to think that this infusion of Continental blood promises to restock the places from which the native species has so strangely disappeared during the past generation or so.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have been shown a stuffed specimen of a squirrel shot in a garden at Theydon Bois, on the borders of Epping Forest, about February of the present year. It closely resembles the red phase of our British squirrel so far as the body is concerned, but the tail is rich chestnut red, distinctly brighter than the tint of the body. Assuredly it cannot be our native race, and I think that if it were compared with Continental specimens it would prove to be *Sciurus vulgaris fuscoater* in the winter pelage of its light phase. It should be added that in most of these races, apart from seasonable changes, there is a dark phase and a light phase. Apparently we have both phases of this Continental squirrel now wild in Essex.—F.J.S.

Children's Pets Exhibition at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

By FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN,
Secretary, Children's Pets Exhibition,
Association of America.

It may seem a far cry from a Pets Show to a Menagerie. After all, is not the relationship com-

plimentary—that of youth to maturity, harmonized by a bond in common, the love for “living things”?

A show exclusively for children's pets, with an age limit of 16 years for the exhibitors; with entries officially benched, classified, catalogued, and judged with all the details of a Crystal Palace or a Madison Square has proved such a wonderfully “good thing” that for several years such shows have been held in San Francisco and the adjoining cities around San Francisco Bay. More recently these shows have been held in several of the larger cities and leading school centres throughout the United States.

San Francisco, as the birth-place of the movement, confirmed its claim during the recent Panama-Pacific International Exposition by a double event, a Children's Pets Exhibition and a Children's Pets Exhibition Congress. Both of these celebrations were absolutely the first of their kind ever presented at a world-wide exposition. As such they attracted much attention and received extensive recognition.

The pets show was benched in one of the largest buildings upon the grounds. The entry of some 1,400 pets constituted a veritable Noah's Ark, novel, varied, and original: from Cardinals to caterpillars; horned toads to bear cubs; wallabies to waltzing mice; Orandas to water dogs; and so on ad infinitum—things that swim and things that fly and things that crawl. The “tame” exhibits included dogs, cats, rabbits, pigeons, sheep, goats, ponies, chicken, water fowl, cage birds, growing plants; nature studied, woodlore, and “allied fixins'.” These classes were filled to the limit. To the casual observer it truly was a motley gathering of things, but the initiated realized that each entry was to its youthful owner his pet, about which for many preceding days had he not seen visions! To him it was a real movie which passed as a fitful panorama ever and anon before his expectant ambition: the big show at the big fair. The super-awesome judge; the coop number; the ribbons; the medals; the pass cards with His Name printed on them: then, the other kids a-watchin'—surely it was the time of his life.

We must concede that by opening day the enthusiasm of the young folks had become contagious from the President in the Service Building to the keeper of the gate; from his Honour, the Mayor, to the Chief of Police. Merchants, teachers, citizens, visitors, had “got the fever.” The newspapers and associated press gave their head lines and space galore; special trains ran into the city; extra ferry boats, freighted with parents, patrons, and kids, changed the schedules and ran direct to the exhibition grounds. Then the big gates swung open and the great siren sounded its welcome, it was “hands up” all round: the Children's Pets had won the day and owned the entire outfit.

From the moment of the opening to the sounding of the final bell at 10.30 p.m. on the second day the show hall was crowded with an astonished and appreciative throng, whose spontaneous opinions found ready voice in quaint utterance; e.g., “It was a real revelation”; “Could not have thought it possible”; “Aint this great”; “We'll have this in our town.” Such ready estimates were indeed glad tidings to the hard-worked Executive Committee. However, the full measure of the success of the show was probably reached a few days later when the Exposition Department officially recorded: “No feature of the great Exposition proved more attractive or brought more people through the gates. . . . The Exhibition was very much worth while, no less from an Exposition view-point than from the lessons of humanity which it taught.”

The Congress was equally successful,—a two hours session in the great Administration Building—the first of its kind ever held, and, by a happy coincidence, the final congress of the wonderful series of 933 held during the Exposition year. The program was varied. There were addresses by experts on nature study, pets, and wild life while papers from “grown up” former exhibitors recalled memories of pets days and bore witness that “the love, ambitions, and lessons of those dear, dear days” were still living factors, bearing fruit in the larger and more urgent claims of maturer years.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition presented to the Committee a large bronze medalion, suitably engraved and bearing the children's slogan: “A child without a pet is like a flower without the sunshine.” As a result of the congress a permanent organization was formed, the Children's Pets Exhibitions Association of America, with directors in New York, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco.

Only those who have followed the pets movement can appreciate its scope and its significance. Potent, dominant, clamorous are its claims. Its fields are broad and desirable, for are not its attributes ethical, humanitarian, educational, economic?

As we write news comes from Sydney in response to our promptings. “A big committee is working on the Children's Pets Exhibition. Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, wife of the Governor General, says it would be a splendid way of adding to the war funds.” A few more seasons and the movement will be world wide. We see a wondrous field for its activities in the dear old homeland, when the men of might and the men of right have won back for it the good old days when the boys and girls could play upon the streets and in the fields and the commons, none daring to make them afraid. And these days shall come.

GREAT FAMINE IN CANARIES.

STARTLING DANGER TO THE CANARY
INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MORE CANARIES MUST BE BRED IN
THOUSANDS.

MAGNIFICENT OPENING
FOR ENTERPRISING BREEDERS

From "Cage Birds," 21st October.

There is a famine—an appalling shortage in the Canary market. Less Canaries are being bred. The demand for Canaries was never greater. Is the Canary industry of Great Britain to hold its own, or must it be replaced by the efforts of other countries? For the last two years the drain on our resources in Canaries has been tremendous. Dealers have advertised right and left for stock. Millions of birds have left our shores, and the damage to the trade has been tremendous. Are you breeding Canaries? If not, start at once. There is money in it. Big money. The demand for birds will be this year bigger than ever. Prices will be higher. We shall soon see the time when even ordinary songsters will fetch a guinea a head. Thousands of birds will change hands this next season for fifteen shillings a piece. The Canary breeders of Great Britain must grasp their opportunity. The time is now. They must conserve the breeding stock, not imperil their future supply by parting with their own birds. The British bred Canary must replace all those hitherto supplied by Germany. It is a patriotic duty to grow Canaries, not merely by the score, but by the thousand. We want Canary farms, not Canary attics. It is the duty of breeders also to insist that birds they sell are not sent out of the country. It is true such birds bring in American dollars to the dealer, and that sometimes these dollars come from German-Americans of the hyphenated order. But by selling their birds abroad in such large quantities they are putting in the hands of foreign competitors the means of supplying the enormous demand that has arisen abroad as well as at home. British bred Canaries for British people, that must be the cry for after the war. The British Canary is the best and healthiest and brightest in the world. When next spring comes along, with so many convalescent wounded soldiers about, the demand for songsters, gay and musical little creatures, will very far exceed the supply. So breeders be wise in time. "Cage Birds" will help you. It will give you free advice. It will put you in touch with other breeders. The future of Canary breeding in Britain will be a wonderful one. See that you take your part in making it so, and you will reap a rich reward, in profit to your pocket, and pleasure to your mind.

THE EDITOR.

The above article is of national importance. Hand it on to someone who can breed Canaries and isn't doing so at the present time. It is your duty to do so, and to see that others in their turn pass the word on again. Let the good work go on. Breed more and more Canaries, and keep the home fires burning.

"Cage Birds," October 28th:—

THE FAMINE IN CANARIES.

THE TRADE IS DEAD, PRO TEM.

Sir,

I am rather surprised at your note, "Great Famine in Canaries."

Long before "Cage Birds" was ever thought of, the American dealers were buying yearly immense quantities of Norwich and Porkshires, with others.

Forty years ago I remember the Americans visiting London twice yearly to pick up their consignments from Norwich and Bradford. They have continued to do so down to the present time. Genuine American dealers. The English breeders have greatly benefited by the many thousands of pounds spent by these American dealers.

Without their custom the Canary trade would be absolutely nil. Then why advise the breeders to spoil themselves? Advise them to breed every possible Canary for exportation, to supply the world as usual. I state without fear of contradiction that there is no trade at home here for Canaries, or even foreign birds of any sort. The birds trade is dead pro tem. in Great Britain. There only remains the old export trade.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A NORWICH BREEDER.

To get at the bottom of the facts relating to the supply of and demand for English Canaries, we have had an interview with Mr. Arthur Howard, of Howard and Son, London and Norwich, breeders, exhibitors, and dealers in Norwich Canaries especially.

Mr. Howard agrees that the demand for the past two years has exceeded the supply, but he says this is putting the case mildly. The demand, he told us, has always exceeded the supply, not only during the past two years, but for all the years his father and he have known anything about the trade. The demand is practically illimitable. All that is necessary is to breed the young birds. They will all be wanted, and more; more will be wanted than can possibly be produced.

Before the war, Mr. Howard told us, more birds went to Germany annually than to any other country in the world. One German buyer alone

would buy a thousand pairs from each of four or five Norwich dealers, who themselves collected the birds from the breeders.

But the home trade alone in English Canaries has always been greater than that with America and Germany combined, notwithstanding the fact that the birds taken out of our country by the German agents were replaced to some extent by German-bred singing Canaries.

Now that the German supply to our markets has been definitely stopped, the future for the English Canary breeder is rosy in the extreme. The opportunity is before him, and it only requires grasping. Breed the birds, don't trouble about the selling of them, says Mr. Howard, they will sell themselves.

It should not be forgotten that the English birds which in pre-war times went to Germany in thousands were not for Germany itself. The German agents were only middlemen between the English breeder and purchasers all over the world. The world's demand will now come to England direct, and if the English breeder is not prepared to meet it it will be his own loss.

"Cage Birds," November 4th :—

THE FAMINE IN CANARIES.

IS THE HOME TRADE "DEAD PRO TEM."?

The statement made in a letter in our issue of Oct. 28 that the home trade in Canaries is dead has provoked a hail of letters. We have communications from breeders, dealers, private buyers, and all kinds of people to the effect that the home trade is a long way from being dead. There are not enough Canaries to meet the demand; that is all, and the lesson is obvious. Breed more Canaries. They will sell themselves.

A question has been raised whether breeding from one pair of Canaries can be made to pay. Of course it can. We know of a lady who bought a pair of cheap Canaries last year, and the produce realised five times the cost of the original pair. And she still has the old ones and one pair of their young to pair up to the parents for next year's breeding.

It is within the power of thousands upon thousands of people to put up a few pairs of Canaries for breeding. The methods are simple and easily learned. If a hobby is to be taken up successfully some thought must be given to the best way of proceeding, and the hobby of breeding Canaries is not any exception to this rule. But there are no difficulties so great as to deter anyone of ordinary intelligence.

Some of our most successful breeders of today began not so many years ago in a small way, and now their names are as household words. People who began Canary breeding entirely as a pleasurable hobby found it a profitable one, and it is open to anyone to follow their example.

The statements of a few of our readers that they can only get ridiculous prices for their Canaries only show that in Canary selling, as in everything else, there are more ways than one of managing. We know that fair prices are obtainable. Over 4,000 Canaries left London this week in one lot, bound for New York. It is true that many of these were Rollers of Continental origin, merely passing through the hands of the dealer as part of the consignment, but the bulk were English Canaries, Norwich, Yorkshires, Borders and Lizards, and if 10,000 birds had been obtainable they would have found as ready a market as the 4,000.

But why should these birds go out of our country at all? They should be kept here for the benefit of Englishmen, not sent to America for the profit of American dealers, hyphenated or otherwise. Next year the demand will be greater. Shall we have the birds? Anyway, if we have the birds we shall be able to sell them, and if we do not produce them the loss will be our own.

Several letters received this week contain long details alleging unfair treatment to breeders on the part of dealers. These are in the nature of complaints, which would have been investigated at the time if they had been sent us in accordance with our rule, and it would not advance the argument to publish statements which may or may not have proper foundation. Our deposit system exists to safeguard both parties in a deal, and those who do not take advantage of that system, but prefer to send goods or money on the bare statement of a stranger, have only themselves to blame if the transaction does not end to their satisfaction. There are plenty of dealers advertising in our columns whose methods of business are entirely above suspicion, and it should be quite an easy matter for those who have stock for sale to discover dealers who will treat them honestly.

One correspondent, after saying that the most he ever got from dealers for his surplus stock was seven shillings and sixpence a pair, goes on to tell a story of some one who broke a window in his house and stole ten valuable Canaries. He says he has his suspicions, but what the incident has to do with the market price of Canaries we quite fail to see. The thief got ten Canaries for nothing.

HOME TRADE STILL BOOMING.

Sir,

Mr. Hamlyn states "without fear of contradiction" that there is no home trade in Canaries. What does Mr. Hamlyn know of the home trade of Canaries? How long has he been in the Canary trade? Anyway, he is contradicting his own statements, for a few months ago he was booming in your valuable columns how many thousands of Canaries he had sold in this country in a stated time. Now that the authorities have stopped the importation of birds, he states that the trade is

dead pro tem. This we can contradict on good grounds. There is plenty of home trade, just as much as, and, in fact, more than, in previous years; people right and left are launching out into the bird fancy that could not afford to before. Letters are arriving in galore by every post, asking for birds, requisites, cages, etc. We are buying a thousand birds a week; we don't eat them. Secretaries of shows are having good sales, almost as good as ever. It is true the Americans buy a few birds from this country; in normal times that trade was over the last week in December for the season, but just at present there is a little more demand on account of shortage of other birds. Once again let us tell friend Hamlyn, and in a friendly spirit, there still remains the old home trade, with a little new export trade.

J. HOWARD AND SONS.

Advertisement in "Cage Birds," November 4th:—
CANARIES.

Wanted to purchase! Wanted to purchase!!
Wanted to purchase!!!

Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries.

Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries.

Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries.

5, 10, 50, 100, or 1,000 pairs.

It will interest the Canary Fanciers to know that 4,220 British Canaries were shipped on the steamer "Manchuria" for New York, October 31, 1916.

These 4,220 birds were purchased between October 26 and October 28.

It constitutes a record purchase so far as the British Trade is concerned during the last twenty years. Every sender was paid cash. Only thirteen cocks, one hen, arrived dead, and half cost was paid, although they were suffocated through bad packing.

The value of the consignment was £3,000 (three thousand pounds).

I require 5,000 Canaries this coming week, for which cash will be paid.

J. Hamlyn, 221, St. George's Street, London, E.

All the above proves very interesting reading, and seems to point out that the Canary Trade of Great Britain is vested in "Cage Birds" and J. Howard and Sons. If Mr. Howard will read my letter carefully he will see that I have stated that at the present time, that is, in September, October and November, 1916, there is no trade for Canaries in Great Britain amongst private buyers. It would be quite impossible to find a thousand private buyers for Canaries at the present time.

This is proved by the fact that nearly every Canary dealer has been forwarding

their Canaries to me for sale; if they could find private buyers at a private price would they sell to Mr. Hamlyn at a dealer's price? Certainly not. Bear in mind that I hold all cheques which have been paid away to every dealer. Cheques shewing payments amounting to over one thousand pounds are open for the inspection of anyone choosing to call and see them. I have been only three years collecting Canaries for an American Agency, and in that short time have handled more Canaries than Mr. Howard has during his eventful life. It is quite true that last year there was a wonderful sale for Canaries amongst private buyers, a truly remarkable sale.

But times have changed, and very few birds now change hands privately. Mr. Howard is not selling a thousand birds weekly, and I question whether he has had a thousand altogether this season. He knows quite well that I know the number he has received.

And now for "Cage Birds." Mr. Fulljames a gentleman who is known throughout the Bird World, paid us a visit to inspect the wonderful consignment leaving for America. I am sorry that in "Cage Birds," November 4th, he makes the following statement as regards some of the birds seen here. I take great exception to the following:—

"It is true that many of these were Rollers of 'Continental origin, merely passing through the 'hands of the dealer, as part of the consignment."

No birds were sent to New York only those that I actually bought and paid for, and so far as I know, none were of "Continental origin." We have never paid such a price as seven shillings and sixpence a pair. We have had no dispute with any sender, and no delay made in payments.

In conclusion, I should like to state that Mr. Fulljames was astonished at the number, the varieties, the condition, and the general appearance of the four thousand odd birds.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

P.S.—A copy of this Magazine has been sent to every Canary Dealer, Breeder and Amateur in Great Britain.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the "City of Edinburgh" arrived on Oct. 29th with the following:—1 Bengal Tiger, three parts grown; 1 Bengal Tiger, about nine months old, being one of the smallest, tamest cubs ever seen; it was on collar and chain. 150 Rhesus Monkeys, 1 Cassowary, 6 Sarus Cranes, 3 Ducks, 350 Parrakeets, 1,200 small Birds. On the same steamer Mr. David Ezra, of Calcutta, sent a Midland Dealer 60 Parrakeets; 100 were shipped. Such a consignment—60 ordinary Parrakeets—will not prove a paying speculation.

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 L. Pullar, Dunbarrie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.
 Monsieur Pichot, Boulevard Haussman, Paris.
 A. Reeve, Hall-by-the-Sea, Margate.
 Ernest W. Robinson, Liscombe, Leighton Buz-
 zard.
 Gerald Rattigan, Frou Selen Hall, Caersws, Mont-
 gomeryshire.
 Warren Bruce Smith, Aubrey Lodge, Emsworth,
 Hants.
 G. de Southoff, Leysin, Vaud, Switzerland.
 Dr. W. O. Stillman, 287, State Street, Albany,
 N.Y., U.S.A.
 H. S. Spencer, 109, Barcombe Avenue, Streatham
 Hill.
 Dr. Steel, Londonderry.
 W. H. St. Quinton, Scampston Hall, Rillington,
 York.
 W. R. Temple, Ormonde, Datchet, Bucks.
 W. D. Trickett, Lench House, Waterfoot.
 A. Carr Walker, Tyrie, West Park, Leeds.
 W. Wightman, Estate Office, Aynhoe, Banbury.
 G. L. de Waru, Les Lilas, Leysin, Vaud, Swit-
 zerland.
 Walter Winans, Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street,
 W.
 Captain Woodward, Mayville, Kingston-by-Sea,
 Brighton.
 E. Wuiron, 7, Rue Theophile Gautier, Neuilly,
 pres Paris.
 Messrs. Willsons, 37, New Oxford Street, W.
 A. S. Yates, Bishops Sutton, Alresford, Hants.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

JAN 23 1916

RECEIVED

HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 8.—Vol. 2.

DECEMBER, 1916.

Price One Shilling

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JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, East.

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TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from me of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 6341 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same

GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

The fifth consignment from Calcutta is due about December 15th. The following live stock is expected.

- 400 Rhesus Monkeys.
- 1 Tigress.
- 1 Python.
- 8 Entellus Monkeys.
- 500 Ringneck Parrakeets } The last Parrakeets to arrive.
- 100 Blossomhead "

The sixth consignment due end of December:—

- 2 Elephants—4 feet high.
- 1 Tigress—adult.
- 400 Rhesus Monkeys.
- 100 Shamahs. The last birds I shall receive from Calcutta.

South African Arrivals.

The "Carlisle Castle" has arrived with two female Zebras.

I also receive later one thousand Birds, which will be the for some time to come.

- 3 Zebra—1 Stallion, 2 Mares }
- 5 Gnus—1 Bull, 4 Cows } Arrive end of December.

Blue and White Foxes. 3 Blue, 2 Whites, all in first-class condition. ... each £10

These are at present deposited with Messrs. Jennison, Belle Vue, Manchester, who will be pleased to shew them to intending purchasers. They will not be sold one penny less than £10 each.

- 1 Norwegian Pine Marten ... £3
- In absolute perfect condition. Most interesting pet.
- 6 Californian Quail, 5 cocks, 1 hen ... lot £3

Grey Squirrels.

Arriving end November direct from New York. Prices on application.

Wanted to Purchase.—Swans, Geese, Rare Pheasants, Antelopes, Indian Cattle, Kangaroos, Baboons, Monkeys, every description of Animals and Birds for prompt Cash. Do not dispose of any duplicates whatever to any Zoological or Public Gardens, Amateur or others, until you have my refusal.

- 1 Chattering Lory ... 60/6
- 6 Dogfaced Monkeys ... each 120/-
- 1 Patas, very large ... 200/-
- 1 Mona ... 60/-
- 1 Campbells ... 60/-
- 1 pair large Barbary Apes ... for £20
- 1 pair large Chaemas ... £26
- 6 Fallow and Red Deer ... £30

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

- 1 Alligator, 6 feet ... each £8
- 1 " 5½ feet ... £6
- 3 Giant Toads (Bufo marinus) ... 15/2
- 5 Small " ... 20/6
- 2 Adorned Terrapins ... 30/6
- 1 Gopher Tortoise ... 40/6
- 1 Heloderma Lizard, poisonous ... 60/6

Some 40 or 50 American Snakes, suitable for Snake Pit. Prices on application.

Ferrets.

The largest buyer in Great Britain.
am prepared to pay cash for one thousand Ferrets at a moment's notice.

Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries.

Four thousand Canaries bought in fourteen days for cash. I am prepared to purchase a thousand pairs of Canaries for cash immediately.

British Birds.

Wanted:—Goldfinches, Bullfinches, Skylarks, etc. State lowest prices.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 8.—Vol. 2.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1916.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Important Notice.

ALTERATION IN TELEPHONE NUMBER.

On and after January 1st, 1917,

AVENUE 4360.

AVENUE 6341 UP TO DECEMBER 31st ONLY.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. II., 1916—17, is 10/-, post free. If your name is not in the list on back page, kindly post 10/- without any delay. All subscriptions commence with No. 1 of Vol. 2. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

OUR TRADE IN 1915—16.

AN EXPLANATION.

Perhaps a few remarks on the General Trade during the last two years of War, 1915—16, will interest my readers.

I have never had such a year of worry and trouble for a period extending over forty years as during 1916.

At the commencement of the War, we were advised to carry on Business as Usual, so I decided to do so.

In July, 1914, our turnover was £900. In August, first month of the War, it dropped to £20—twenty pounds. September, October and November were about the same. A continuation of such business meant absolute ruin. I found there was no sale for foreign animals or birds in Great Britain.

Having a large stock of small animals, costing a considerable sum to keep, I offered them to a Rotterdam dealer. By return of post he accepted the animals, provided I took canaries in payment, which he suggested might find a ready sale in Great Britain. I had never dealt in canaries before, and was rather dubious as to whether there was a sale for these birds. I reasoned that canaries would certainly appeal to the general public and, as a sporting venture, I decided to take one thousand hens. It was my only chance. I found to my utter astonishment that the thousand birds were sold in two days. The Rotterdam dealer was willing to take every possible animal in exchange for canaries.

And so the trade grew; it was nothing unusual to sell £200 worth of canaries on a Saturday morning. This exchange business continued up to July, 1916, since then the demand for the Dutch birds has practically ceased.

I daresay quite twenty thousand canaries passed through my hands in twelve months. They saved the situation, for without this trade I should have been submerged and lost.

I have given the above information because the trade—friend and foe—wondered why I entered into the canary business.

We are now cultivating the exportation of British canaries to America. This also has caused some excitement in the fancy, for even one of the leading Trade Journals came out with startling headlines: "A Canary Famine"; "Why breed canaries and allow them to leave the country," so and so forth.

It would interest me greatly to know what would have become of the twenty thousand canaries if I had not sent them to New York, and whether the thousands of pounds paid to the various breeders has not greatly benefited the entire trade and the public in general.

Just to give one instance, the sum of £1,470 (one thousand four hundred and seventy pounds) was paid in ten days, November 17th to November 27th. The consignment leaving on the "Manchuria," December 16th, will number 4,000 birds, value about £1,500. All good American money left in the Old Country. After December the demand slackens, prices—if we are to continue buying—will be greatly reduced and our canary season will finish in March, 1917, much to our regret.

Before leaving the Canary subject, I wish to refer to the peculiarities of two canary dealers out of some fifty who have supplied us.

One gentleman was very successful in passing off hens for cocks, the other added insult to injury in not only sending hens for cocks, but "faking" them up with a well-known colouring matter.

For their special benefit they must know that we have an expert who examines and reports on every bird received.

Regarding the animal trade this, for the time being, is centred in London. The Americans who formerly obtained their supplies on the Continent now purchase in Great Britain.

It is a very long time since any carnivora arrived in London. We received last month two Bengal Tigers, being the first to arrive here for years.

On December 16th we receive 400 Monkeys, 1 Tigress, 2 Zebras, with other stock, and at the end of December 2 Elephants, 2 Tigers, Monkeys, Bears and Leopards, all of which are for the American market.

The Authorities, in their wisdom, have prohibited the importation of live birds, this has been done with a view to "freight space," but considering all live stock is shipped on deck at owners risk, this hardly applies. I am assured that this prohibition is only temporary.

In conclusion, I thank my patrons for the support given to this Magazine, and sincerely trust that when writing this article for December, 1917, that peace will have been declared with a glorious victory for the Allied Forces.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Interesting Animals at Victoria British Columbia, Canada.

By JAMES G. FRENCH, F.Z.S.

Thinking that the readers of your Magazine might like to hear something of the Zoological activities in this rather remote portion of the British Empire, I have sent you some account of the latest arrivals of wild animals, birds and reptiles at this port. Victoria may seem to be an out of the way place for the reception of many specimens from foreign countries, but in reality it is favourably situated for such operations, having several steamship lines operating monthly boats to Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, as well as boats to Australia, California, and Alaska, not to mention the furred and feathered inhabitants of the forest clad mountains of our own coast region, and the rolling grassy hills of the dry interior of this province, many of which, when obtained, are generally welcomed to comfortable homes in the Zoological Gardens of many distant countries.

On the 24th of August of this year, the s.s. "Niagara," of the New Zealand Steamship Co., brought over a large and varied collection of specimens from Sydney, Australia, consisting of ninety three species of mammals, birds and reptiles, the property of Mr. Ellis S. Joseph, a cosmopolitan collector of wide experience and much ability. As this collection arrived from Australia, we naturally give the Marsupials our first consideration, and their boxes contained not only many specimens, but were rich in species of great interest rarely represented in our public Zoos. Taking the polyprotodonts first we have two fine examples of that now almost extinct animal, the Thylacine, or marsupial wolf of Tasmania, male and female, and ten specimens of the Black Dasyure, commonly known as the Tasmanian Devil. In Diprotodonts the collection contained some really fine specimens of Kangaroos, eighteen large greys and seven reds, also Wallaroos, of which there are ten examples. Two Black Kangaroos from Kangaroo Island are looking remarkably well after their long journey, and the fifty-two Wallabies are made up by the following specimens:—two Parrys Wallaby, two rufous necked, two Parmas, two Rufous bellied, four Agiles, four Black Swamps, two Nail Tails, eight Bennetts, and twenty-six Rock Wallabies.

Mr. Joseph also has two male specimens of the Queensland Tree Kangaroo, which appear well kept hardy animals, and are standing confinement well.

Wombats are very seldom brought to any part of America, but we can now boast of ten specimens of which three show melanistic tendencies, one large female, who carries a big baby in

her pouch, being almost jet black. The young one is also very dark coloured.

The Phalangers brought over in this shipment would appear to offer a favourable opportunity to some enterprising American fur farmer who wants to start a 'possum ranch, there being nineteen grey Australian opossums, one Albino, and ten of the dark form from Tasmania. Also seven Squirrel flying Phalangers, a pretty and interesting little animal, which few menagerie owners have included in their collections.

Of the other peculiarly Australian class, the Monotremes, two animals left Sydney, one Duck-billed Platypus and one Echidna, or porcupine anteater, but only the latter arrived alive.

The African Elephant, "Daisy," a young female about five feet high, was obtained by Mr. Joseph in Rhodesia in 1914, and she created quite a sensation by following her owner about the streets of Victoria and into the office of the Steamship Co., but she has now been sent to form the nucleus of another Zoological Collection to be made in a city park.

A pair of Black Buck from India and four Cape Hyrax complete the Ungulata contained in this lot.

Two fine Indian Sloth Bears, one Himalayan Black Bear, one large African Leopard, also four red foxes of British stock acclimatised in Australia, and an albino animal of the same species, make a carnivorous variation to the mainly Marsupial tendency among the mammals of this consignment.

The birds brought over on the "Niagara" will compare favourably with any collection ever shipped this way across the Pacific. Raptors were, however, but poorly represented, although there are six fine examples of the Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax* G.L., some adult and some in brown immature plumage. The Passerines were a mixed lot, the most interesting to my mind being eight White-winged Choughs (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*) of Australia, and two Pied Crow Shrikes (*Strepera graminea* W.), another corvine bird from the same country. There were also twelve Australian Magpies, one Albino Magpie, and two Butcher Birds (*Cracticus destructor*), and one Salin Bower Bird.

The small bird boxes were filled with the following:—one hundred Grey Java Sparrows, ten Plum Heads, twenty Double Bars or Bichenos Finch, eight Japanese Grosbeaks, four hundred Zebra Finches, nine Red Heads, one hundred Chestnut-breasted Munias, one hundred Diamond Finches, four Parson Finches, and eight Parrot Finches (*Erythrura psittacea*) from New Caledonia, seven Emeus, two Australian Native Companion Cranes, one White Necked Crane, four

Common Cranes, two Demoiselle Cranes, two Australian White Ibis, one pair of Straw-necked Ibis, and two Thicknees or Australian Stone Plover, make a creditable collection to grace the large bird paddocks of any zoological park.

There were also three specimens of the Coloured Plover (*Zonifer tricolor* Vuill.). There were six species of Game birds, including two Mallee Fowl or native pheasant *Lipoa ocellata*, and four Talegallas or Brush Turkeys. The others were seven Stubble Quails, one Painted Quail, four Golden Pheasants, sixteen Ring-necked Pheasants and three Blue Water Hens.

The aquatic birds were a fine lot, and the most attractive of them all is a bird very seldom, if ever, before kept alive in captivity, that is a specimen of the Giant Petrel (*Ossifraga gigantea*), and this wandering denizen of the limitless Southern seas has settled himself down in a most domesticated manner; we have christened him "Sailor," and he comes when called, with outstretched wings and waddling gait, to receive his daily rations of chopped up horse meat. The three Black and White Australian Pelicans are a more showy species than the all white birds usually seen in Public Parks.

Of the Anatidae there arrived eight Black Swans, fourteen Maned Geese, three Cape Barren Geese, two African Spur-wing Geese, two Australian Black Duck, two Ruddy Sheldrakes, two Whistling Tree Ducks, two Drakes of the New Zealand Paradise Duck, four Mountain Duck, and a large bunch of Clucking Teals, Mandarins and Pintails.

When we go into a well filled parrot house and note the many attractive forms and brilliant and many coloured plumes of its often garrulous and restless inhabitants, the mind naturally turns to the varied localities from which they have been collected, and the eye sees in imagination the primeval forests and sunlit groves of many a tropic isle. But it is not only from their natural habitat, or from the educational point of view, that the public take an interest in these birds, as large numbers are purchased by private individuals who like to keep cage birds as pets, and Polly or Cocky, in his fancy cage is often seen to occupy the bay window overlooking the front garden or some cosy nook in the back parlour where his linguistic efforts amuse both the family and their visitors. The birds on the "Niagara" were of many kinds, both wild birds by dozens in wooden travelling boxes, and rarer birds, Famed or Talking, carried in the ordinary wire cages of the shops. Two Madagascar Vasa Parrots, in sombre grey dress, occupy one wire cage, gaudy, green and red King Parrots in others, a hen specimen of the Princess Alexandria Parrot, and a Crimson Wing from Australia, Green Eclectus from the spice islands of the East, and a pair of Kea Par-

rots from New Zealand, the sheep eating kind, whose acquired taste for mutton has caused it to become a nuisance on the sheep ranges of its native country.

Boxes of Sulphur Crests, Leadbeaters, Rosy Cockatoos, Rosellas, Moreton Bays, a lesser Sulphur Crest, and a Timor Cockatoo, and a species of Nichoglossas from New Caledonia. These were the parrots, and the collection of Doves and Pigeons were equally interesting, mostly Australian species, however, two Wonga Wonga, two Brush Bronze Wings (*Phaps elegans*), a lot of Common Bronze Wings (*Phaps chalcoptera*), Pink-eyed Doves (*Geopelia cuneata*), with their pretty white spotted wing coverts, Blue-eyed Doves (*Geopelia Tranquilla*), Bar-shouldered Doves (*Geopelia humeralis*), Crested Doves (*Ocyphaps Cophotes*), and Bronzed Ground Doves (*Chalcophaps Indica*) from the East Indies, complete the list of birds.

The reptiles were not so numerous: three large Monitor Lizards, fourteen Water Dragons, three Frilled Lizards, and two small but attractive Geckos species of *Phylurus*, and a lot of long-necked Chelidean Tortoises make up the lot.

On the morning of October 16th ten pair of American Wood Duck came through by express from the Eastern States, and on the afternoon of the same day the s.s. "President," of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., landed the following stock at the outer wharf from San Francisco:—one Californian Cinnamon Bear, one large female Kodiak Bear, three Leopards, one Bay Lynx, two American Badgers, three Skunks, one hundred Chipmunks, three African Cock Ostriches, one Green Macaw, eight small white fronted Parrots (*Chrysotis albifrons*), and one all green Coure (*Conurus holochrous*), which, like its travelling mates, is a native of South-western Mexico and the jungles of Chiapas. There were also one hundred Strawberry Finches, and seven Java Monkeys from the East Indies.

RUSSIAN & SIBERIAN CAGE-BIRDS.

By a Russian.

English fanciers are familiar with Russian and Siberian birds, which were imported into the United Kingdom sometimes in ver large quantities before the war. They consisted for the most part of species equally common in Western Europe, but belonged to races or varieties of larger size, characterized by brighter colouring and a quieter disposition—a Northern temperament which adapted itself more easily to captive life. Besides this last advantage, these birds could stock the aviaries of fanciers instead of native

birds of the same species, which it is not desirable to catch, so as not to diminish their numbers.

Now, these birds used to be imported from Russia through the medium of the German dealers of Hamburg and elsewhere. These, in their turn, generally received them from compatriots living at Moscow and Petrograd, who bought them, at a ridiculous price, from the Russian countryfolk. A hawkler from the North of Russia or from Siberia, arriving at Moscow with the results of a Summer's catching, found a buyer for his birds for some five kopeks apiece, one with another (one penny!). In the lot the local German buyer sometimes found rare birds like the Azure Tit (*Porus cyanus*), the Siberian Jay (*Perisoreus infaustus*), etc., which he would sell again at a price which hecouped him for the expense of the whole consignment and the transport charges, leaving him a nice profit. From Germany to England the price of the birds went up still more.

It seems to me that some Englishmen might advantageously replace the Mullers, Wallmanns, etc., whom the Russians do not and will not want any more in this trade. Establishing a depôt for the birds at Riga, they could easily send them thence to England, America, and even Germany. The expense of installation would be almost nothing, and—by showing themselves honest traders and not exploiters like the Boches—they would quickly gain the confidence of the Russian bird-catchers of Siberia and elsewhere, who have not the same facilities for export on their own account. Ornithology would be a gainer thereby, for the Germans, in their hurry to make money, used to neglect species which were difficult to obtain.

The language is the only difficulty, but Russian is not so hard to learn as people think, and generally, the Russians themselves, even when illiterate, learn languages very quickly. In the Belgian factories in the Urals, the workmen have almost all picked up French by association with their overseers.

Birds in the San Francisco Fire.

By DR. FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN.

The anniversary date of April 18th, 1906, not unnaturally recalls some memories of that never to be forgotten event. The immediate results of the earthquake shock were many and serious. It was not, however, until a general fire alarm told to the stricken citizens that a new and, as it proved to be a more disastrous, agent had intruded its unwelcome presence. From a dozen centres at once the flames burst forth, and presently the

vanguard of what soon was to become a general exodus appeared, the fleeing householders retreating in sullen reluctance before the advancing flames. In the midst of the ragged there appeared ever and anon a phase of comedy.

The smoke-begrimmed, fire-scorched, nerve-wrecked cavalcade was a sad sight. The nature student could not, however, fail to note the complications of bird life which strangely intermixed. Canaries in cages, parrots on broom-handles, cockatoos in gilded cages from the wealthy homes, already claimed space amongst the piles of salvage—hastily located in the wider streets and parks.

When, however, the stream of humbler folk blended with the main current, many novel demonstrations of sad experiences became evident. Pets of all types were lugged along with a devotion that was at once piteous and comic.

One dear old lady, whose white hair hung unkempt upon her pallid face, carried a coal-scuttle in one hand and in the other a breeding cage with nests, seed boxes and two terror-stricken canaries. The sanitary condition of the cage was proof positive that avian housekeeping, amongst the cottier-folk was not by any means up to the municipal standard of healthy homes. Next came a little Italian boy, with a stump-tailed parakeet hanging by beak and claws to his coat-collar, while he trailed along a demijohn of wine.

Later we met with a Scotchman, not yet fully forgetful of his home instincts, probably the hereditary reflex of many generations, for in a paper-protected, red-stained wooden cage, carried beneath his right arm, both hands being fully burdened with bundles, we saw crouching in abject terror a British "lintie," the poor, little foreigner probably even then homesick for the banks and braes of the land of the gorse and heather. By noon the flames had already devastated an area one mile long by one and one-half miles in width. In the seething blast-furnace conflagration many of the refugees had been overtaken, and in the urgent and relentless retreat had surrendered to a fiery death many of the belongings and pets they had so bravely striven in the earlier morn to secure and rescue.

On the opposite side of the leading thoroughfare stood the famous Call Building, a magnificent stone structure capped by a restaurant, the loftiest in the world, and the resort of all tourists, who enjoyed from its windows an unrivaled panorama of the city, bay and distant foothills. Alongside this building was a number of smaller ones, one of which was the famous "Old Crow" saloon. The window of this saloon had been placed at the entire disposal of two crows—*Corvus Americanus*—two fated trademark specimens which always

had a large audience outside as they disported themselves on a ten-foot tree stump and ate raw meat.

One was an especially bad character, known to the police. He could talk, whistle and on occasions would outlive in loguacity and gesture a star comedian. This specimen had a crippled wing. The fire was very intense. The big building was already smouldering inside while furtive tongues of flame told only too surely that it was being eaten through and through. At this time I was in my office diagonally across the street, and was astonished in the midst of the disaster by the appearance of a large bird, which at first I took for a pigeon flying out of the fire-zone and lighting upon the window sill scarce an arm's length from where I was standing. On closer inspection I recognized the sound specimen of the two crows from the saloon opposite. The poor thing was terror-stricken and hung to the heated window for only a moment, and then flew over the corner of the building to an adjacent house, simply to experience, I am afraid, but a temporary respite from the fiery fate which befell its notorious companion. The bird had evidently escaped when the heated air had broken the plate-glass window of the saloon.

One of the most extraordinary bird escapes which came under my personal observation was that of a canary. Its cage, which had been crushed by the falling of a building, was absolutely flattened out, except at one corner, in which the bird was imprisoned. The bird still lives, like the solitary escaped prisoner of Pelee, a sole survivor, and sings, perhaps, a *Te Neum* of gratitude to the great nature god which saved it, a veritable brand from the burning. Many more instances might be recorded, but space forbids.

It is pleasant to record that the strong western spirit of determination, pluck and manhood has triumphed and the relics and experiences of the great disaster are already memories, simply events in the stirring life of men and things which are blended in the evolution of the new city of San Francisco.

This spirit is not inaptly described by the expression of an old man. A few days before the calamity I visited a veteran cobbler, a veritable character and a "natural" bird fancier. His store, a large, big-windowed room; window and room rich in tapestry of cob-webs, dust and grime; a dozen or more cages, piled high with seed husks and droppings, and tenanted by canaries, native linnets, California goldfinches and some unclassified specimens hanging upon the wall—such was the picture presented. It is hardly necessary to state his nationality, he was neither a scientist nor an ornithologist, but his observations and mother-wit afforded a not altogether unsuccessful substitute. In a little grimy cage, sadly forbidding in

the bright beams of California sunshine which filtered through the network of cobwebs, hung a solitary specimen of the sociable finch, the Bengalee hybrid, or as the old man said "soger" finch.

"Watch him," he remarked. Presently the little bird burst into one of those silent rhapsodies of song, accompanied by the expanded tail and odd body movements so familiar to keepers of foreign finches. The old cobbler with a gleam in his eye and a broad, but ungraceful grin upon his rigged face, exclaimed: "Look at him! Look! He is doing his damndest to be happy."

A rude but truthful commentary upon the spirit of the West, which with magnificent courage, looked forward, not backward, and confident of its powers, has proved itself by the up-building of a braver and better city.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE BIRDS.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

There have been several arrivals during the last five weeks by Amateur Dealers. Some consignments were getting so regular that the worthy Editor of "Bird Notes" would soon have to be classified as a Professional Dealer.

Unfortunately the last sending from Calcutta included a fine Hornbill, which died during the voyage. The mortality was rather above the average. Respecting the South African birds on the "Kenilworth Castle," also a private venture, these were detained several days, and then only released by a Special Customs Board's Order. I was informed in the Tilbury Docks that no actual licence was obtained, only the above Order. There were two consignments on the "Walmer Castle," one consisting of two Stanley Cranes for which a special licence was granted, the other, a private venture of some hundred Cape Finches. I am not aware under what conditions these were landed.

Regarding the importations from France, the following communication comes from the President of the Board of Trade:—

"The importation of Live Birds, other than Poultry and Game, was prohibited by a Proclamation issued on the 3rd October. Licences to import all prohibited articles from France are issued only by the Paris Branch of our Restricted Imports Department, and this Branch acts on applications visés by the French Ministry of Commerce. The right course is for the consignors or exporters of the birds to communicate with the Ministry at No. 66, Rue de Bellechasse, Paris.

"Yours very truly,

"R. W. MATTHEW."

Board of Trade,
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.;
30th October, 1916."

The Ministry above-mentioned, after having passed such a communication, transmit it to the English bureau, which, if there are no objections, will issue a licence for importation in duplicate—one to the consignee and the other to the consignor, or exporter. This licence, however, only touches on birds in France, and apparently on birds of France, since the regulation runs—"Enfin, le bénéfice des licences ne devant s'appliquer qu'aux produits d'origine française—."

Form of Demand for Authority to Import Certain Goods into England.

Je soussigné (nom, qualité et adresse)..... demande que l'importation en Angleterre des marchandises désignées ci-après et déclarées être d'origine ou de fabrication française soit autorisée.

Nom, qualité et adresse de l'expéditeur.....
Nom, qualité et adresse du destinataire.....
Port de débarquement dans le Royaume-Uni.....
Nature de la marchandise.....
(Indication à fournir en français et en anglais.)
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NOTA.—Cette demande, appuyée d'une attestation d'origine, émanant de la Chambre de Commerce ou, à défaut, de l'autorité municipale, doit être présentée ou adressée au Ministère du Commerce (Service Technique), 66, rue de Bellechasse, Paris.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the worthy Director of the Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen, writes under date 24th October, that he has postponed his visit to Singapore until January, 1917. That the Gardens have lost two out of three Chimpanzees lately, but have received some animals from Singapore, also a Python reticulatus which is of great size, one of the largest ever seen.

THAT two young wild boars have been sent to the London Zoo by Captain Portal, a fellow of the Zoological Society, from a French forest near the fighting line.

THAT visitors to the Zoological Gardens from January 1 to October 31 numbered 1,029,228, an increase of 14,400 compared with the corresponding ten months in 1915.

THAT the Western Aviary, one of the oldest buildings in the Zoo, is now in course of partial demolition to make room for the south entrance to the new tunnel.

Its occupants, comprising Australian bower birds, sun bitterns, fruit pigeons, and other birds, have been transferred to a portion of the aviary which will be left standing.

The Western Aviary was erected in 1849. It is anticipated that the new work will be completed by Easter.

THAT a number of small animals have been added to the collection in the Scottish Zoological Park recently. The additions include several interesting waterfowl, among them a pair of white-fronted geese and a pair of bean geese, a male spur-winged goose (a species inhabiting West Africa), and a pair of Chilian teal. Of new wading birds which have been added in the past week or two are specimens of the curlew, grey plover, spur-winged plover, black-tailed godwit, ruff, and oyster-catcher, together with an Australian pectoral rail. Four hand-reared specimens of the Scottish red grouse arrived lately. In the acclimatisation house are several new monkeys, including two specimens of Burnett's monkey, a somewhat rare species, from West Africa. Another interesting addition is a specimen of the South African porcupine, which is also on view in the acclimatisation house.

THAT the Canadians have been visiting their pet Bears in our London Zoo.

THAT I have received the following from Cape Town:—

"A remarkable battle between two dogs and a savage baboon took place recently at the Rietkuil farm, in the Vitenhage district. Natives seeing a troop of baboons walking up a small hill about a hundred yards from the homestead of Mr. P. L. Meyer immediately set out after them with two dogs, which intercepted and drove one of the baboons towards the house.

"The baboon made for a tank at the corner of the house. The dogs vainly tried to get at it from the one side, and the beast jumped down the other side and made for a small kloof, where, seating itself behind a bush, it awaited the oncoming dogs.

"The foremost dog, a well-grown animal, had no sooner reached the bush than the baboon made a grab at it, and with one bite bit off the poor creature's head. The second dog then came on the scene, but before long its side was ripped open. A shot from a gun fired by a native fortunately killed the baboon before any more harm could be done."

THAT the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland met on Saturday, the President presiding. Present—Prof. C. H. Carpenter (hon. sec.); Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave (hon. treas.); James Inglis, Esq.; Dr. Leeper; A. Miller, Esq.; Sir F. Moore; Prof. Scott; Dr. Scriven; L. E. Steele, Esq.; Sir R. H. Woods. Next Wednesday, at 4.15, the secretary remem-

bered the Council, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen University, would give his lecture for the society in the Royal Dublin Society's Theatre. This is the first time Prof. J. Arthur Thomson has lectured under the auspices of the Royal Zoological Society, and the Society hope for as good if not a better attendance as that which generally fills the theatre when lectures are given for the Dublin Zoo. The prevailing wet weather prevented many visitors to the Gardens for the past week, and the turnstiles only registered 371 for the week. Lower than for some considerable time. The monkeys miss visitors more perhaps than any other of the animals in the Gardens, as they do like a gallery to play to. The Council hope to acquire some monkeys they have been offered shortly for the large central cage. The lion cubs born at the beginning of the month are doing well. They are the offsprings of the Irish lions "Con" and "Maive," and in their snug nursery they do not trouble their small woolly heads as to the state of the weather, plenty of straw and a warm corner to huddle in is sufficient for them.

THAT the "Daily Express" gives the following account of a Tiger loose in a train:—

"Great excitement was caused at the Calcutta terminus a few days ago, when, on the arrival of the Madras mail train it became known that a full-grown Bengal tiger had broken loose from its cage in the luggage-van at the end of the train, and was running amok.

"The tiger—a magnificent specimen—was part of a consignment sent by the Maharajah of Mysore as a gift to the Calcutta Zoo, the other animals being two llamas and six kangaroos, a cockerel and two hens, the tiger having a cage to himself.

"A coolie entered the compartment adjoining the cages on the train's arrival at Calcutta, and saw to his horror that the tiger had at some stage in the journey broken out of its cage and entered the cage in which the llamas and poultry were confined. The coolie ran for his life to obtain assistance, and soon a large crowd gathered at a respectful distance on the railway bridge to report proceedings.

"Zoo and railway officials who came hurrying to the scene witnessed a remarkable spectacle. It was found that the tiger had already killed the llama and the two hens, but had failed to vanquish the cockerel, which was still walking about freely, having successfully kept its opponent at bay by means of a sort of 'fowl jiu jitsu.'

"The tiger, again and again, tried its utmost to land its paw on the cockerel, but the latter cleverly evaded all blows aimed at it, crowing triumphantly after the end of each round.

"The luggage van was finally detached from the train and removed to the goods shed

by the railway authorities, and after several hours some of the iron bars of the luggage van were cut away by means of a saw and a new cage placed against the opening.

"It was not until a bucket of water had been placed in the new cage, however, that the now thirsty tiger was induced to get into it. A porter eyewitness of the astonishing fight between the tiger and the cockerel stated that 'if every one was afraid of the tiger, the tiger was certainly afraid of the cock.'

"The cockerel, after the removal of the tiger, colly hopped out of the luggage van without so much as a scratch."

THAT the Moss Empires are opening a Grend Circus at the Olympia, Liverpool, on Boxing Day. A great feature in the production will be "Tiny," one of the largest elephants to be found in the United States. Other animal novelties are also promised.

THAT the world-famous Bostock and Wombwells Menagerie has been doing record business at Northampton and Leicester lately.

This wonderful collection will be exhibited at Leeds for the Christmas and New Year's holidays, having now received permission from the Minister of Munitions, after which all the principal towns of Yorkshire will be visited. I am also informed that the Italian Circus now touring in South Africa are paying a visit for the first time to India.

THAT the World's Fair at Islington will lose this year one of its chief attractions. The Zoological collection this season will be provided by a well-known Zoological Amateur, assisted by a certain Circus Proprietor. I might mention in passing that Zoological ambitions have spelt disaster to more than one amateur and will to many more.

THAT amateurs have extraordinary ideas of purchasing animals. Here is an instance:—

Letter dated October 23rd, 1916. "If the elephant is not already sold, would you be prepared to sell it for £50 cash down, and the remainder in twelve monthly instalments."

The natural result would be I should receive £50 and, within a month, a letter somewhat as follows:—"The Elephant broke out of its stable last night, and was found early in the morning peacefully devouring the contents of the vegetable garden of my neighbour. It alarmed the whole neighbourhood. At first it was taken for a Tank which had lost its bearings. Others in our village thought an airship had descended during the night on seeing the damage done in its triumphal progress to my neighbour's vegetable garden. Not only that, it absolutely dislikes Fido" (then there would be a genealogical description of Fido, the

faithful dog) "consequently I must return the animal without any delay."

No, gentle amateurs, I am not selling Elephants on the Hire Purchase System.

THAT the boom in canaries continues. We are purchasing at the rate of one thousand weekly. May it always continue so.

THAT the arrivals of birds are mentioned under Import Restrictions.

THAT the arrivals of animals in Great Britain have been practically nil. There have been no direct importations of lions. The arrivals of monkeys the last four weeks may have been a dozen.

THAT an Albino Swallow was found recently near Amsterdam, Holland.

Mr. T. Vorstius, President of the Sophiavereeniging for Animal Protection, writes as follows:—"I enclose to you very curious photographs of a white swallow, taken very carefully by a farmer friend of mine living in our neighbourhood. The Director of the Zoological Gardens considered the photograph a great addition to its collection."

THAT an American correspondent has sent the following notes.—

BANDING WILD DUCKS.

In order to determine the longevity of wild ducks and routes of migration the United States Department of Agriculture has caused a large number of wild ducks to be banded. The bands bear a serial number so that in case any of them are killed the bands can be returned to the Department and the point of release determined. Most of those banded were cured of the duck sickness prevalent around Great Salt Lake, Utah, and there released. The Federal Department of Agriculture is particularly anxious to secure reports from these birds to prove their complete recovery from this malady which has killed thousands of ducks in Utah.

SAVE THE BIRDS.

The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association has issued a little leaflet of interest to nature lovers in which the following suggestions are offered to show how individuals can help protect native wild life in this country. Among the suggestions are:—"Make your land a wild life reservation; put up nesting boxes for the birds furnish water in summer for drinking and bathing; protect them from their natural enemies; report violation of game laws to authorities; report pollution of ponds and streams; interest the children in nature study."

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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Most kinds of useful and ornamental aquatic or waterside plants can be supplied at short notice. We also recommend most highly our specially prepared fish food. Its constituents are carefully selected, and giving the maximum feeding value, avoids sameness of diet; and, being buoyant in the water, unlike most other foods, the fish learn to take it on the surface.

Price 14 lbs. 7/6; per cwt. £17/6.

Also freshwater Snails, Shrimps, Insecta, etc. Prices as per quantity.

Below is a Price List of our Trout, which is subject to slight variations. A few days notice is always necessary to net up and prepare the fish for their journey.

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salmo Fario (Brown Trout) 4 in. minimum	1 7 6	12 0 0
" " " " 3 in. "	1 3 0	9 15 0
Salmo Irdeus (Rainbow Trout) 5 in. minimum	1 14 3	15 0 0
" " " " 4 in. "	1 4 9	10 0 0
" " " " 3 in. "	1 0 0	8 15 0

TWO YEAR OLD TROUT.

	Per 100	Per 500
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brown Trout, 9 in. minimum	6 18 0	33 0 0
" " 8 in. "	5 3 0	24 0 0
" " 7 in. "	3 13 0	16 15 0
Rainbow Trout, 7 to 9 in. minimum	4 12 0	21 0 0

THREE YEAR OLD TROUT.

	Per 100
	£ s. d.
Brown Trout, 12 in. minimum	13 5 0
" " 11 in. "	11 0 0
" " 10 in. "	8 15 0
Rainbow Trout, 10 to 12 in. minimum	9 10 0

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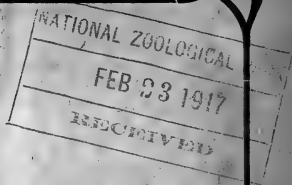
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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 9.—Vol. 2.

JANUARY, 1917.

Price One Shilling

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

From Calcutta.

The S.S. "City of Bombay" will arrive about the 24th February with the following stock:—

1 Elephant, male, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet	...	...	...	...	£350
1 " female, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet	...	...	...	...	£350
1 Tiger Cub, female, 10 months	...	...	...	...	£125
400 Indian Rhesus Monkeys	...	...	...	each	£2
Some Rhesus, extra size	...	...	...	"	£8
5 Indian Pythons	...	...	...	from £10 to £25	each
100 Indian Shamahs	...	...	...	each	50/-

These will be the last Indian Birds I shall receive until regulations regarding imports are withdrawn.

Future Consignments from Calcutta

will be Rhesus Monkeys, Leopards, Pandas, Snakes, Bears,
and so on.

To arrive from Durban.

2	Zebra Stallions, guaranteed sound	each	£150
3	" Mares	"	"	"	£150

To arrive from New York.

4 Sea Lions, from San Francisco	each	£35
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The only importation for 1917.

Can offer American Snakes, harmless	each	£2
American Rattlesnakes, poisonous, very fine	35	£3
Armadillo, interesting pet	...	...	for	£30
Ringtail Lemur, small, tame	...	...	35	£3
Mona Monkey,	35	35	...	£22
Jew	35	35	...	£2
Mangabey Monkey	35	35	...	£3
Vervet Monkey	35	35	...	£2
Very large male Chacma Baboon	...	...	35	£20
Ordinary size	35	35	...	£12

7 Rhesus Monkeys	...	...	...	...	...	each	£30
6 Fallow and Red Deer	...	...	...	...	...	for	£30
7 Canadian Tree Porcupines	...	...	...	...	...	each	70/
60 " Grey Squirrels	...	...	...	...	...	"	20/

Blue and White Foxes. 2 Blue, 2 Whites, all in first-class condition. each £10

These are at present deposited with Messrs. Jennison Belle Vue, Manchester, who will be pleased to shew them to intending purchasers. They will not be sold one penny less than £10 each.

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

1 Alligator, 6 feet	...	...	...	...	...	each	\$1
1 5½ feet	...	...	...	...	...		\$2
3 Giant Toads (<i>Bufo marinus</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	"	15/
5 Small Tortoise, Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	"	20/
2 Adorned Terrapins	...	...	...	...	...	"	30/
1 Heloderm Lizard, poisonous	...	...	...	...	...	"	60/
<hr/>							
6 Californian Quail	...	...	...	...	...	for	\$3
4 Java Sparrows	...	...	...	...	...	each	4-
3 Alario Finches, 1 cock, 2 hens	...	...	...	...	...	for	30/
6 African Seed eaters	...	...	...	...	...	each	10/

Ferrets.

The largest buyer in Great Britain.

I am prepared to pay cash (6/- each) for one thousand
Ferrets at a moment's notice.

Wanted to Purchase.—Swans, Geese, Rare Pheasants, Antelopes, Indian Cattle, Kangaroos, Baboons, Monkeys, every description of Animals and Birds for prompt Cash. Do not dispose of any duplicates whatever to any Zoological or Public Gardens, Amateur or others, until you have my refusal.

Menagerie Wagon for sale, foreign make, three compartments, box wheels, suitable for Bears, Lions, etc. Price £20, no offers.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 9.—Vol. 2.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1917.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Important Notice.

ALTERATION IN TELEPHONE NUMBER.

On and after January 1st, 1917,
AVENUE 4360.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. II., 1916—17, is 10/-, post free. If your name is not in the list on back page, kindly post 10/- without any delay. All subscriptions commence with No. 1 of Vol. 2. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

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DEATH OF Mr. A. E. JAMRACH.

It is with very great regret that I record the death of Mr. A. E. Jamrach, of 180, St. George's Street, London, E., at midnight on New Year's night, in his seventy-second year. He was buried at Hampstead, Friday, 5th January. Mr. A. E. Jamrach succeeded to his father's business—the late Charles Jamrach—in 1891. There now remains of this remarkable family, Mr. William Jamrach, of Stoke Newington, Miss Jamrach and Messrs. Geo. and Jaky Jamrach.

The late Naturalist was a fluent scholar, speaking some four languages, and an accomplished gentlemen.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THE PRESERVATION OF EXPIRING SPECIES.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

In the Deer Sheds, near the South Gate of the Zoo, can be seen a stag which, though healthy enough in himself, has the melancholy distinction of being one of a dying species—a specimen of Pere David's Deer (*Elaphurus davidianus*), which has now been at the Zoo for nearly a year. As far as appearances go, the beast is not prepossessing, and is a poor object in comparison with most of those most graceful creatures, the larger deer; indeed, only the Moose and the Reindeer excel him in clumsiness, for he has large feet, a long head carried low on a short neck, and the queerest and ugliest antlers carried by any deer, with no brow-tine and an enormous backward branch which gives the effect of horns set on the wrong way round. These very peculiarities, however, give him an interest all his own, and he has other strange points as well—a tufted tail, longer than that of other deer, and quite as much like a donkey is; hair reversed all along the middle line of the neck and back, from poll to rump, and two hair-whorls on each side, one in the

middle of the side of the neck, and the other below the withers, which are extraordinarily well-marked, and that on the neck shows a regular puncture in the centre as if from a stab with a stout skewer.

Then the feet are peculiar, in being broad not from having particularly wide hoofs, as in the Reindeer, but from the wide separation of the toes, which, at any rate in the fore-feet, show a connecting skin as in the Camel and Llama, so that the beast can almost be called web-footed; and the change of coat is unsurpassed in peculiarity by any of the deer family, and by few other beasts. In winter the colour is a stone-grey, with the fore-neck black and the legs and belly whitish; the coat is then close and sleek, and the beast looks particularly donkey-like. The summer coat is bright sandy-yellow, loose and untidy by reason of numerous long outstanding hairs, which remind one of a human head which needs the barber's attention. While in this coat the beast carries his horns, growing and dropping them in the grey dress; at least that is the case with the Zoo specimen.

The dark shade on the throat and the lightening on the underparts are not so noticeable in the yellow as in the grey coat, but in both a strong black stripe along the withers is a striking feature, emphasised in the grey dress by a bordering of a few large light spots.

Some individuals of this species, like the Zoo animal, grow two sets of antlers in a year—a unique feature in the deer tribe. The Zoo animal is a quiet sluggish beast, and not so savage as most of the large deer when bearing horns, but the usual roll of the eye shows that it is spirit, not the will to do harm, that is wanting in him.

The history of this species of deer is without a parallel in the world of beasts. Many years ago, the great French missionary, Pere David, who, like so many clerics, was one of the best of naturalists—far better than most of the scientifically-trained sort—saw, over the wall of the Chinese Emperor's hunting-park at Pekin, some animals which he thought were a new kind of Reindeer. He was soon able to send specimens to Paris, where it was found that, though not specially allied to Reindeer, the animals were certainly new, and as I have said above, of a very peculiar type.

The remarkable point about their history is, however, that none have ever been found outside the old hunting-park. No doubt some Emperor with a taste for live curiosities—a very common hobby among monarchs, especially in the East—had procured the original stock on account of their rarity and peculiar appearance, and thus preserved them; for there seems every reason to suppose that the race is completely extinct in a wild state. In its slow movements, tame spirit,

and the very poor adaptation of its peculiar antlers for defence or attack, this deer must have had but a poor time in competition with the fierce, alert, well-armed stags of other species, to say nothing of wolves and other carnivorous foes. Its native haunts would appear to be in marshy places, as those at large in the Duke of Bedford's park at Woburn have been observed to take to the water in summer a great deal, in this respect, as in form resembling the Reindeer—at any rate the American race known as Caribou. Lydekker, who gives us this information in one of his books, also compares the running gait of the animal to that of a mule, but he does not seem to have spent as much time in observing these unique animals as he might have done, for he omits, even in his description of the species in the British Museum Catalogue of Ungulate Mammals, to note the difference between the winter and summer coats, the reversal of the hair along the middorsal line, and the curious and conspicuous hair-whorls.

The Duke's herd of these unique deer, from which came the individual now at the Zoo, as a gift from His Grace, is indeed precious and worthy of all study, for its members are the last of the species known to exist. Only a few had been sent to Europe from China when a calamity happened which exterminated the Chinese stock; the walls of the park were breached, and the deer, straying outside, were all killed and eaten by the hungry peasantry, to whom, of course, they were simply so much excellent venison. The Woburn herd, therefore, are the only living examples of a very distinct and peculiar race of beasts upon the earth, and, in case of any calamity befalling them, the species would join the sad company of the Quagga, the Dodo, and other well-known victims of the stupidity of man.

It is sheer stupidity which has brought about extinction in most cases; when a species is rare, it seldom seems to occur to anyone that its existence is in danger, and when this idea does strike some official exponent of science, instead of doing his best to preserve the creature, as the old Emperor and the modern Duke have done in the case of the deer we have been discussing, his great idea is generally to exterminate it in the cause of science, as I remarked some time ago in this Magazine. The fact can hardly be "rubbed in" too often, now that more serious interests than those of animals may be involved, when the intellectual classes, especially scientists, appear to be aiming at the supremacy formerly held in human affairs by the landed gentry.

A good example was the case of the peculiar Bullfinch of the Azores (*Pyrrhula murina*). This species, which in both sexes has a dull plumage like that of our female Bullfinch, and is thus of interest either as a survival from the time when the beautiful distinctive colouring of the males of

nearly all other Bullfinches—most of them Himalayan—had not been evolved, or as a case of a hen-feathered race, dialogues to “henny” game-fowl among our tame birds. An official scientist on a collecting trip found this bird, as he conceived, in imminent danger of extinction, owing to the persecution of the fruit-growers, who found it a pest, as our own Bullfinch unfortunately is. He therefore made this a reason for getting all the specimens he could; but not long afterwards another naturalist, not an official this time, pointed out that it would be just as well to give the bird a chance, because another collector had since gone to the home of this unfortunate species and collected a lot more, so that there must still have been plenty left!

Then there was a quite recent case wherein a collector wrote quite a long paper on his visit to the haunts of the magnificent Ivory-billed Woodpecker, now apparently restricted to one district in Florida; but all he tells us about the bird itself is that he shot the only one he saw, a poor unmated specimen that might well have been the last of the race. It seems that in former times the Red Indians used to make coronets of the white beaks of this bird; it seems to me that thus to use a bird, when common enough, for decoration, is no sin, so I do not carp at women for wearing birds' plumage in their hats; but I do object to the action of naturalists, who should set an example, when they go about giving the final push to species already on the down grade.

That some species must die out sooner or later is inevitable, no doubt, but there is no need to hurry the process. In America, where this sort of speeding-up has been unpleasantly in evidence, they have now taken measures to have birds adequately protected; I hope due care has been taken about exemptions, for the American scientist is in his way, as wholesale in his destructiveness as is the American milliner's hunter. It disgusted me to see that hundreds of Blue Robins and House Wrens were killed to investigate the contents of their stomachs in an agricultural research on the economic utility of birds; as no one ever accused these birds of harm, and every one knew they were insectivorous. Such slaughter is, I think, more stupid and barbarous than any wearing of feathers. A plume in a hat may, at any rate, set off a pretty face, or draw attention away from a plain one, but nothing can beautify columns of statistics.

In Europe the same need for drastic protective measures does not exist, the control by landed aristocracy operating as a whole in favour both of the preservation of native species and the introduction of others, as we may see in the pride of most owners thereof in their rookeries, and in the close association of the Fallow-deer, Swan, and Peacock, with the “stately homes of England.” The up-to-date intellectual exclaims at

the slaughter of Hawks, Weasles, and so forth, by gamekeepers, but as I admire pheasants more than such creatures, I have no complaint against the squire's keeper except when he brings about the destruction of such beautiful birds as the Jay and Magpie, which in small numbers have very little power for harm.

It is in the transport of threatened species elsewhere, I believe, that we have the best hope of their preservation, and this has, I know, been recommended by American naturalists in some cases, notably by one of the most distinguished, Dr. Hornaday, in the case of Pere David's Deer.

I should recommend the procuring of a few pairs of these to send to New Zealand and Tasmania, if any of the stock are to be disposed of; and, if I were in the position of the Duke of Bedford, the guardian of this dying race of animals, I should keep no other deer in my park, to give Pere David's Deer all possible chances. Of course, I do not wish to discourage the protection of a vanishing species in its own haunts, but it must be borne in mind that the fact that a species is rare shows that there are agencies operating against it in its home, which may not be found when it is transported to a new area.

Thus, the Goldfinch, if not actually vanishing, is certainly not common in Britain nowadays, in spite of the limitation of the activities of bird-catchers—compared with the Chaffinch and Greenfinch, indeed, it can really be called a very rare bird. Yet, when introduced into New Zealand and Australia, it took a new lease of life, and is one of the commonest birds in many parts; also it is as harmless as it is at home, it furnishes an interesting case to oppose to that of the rabbit and other introduced miscreants who have brought discredit upon the transport of species abroad.

The misdeeds of these are made the most of by professional zoologists who are almost universally violently opposed to the shifting of species; indeed, they would for the most part rather see a species perish altogether than change its habitat, when of the collecting or museum school, for whom the geographical distribution of animals appears to be the only point about living things worthy of study. The newer and now dominant laboratory or anatomical school have no interest in whole animals at all, alive or dead, being wholly wrapped up in dissecting and Darwinism; and neither school have either the knowledge or the interest justifying their control of the relations between man and the lower animals; both classes are no more fit to decide on the fate of any animal than a butcher is to run a dairy farm.

We are promised many changes after the war; as a naturalist, I sincerely hope that there will be no further progress in zoology, in the way of the present professionalism. The real zoologists, in my humble opinion, are sportsmen, fan-

ciers, and those connected with them, because these are the only people who find interest and pleasure in living things. I also suspect the "nature-lover," who is generally a faddist, devoted to the animals of his own country only, and blind to the beauty and interest of anything that is not a zoological compatriot, and fear the establishment of "nature reserves," which must ultimately interfere with farming, and seem to me only justifiable when a harmless species is threatened with total, not local, extinction.

Some Observations on the Hairy Armadillo in Captivity.

By B. W. TUCKER.

For those who have a taste for keeping curious animals, there are few more suitable pets than an Armadillo. Its tameness, its quaint and interesting ways, its hardness, and the ease with which it is fed are all very much in its favour, and it is a pity that these singular creatures are not better known and more frequently kept by animal-lovers in this country.

The protective armour of the Armadillo is quite unique in the animal world. People seeing one for the first time frequently compare its "shell" to that of a Tortoise, but a somewhat closer examination will show that it is formed on an entirely different plan. It is composed of a number of small, bony plates set close together in the skin, so as to form a hard shield over the upper part of the body. This is divided into two main portions, separated by a series of movable transverse bands near the middle of the back. These are made up of parallel rows of plates, similar to those on the rest of the body, but each of them is separated from its neighbour by a soft, flexible skin. This allows the animal much greater freedom of movement, and in some species it even stretches sufficiently to enable them to roll up into a ball, hedgehog fashion. The bands vary from three to thirteen according to the species and several kinds gain their names from the number which they usually possess—as, for example, the Three-banded Armadillo, the Six-banded Armadillo, and so on. The two portions of the armour which are thus separated are respectively known as the scapular and pelvic shields. These reach sufficiently far down the animal's sides to afford protection to the underparts, which are not provided with regular armour. In the Hairy Armadillo these shields are edged with large, blunt teeth, which the animal has been observed to use for killing snakes and other reptiles, which it literally saws in pieces before making a meal of them. In addition to this, there is a small, roughly triangular shield on the top of the head, while the tail is similarly protected by numerous bony

scutes. The under parts, as already mentioned, are practically unarmed, and are covered by a soft skin, sparingly clothed with long, coarse hairs, which give it the appearance of a plucked chicken.

The Armadillo is one of the Edentata or "Toothless mammals," but the name, in this case, is peculiarly inappropriate as the animal is well provided with teeth. Curiously enough the Giant Armadillo (*Priodon gigas*), of Brazil, possesses a larger number than any other mammal, with the exception of certain members of the Cetacea. In point of fact quite a number of the Edentates have teeth, but they are always of a very simple type and are absent from the front part of the jaw.

The species which it is proposed to describe in this article is that known as the Peludo or Hairy Armadillo (*Dasybus villosus*), which is one of the commonest and, at the same time, one of the most frequently imported of the whole family. The Peludo is about 22 inches long from the snout to the tip of the tail, and is a remarkably heavy animal for its size. The English name is derived from the numerous hairs which spring up between the plates of the armour, and give a rather curious effect, reminding one somewhat of a tortoise with bristles growing out of its shell. It is a native of Argentina. The foregoing notes refer more especially to this species, but they may be applied more or less to all Armadillos, for the general arrangement of the armour is very similar in all members of the Dasypodidae.

In captivity the Armadillo should be given plenty of space. It will do very well in a small rabbit-hutch, but in such a home its quaint and amusing ways cannot be properly appreciated, and it loses half its interest.

The subject of these notes is kept in a good-sized enclosure with wooden sides about a yard high. The Armadillo is no climber, and it is not necessary to put any wirework or netting over this.* It is very important, however, that the run should have a strong bottom, for these animals are most persistent burrowers, and their strength is astonishing. The specimen in the writer's possession, for example, when digging in the earth, will remove stones and bricks almost as large as him-

* It should be explained that on one side of the run the bank in which the animal has his burrow reaches up to within about 18 inches of the top. For a long time the writer believed that the Armadillo could not even get over this, but on November 24th, a day or two after the above was written, he finally managed to struggle over. Nothing was known of his escape until, about 7 p.m., he was brought back by a villager, who was under the impression that he had caught an escaped tortoise. He had been seen several times during the day, so could only have been at large for a very short time. He had, however, travelled a considerable distance, and was captured on the high-road quite a quarter of a mile away. He seems none the worse for his escapade, but a considerable alteration will have to be made in the height of the wall on the burrow side.

self, apparently with very little effort. The danger of his escaping by this means is obviated, however, by having the run paved.

The bottom of the enclosure is covered over with soil, and on one side there is a bank, in which the animal has a burrow where he spends a good deal of his time. Such an arrangement has a great advantage over the hutch or box which is usually provided for these creatures to sleep in. It is not only far more natural, but the constant burrowing gives the Armadillo plenty of healthy exercise, and helps to keep him in good condition. The earthen walls of the burrow are strengthened by an inner support of wood and bricks. This prevents the animal from undermining them and causing them to collapse, which would soon happen if this precaution were not taken. The roof is similarly constructed of strong wooden boards, which are covered by a layer of soil and planted over with turf. In the middle is a shallow box, filled with earth and planted with grass. This serves the purpose of a lid, and at the same time at a short distance it can hardly be distinguished from the rest of the turf. On either side of this lid is a handle, by means of which it may be removed in order to see the interior of the burrow. Unfortunately the writer has never been able to observe the Armadillo burrowing inside, as he will never do so when the lid is off, and immediately stops work if it is removed after he has started. There are constant opportunities, however, of watching him digging outside, in the bank at the side of the burrow or in corners of the run. The fore feet are armed with five very long and powerful claws specially formed for the purpose, and the rapidity with which a large hole will be made, even in hard ground, is quite astonishing.

The "Arma," as he is familiarly called, is to some extent nocturnal in his habits, and spends a good part of the day asleep in the burrow. He usually comes out for a short time about 10 or 11 o'clock to be fed, and then retires again. Sometimes he shows himself for a few minutes during the afternoon, but, as a rule, he is not seen again, in the summer, until about 6 o'clock in the evening, and rather earlier in the winter. At these times he generally remains out until after nightfall. It is during this part of the day and also during the early hours of the morning that he is most active, though he is always very lively when he is out. At such times he frequently occupies himself by digging numerous holes in the bank and spares no effort to make the run thoroughly untidy. These holes have to be stopped up every day, although on each following morning they will be there again in exactly the same position. It would be difficult to say what their purpose is, for the never go in for more than a few inches, and no attempt is ever made at excavating a new burrow. Apparently he makes them in mere exuberance of spirits—a kind of "joy of

his heart." The "Arma" seems to be seized with periodical fits of this burrowing craze, which may last for almost any length of time, from a week or two to several months. After such bouts he often turns his attention to alterations in the interior, and leaves the outside undisturbed for a time.

(To be continued.)

F. C. SELOUS.

It is reported unofficially that Captain F. C. Selous, D.S.O., the famous South African explorer and big-game hunter, has been killed in action in South-east Africa. Captain Selous joined the Legion of Frontiersmen a year ago, and was mentioned in despatches by General Smuts and awarded the Distinguished Service Order for services in the East African campaign. Captain Selous was generally understood to be the original of Allan Quatermain, the hero of the Rider Haggard African romance.

Francis Courtenay Selous was born in 1852, educated at Rugby, and afterwards passed a year in Germany with the object of learning the language and German business methods. As his father was president of the London Stock Exchange favourable openings in the business world of London were available for young Selous, but the bent of his inclinations was early apparent, and perhaps nothing would have availed to alter it. He was one of those typical Englishmen who gravitate towards a life of sport and adventure as surely as the dislodged stone rolls down hill. Selous was one of the most courageous and successful hunters of big game that ever lived, but his energies were far from being restricted solely to sport. A born naturalist, he derived nearly as much pleasure from the acquisition of rare birds or butterflies as from securing handsome trophies of the chase. The British Museum contains numerous specimens of African mammals obtained by Selous at the cost of who shall say how much toil and hardship. The Museum at Capetown also is enriched by his interesting collections.

In September, 1871, Selous commenced his famous career as hunter, explorer, and naturalist, landing at Algoa Bay, aged 19, with a capital of £400. He lost no time in penetrating into the interior, and during one of his early expeditions in Griqualand came very nearly to losing his life. While hunting giraffes—which he then saw for the first time—he became lost, and for nearly four days and as many nights was entirely without food and water. A strong constitution enabled him to throw off the effects of this trying experience, and soon afterwards he entered Matabeleland and sought King Lobengula's permission to shoot elephants. Lobengula laughed at him, saying he was "only a boy," but the desired

authority being obtained, the "boy" justified himself by killing on foot in the course of his first three seasons no fewer than 78 elephants. A Hottentot hunter named "Cigar" initiated him in the perils of elephant-hunting, and seems to have been a reliable and considerate companion.

The outfit which satisfied young Selous would scarcely be deemed adequate by modern hunters of big game. He was accompanied by a solitary Kaffir "boy," who carried his blankets and spare ammunition, Selous himself taking along a four-bore muzzle-loading rifle, a bag of powder, and 20 bullets of 4oz. each. For food he and Cigar depended on their rifles and what Kaffir corn they could procure. These so-called rifles were in reality smooth-bore duck-guns of the cheapest description, carrying round bullets, but although they "kicked" terribly Selous found them as well suited for killing elephants as the best express rifles.

Selous made a trip home in 1875, but the spring of the following year found him once again hunting in Matabeleland. Later on he crossed the Zambezi into the Batonga country. An expedition to Mashonaland followed, and during it Selous experienced one of the narrowest of his many escapes from dangerous big game. He was hunting elephants on horseback, had wounded one, and the somewhat sluggish horse he rode was chased and caught by the infuriated animal. Selous was dashed heavily to the ground. When he recovered his senses the first objects that met his eyes were the pillar-like hind legs of the elephant. He was actually underneath the enraged beast, which was kneeling and searching for its enemy. Needless to say, Selous lost no time in escaping from such a dangerous proximity and, wonderful to relate, neither he nor the horse was much the worse. During this trip he nearly lost oxen, horses, and everything he possessed from thirst, no water being obtainable for a period of about four days. Selous's "bag" of big game from 1877 to 1880 inclusive consisted of 548 head, among them being 20 elephants, two white and 10 black rhinoceroses, 100 buffaloes, 13 lions, and 18 giraffes. In the spring of 1881 he went home. His fame as a hunter and naturalist was now well established, and papers on different species of African mammals which he read before the Zoological and other scientific societies attracted much attention. Selous was recognised as an exceptionally careful and reliable observer—a faculty in which some of the greatest African hunters have been singularly deficient—and his investigations set at rest sundry disputed points regarding the species and habits of certain of the African big game.

About this time Selous entertained thoughts of settling to more peaceful avocations, but the call of the wild was too strong, and for many years after 1882 his life as hunter and explorer was only varied by occasional visits to the old

country. During an expedition undertaken in 1888 he was treacherously attacked by natives of the Mashukulumbwi tribe. From his safari of twenty-five only seven escaped unhurt; twelve were killed outright, and Selous found himself stranded with only the clothes he wore, a rifle, and four cartridges. It was indeed a terrible situation in which he was then placed—alone in the heart of savage Africa, surrounded by hostile natives, and separated by a wide expanse of difficult country from friendly ones. For three weeks he struggled pluckily along, sleeping on the bare ground without blankets, enduring all kinds of privation and hardship. He was providentially saved to reach the country of Sikahenga, a Batonga chief who protected him.

When Mashonaland was occupied by the British Selous rendered valuable services as guide and in connection with the advanced guard. The road which so greatly facilitated operations was constructed under his supervision, and his personal influence with the neighbouring warlike tribes was largely responsible for their quiescence. At this time Selous's reputation stood deservedly high. Cecil Rhodes had a great opinion of him, and there is no doubt that had he wished it Selous might have occupied an important post in the new Administration. But he did not wish it; possibly the habits of mind acquired during so many years of solitary life had unfitted him to co-operate with others.

In January, 1910, Selous undertook an expedition to the Bahr-el-Ghazal province of the Sudan with the object of procuring complete specimens of the Sudanese eland for the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. The trip however, proved unsuccessful.

Although his name is associated more especially with Africa, Selous's hunting expeditions were by no means confined to the Dark Continent. He was keen to explore any country in which rare trophies might be obtained. Twice (1897-98) he visited the Rocky Mountains and secured really good heads of mule-deer and as good specimens of wapiti as are to be had in those regions nowadays. Some ears previously he was in Asia Minor, where he shot several of the handsome wild goats, animals which are exceedingly shy and not very numerous.

BOSTOCK AND WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE IN LEEDS.

CHRISTMAS, 1916—17.

The publicity given in "The Yorkshire Post" yesterday to the circumstances in which a plot of land in the centre of Leeds has been let to

Bostock and Wombwell's Menagerie has provoked considerable comment locally, and further inquiries emphasise the extraordinary position which has arisen as a result of various people working at cross-purposes. In a fuller explanation of the matter than we were able to give yesterday it may be stated that some weeks ago Messrs. Bostock's proposed visit to Leeds came before the Chief Constable (Mr. W. Burns Lindley), and also before the Watch Committee. That authority endorsed the Chief Constable's view that for reasons connected with air-raid precautions it was not desirable that the show should visit the city in these times. It was unwittingly stated yesterday that the market authorities then approached the competent military authority for the city, and after meeting with a refusal from that quarter, placed the matter before the Ministry of Munitions and obtained the Ministry's sanction for the holding of the show. This is not borne out by a closer investigation of the facts, and it would seem that no blame attaches to any of the Corporation departments, nor have the Ministry of Munitions any desire to override the local authorities in any decision they may have come to in the matter.

Holding the view that they would be able to satisfy military and police requirements with regard to lighting restrictions, the promoters of the show approached the Ministry of Munitions to ascertain whether a visit to Leeds was likely to affect the output of munitions. The negative reply they received appears to have been somewhat freely translated into an official sanction to hold the show. At any rate, armed with this document, the commenced negotiations for the renting of a suitable pitch in Leeds, and a contract was eventually signed whereby they agreed to occupy the vacant plot of land behind the wholesale meat market in New Pork Street, for one month, at a rental of £50. Messrs. Bostock and their agents were solely responsible for the negotiations with the Ministry of Munitions and the Military Authorities, and the Corporation and its servants had no share in the matter until the contract came to be signed.

HOW THE CONTRACT WAS SIGNED.

The circumstances in which this took place are best explained by Mr. Herbert Yeaton, the Markets Superintendent, who stated yesterday that it was a mistake to say that either the Markets Committee or he himself had approached the Military Authorities or the Ministry of Munitions in the matter. So far as he was concerned, he had acted throughout not as the Markets Superintendent, but as the agent of the Development Committee, who in October, 1904, adopted a resolution empowering him to let this land. The land itself is a plot that remains over from certain street improvements and demolitions of slum dwellings, carried out some years ago. It has

constantly been let for the purpose of fairs, and before the lighting restrictions came into force frequently brought in a profit of £300 or £400 a year. What happened in the present case was this: On October 28 Mr. Yeaton received a letter from Mr. Wesley Petty, who wrote on behalf of Mr. H. Bostock, asking for an interview for the purpose of discussing the occupation of the site by the menagerie. On November 1 Mr. Yeaton visited the Chief Constable, who said that he did not feel that he ought to take the responsibility of the show coming to Leeds. He therefore referred Mr. Yeaton to Colonel Gordon, R.F.A., the Competent Military Authority in Leeds. On the following day Mr. Wesley Petty and Mr. E. H. Bostock called upon Mr. Yeaton at the Markets Office, and were duly referred by him to Col. Gordon. Mr. Petty remarking that he felt sure that he could come to terms with Colonel Gordon respecting lighting arrangements, etc. Mr. Yeaton heard nothing more for some time and, he says, was under the impression that the matter had dropped. On November 30, however, he was rather surprised to receive an intimation from Mr. Wesley Petty that permission for the show to be held had been obtained from the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Yeaton wishes it to be made clear that he had taken absolutely no action whatever in regard to approaching the Military Authority or the Ministry of Munitions; all that he did was to see the Chief Constable on the matter, and then, on his suggestion, to refer Mr. Petty and Mr. Bostock to the military authority. On December 14, Mr. W. C. Burns, agent for Messrs. Bostock and Wombwell called upon Mr. Yeaton and produced a letter signed by Colonel Gordon authorising the show to be held. On the strength of this authorisation terms were arranged with Messrs. Bostock and Wombwell for the occupation by them of the land from December 23 to January 20 for a sum of £50, subject to military and police control as to lighting, etc. On the following day Mr. Yeaton wrote to the Chief Constable informing him of what had been done.

As Mr. Bostock had not arrived in Leeds yesterday it was impossible to obtain the text of the communications that have passed between him and the Ministry of Munitions, but we understand that he holds two letters which support him in his action. One of these, the letter referred to by Mr. Peardon as coming from Colonel Gordon, is stated to contain Colonel Gordon's endorsement of the view expressed by the Ministry of Munitions that the show will not interfere with the output of munitions, and the other, expressing the same view, is a letter written by Mr. Montagu, the late Minister of Munitions, to Mr. Bostock direct. It should be explained that the Government Department concerned has power to prevent the holding of fairs, etc., if it is thought that the will interfere with work on munitions, and their views on the matter are entirely apart

from such local considerations as to lighting restrictions. Allusion is made by Mr. Yeardon to the part played by Mr. Wesley Petty in the negotiations. Apart from business associations, Mr. Petty is an old friend of Mr. Bostock, and the latter wrote to him asking for information as to what land was available in Leeds as a place for the show. It was on purely personal grounds that Mr. Petty helped Mr. Bostock to carry his negotiations through, and he had not anticipated any opposition, seeing that the show had already visited such centres as Plymouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, and the London area.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The outcome is naturally resented by the Chief Constable, who, in the course of an interview yesterday, said his action was solely dictated by the interests of the city generally. Although the risks from aircraft may be remote, he holds strongly to the opinion that no risk, however remote, ought to be taken if it can be avoided, and he believes the public will support him in this. He intends bringing the matter before the Watch Committee at their meeting to-day, and he anticipates that the Committee will support him. "I still think," he said, "that the Corporation ought to break this contract, so as to prevent the show being held. I regard it as seriously as that."

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the show is advertised to be held "by permission of the Ministry of Munitions." The legal adviser of the Ministry of Munitions was seen in London yesterday and gave the following explanation:—"We were asked by Mr. Bostock to say whether he had any objection, under the Defence of the Realm Act, to this show being held, and, of course, as it did not come under the heading of 'fairs,' we said we had not. In a word, we did not regard the matter as really coming within our purview at all. But what Mr. Bostock apparently had done has been to transform a negative reply into a positive statement that we have sanctioned this exhibition. I shall indeed be glad for you to make it known that this is not the case—that we have in no way interfered with the rights of the local authorities. The police and the others concerned are still free to exercise whatever powers they possessed before any application was made to us in the matter. Neither the police nor the military authorities are in any way hampered by anything that has taken place between the Ministry of Munitions and the promoters of this exhibition. So far as we are concerned, they are at liberty to exercise their legal rights in this matter to the fullest extent."

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the arrivals in London from South Africa have been 2 Zebras, 2 Chacma Baboons, with a very few small birds.

THAT the arrivals in London from Calcutta have been 1 Adult Tigress, 400 Rhesus Monkeys, 3 Entellus Monkeys, 1 Python, 300 Parrakeets, 7 Pintail Nonpareils.

THAT the arrivals in London from South America have been a few Marmozets and Parrakeets, 3 Armadillos, 1 tame Ringtail Monkey.

THAT the arrivals in Liverpool from New York have been 14 American Rattlesnakes, 23 mixed American Snakes; from West Africa, 2 imported Lions, with some 20 African Monkeys.

THAT the arrivals in London from the Continent have been 2,000 Budgerigars, 1 Chimpanzee, 2 Agoutis, 12 various Monkeys.

THAT a new Horned Toad (*Phrynosoma*) has been presented to the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, by Dr. Spurrel, who secured it whilst in Texas some time back.

THAT a rare double-tusk Narwhal, considered to be the record-freaking specimen of the world, is a feature of the National Collection of Heads and Horns at the New York Zoological Park. It was captured by a whaler in the Arctic seas. The tusks are nearly 8 feet long, and the animal must have been 25 feet long.

THAT a message from Budapest, published in the New York "World," states that the only remaining sea lion in the Dresden Zoological Gardens successfully rebelled recently against German war conditions.

The sea lion, like every one else in Germany, was on short rations. Apparently he was so disgusted by the cutting down of his usual three square meals of fish a day that he escaped from his pond and flopped his way across country to Carola Pond, half a mile away.

A fishmonger leases Carola Pond, and in it raises carp for the market; but he has not been to market for several days, for the sea lion did not leave even a baby carp.

The sea lion has been caught and returned to his own pond, and a guard placed to see that he does not go dining out again. The fishmonger is suing the zoo for £50 damages.

THAT Charlie, the Kordofan Giraffe, was found dead in its stall last week at the Society's Gardens, Regents Park.

A post mortem showed that death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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The Lord Rothschild, Museum, Tring.

The Countess of Jersey, Middleton Park, Bicester.

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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

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FEBRUARY, 1917.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 10.—Vol. 2.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1917.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.



LALI BANADOOR, a Nepauli attendant, in charge of the first two Baby Elephants, male and female, to arrive here for the last twenty years.

These interesting pets are on the "City of Bombay," due here the first week in March. Other particulars on cover.

Important Notice.

ALTERATION IN TELEPHONE NUMBER.

On and after January 1st, 1917,
AVENUE 4360.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. II., 1916—17, is 10/-, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 2. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

DEATH OF Mr. JOHN HAMLYN.

THE OLDEST DRAPER IN THE WORLD.

Born at Martock, Somerset, May 2nd, 1815.
 Died at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, Feb. 4th, 1917.
 Aged 101 years 9 months.

The "Shepton Mallet Journal." Friday, February 9th, wrote as follows:—

"DEATH OF OUR CENTENARIAN.

The death occurred about midnight, on Sunday, of Mr. John Hamlyn, of Leg Square, Shepton Mallet, the oldest resident in the county, and for many years a very well known character in the town. Mr. Hamlyn was born at Martock, Somerset, on May 2nd, 1815, and would therefore have completed his 102nd year in a few months' time. His association with Shepton Mallet commenced when he was a boy. He had, and still has, distant relatives in the town. When he was about fourteen or fifteen he became an apprentice to the first Mr. Richard Burt, who carried on business at that time in the house now occupied by Mr. Ashford, in the Market Place, then a very different place from what it is now. He had a vivid recollection of men whose names only live now in parochial records, but who then figured prominently in the town, the Wickhams, Purlewents, Morgans, Hardistys, and the senior generations of other families still represented. After completion of his apprenticeship he went to Taunton, and set up in business, and prospered. He went later to Windsor, and with a growing family, and tempting offers made him, he sold a good business there, and proceeded to the Metropolis, where he occupied important positions in one or two of the leading firms. Family law suits and loyalty to relatives reduced him to a different position from what he had occupied. When he returned to Shepton Mallet many years ago to reside with his sister, Mrs. Coombs, widow of a leading local draper, he was possessed of means sufficient to last out an ordinary life. He has for some years been more or less dependent on the goodwill of relatives and friends. He had a most happy temperament and placid disposition. Till just before Christmas, though visibly failing, he was still able to manage his own marketing, and was almost daily to be seen about the town to the wonder of all, going about safely, unaccompanied as a rule. His memory and intellect were highly preserved. To a visitor recently he gave the message to be passed on to others as a rule of living, "Be steady and frugal, and never forget to thank God for all his mercies."

The funeral took place yesterday (Thursday) afternoon. Mr. John Hamlyn leaves one son, Mr. John Daniel Hamlyn, the famous Naturalist and Wild Animal Importer, who is a Councillor of the Borough of Steney and a Guardian of the Steney Union."

The Trade Journal, "Men's Wear," February 10th:—

"The trade will regret to learn of the death of one of its oldest members, Mr. John Hamlyn, of Shepton Mallet, who passed away on Monday in the 101st year of his age. With the exception

that his sight failed him a little, his faculties were unimpaired, his hearing and memory being especially good. In habits he was strictly temperate in all good things, and almost a total abstainer from strong drinks, and he was a non-smoker. He was apprenticed at Shepton Mallet in 1827 at the oldest drapery establishment in the town (a firm that has only changed hands once since that time), and at the conclusion of his term commenced in business for himself in Taunton as a tailor, hatter, outfitter, and woollen draper, and this he carried on successfully for a number of years. He then came to London for a few years, being engaged in accountancy, but soon returned to Somerset to spend his time in quiet country pursuits in the town where he was apprenticed 88 years ago. On the celebration of his centenary in May, 1915, Mr. Hamlyn was the recipient of many congratulations and birthday greetings. One, in particular, gave very great pleasure to the old gentleman—a message from the King, showing a kindly interest in Mr. Hamlyn's welfare. It is of interest to record that Mr. Hamlyn was christened at Martock nine days before the Battle of Waterloo."

I now wish to thank the many Councillors, Guardians, and others, for their expression of sympathy during this most trying time. The Guardians of the Stepney Union were particularly thoughtful and kind in expressing a hope that I might be spared for as long a period to continue my useful public work.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Dr. Richard L. Garner's Research Expedition to Gorilla Land.

The New York "Sun" gives the following particulars concerning this most extraordinary man:—

"Dr. Richard L. Garner, undeterred by his seventy years of age and the perils of sea travel in war time, is now on his way back to Central Africa to study our backward cousin the ape.

"He proposes to secure moving pictures of gorillas and chimpanzees at home with their families; entertaining one another; calling, moving about to visit one another or to search for food, in groups, usually on their hind legs, man fashion, when they do not know they are being observed; one taking a nap, perhaps, on the peculiar and sometimes comfortable bed these beasts prepare for themselves. Naturalists believe that gorillas sometimes try a bed during the day before occupying it at night.

"Incidentally, Dr. Garner will try once more to bring back a live gorilla.

"Live gorillas are obtained by native hunters, never by a white man, and they must be caught when they are young or not at all. A full-grown gorilla will kill himself before surrendering. When cornered he uses himself up in his fierce fighting; if caught in a trap he will beat himself to death in an effort to escape.

"Susie, a female chimpanzee, brought over in 1910, whom Dr. Garner hopes to replace, went to a school for deficient children in Philadelphia, and learned more quickly than any of them. She died of summer complaint in 1913."

The first I ever heard of Dr. Garner was whilst collecting Chimpanzees and Gorillas in the Sette Cama district, French Congo Seaboard, in 1904. One morning when in my compound on the river beach, a native runner handed me a letter from that gentleman who it appears was living up in the Egowe district, stating there were Chimpanzees, Gorillas and Jiggers there in abundance. The latter insect I did not require, for there were plenty at Sette Cama. The celebrated cage was then, I believe, on its way to his lonely habitation. We, on the coast, often wondered how the Doctor would "fix" up on its arrival. There were many doubters as to whether Gorillas and Chimpanzees would ever approach Garner's cage. Some of the old coasters, well versed in Gorilla ways, declared that if a family of those intelligent animals discovered the Doctor inside the cage, there would be the greatest Animal Act that was ever perpetrated in the annals of Natural History. They would calmly lay siege to the structure—Doctor and all—with the natural result that the Doctor with cage would be ruthlessly destroyed, and scattered in a thousand pieces to adorn the Congo forest, with a lasting tribute to Garner's devotion to his beloved Apes.

To have lived in his lonely clearing as he lived, far away from other white men, was a wonderful feat of endurance.

His companions, when I was out there, were two good sized Chimpanzees, whom he had trained to attend to his various wants. One actually went to the river daily for water. The other collected firewood and fruits for the household. Such an extraordinary trio have never been seen before, and certainly never will again. However Dr. Garner can leave the pleasures of New York for that district again, I cannot understand.

It was a very great pleasure to meet him in London some years ago on his leaving on one of his Congo journeys. It was an eventful dinner. I believe a "Prehistoric" one. He proved a wonderful conversationalist. The Doctor opened out with the soup, somewhere about seven, and at eleven o'clock still held the company in rapt attention with his flow of eloquence in recounting

his numerous adventures. Not one of the company had said a word during the evening. I trust he will forgive me mentioning one of the pleasantest evenings I ever spent in my life.

May he have every success in his new venture, but at seventy years of age it is very doubtful.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Some Observations on the Hairy Armadillo in Captivity.

One other point in connection with this is worthy of notice. When he retires to sleep he invariably digs into the soil at the bottom of the burrow, and completely covers himself up under several inches of earth. In this condition he will remain for hours at a stretch, and when he finally wishes to come out into the open again he has literally to dig himself out. One would imagine that breathing, in such circumstances, would be a matter of considerable difficulty, but it does not appear to cause him any inconvenience. It would be interesting to know if Armadillos behave in this way in a wild state.

In the matter of food, these creatures are almost omnivorous and feed readily upon meat (raw or cooked), chicken's heads, bones, rats, mice, birds, snakes, frogs, lizards, bread, fruit, bread-and-milk, potato peelings, biscuits, and so on. The present "Arma" happens to be an exception to this rule, for he refuses almost all food of a vegetable nature. Once a day he is given a saucerful of meat, which may be either cooked or raw, and a good bowl of milk. Apparently he merely takes the latter because he likes it, for it is generally believed that Armadillos in a wild state rarely if ever drink. The above diet is varied, when possible, by a fowl's head or a bone.

When he first arrived the "Arma" would eat nothing but bread-and-milk, but he has since abandoned this in favour of a meat diet, and it is now difficult to persuade him to take the bread-and-milk at all. He also shows a marked liking for certain sweets, especially cream chocolates, when obtainable.

On one occasion the experiment of introducing a rat into the run was tried. The Armadillo instantly scented the creature, and began to trot round and round the enclosure, nose to the ground, in search of it. Having finally located the rat crouching in a corner, he made a sudden rush at it, but the animal managed to dart to one side and escape. Then followed a chase which lasted for some minutes. An Armadillo can move with considerable speed, but he is so match for a rat

in the matter of agility, and consequently the latter was able to keep well out of reach. The Armadillo seemed to follow his prey entirely by scent, for his eyes were kept fixed on the ground. More than once he seemed to lose the creature entirely, but only for a moment. A few hasty sniffs here and there, and he was off again. At last the victim paused for a minute in a corner of the run. The "Arma" was on it in an instant. Jumping upon the animal from quite ten inches away, a most curious procedure to witness on the part of a heavily built and rather clumsy-looking animal, he crushed the life out of it with several well directed blows of his powerful fore-paws. He continued to worry it for some minutes afterwards, until, having finally satisfied himself that it was quite dead, he picked up the mangled body in his mouth, and carried it into the burrow. An hour or two later the skin was found lying in front of the entrance hole with almost every particle of flesh cleaned out of it.

It is interesting to notice that the teeth were not used at all in killing the animal. The claws are the Armadillo's chief weapons both of offence and defence. When handled they will never bite, but they will frequently kick so violently that it is almost impossible to hold them.

The chief interest of the above experiment lay in its demonstration of the Armadillo's method of capturing and killing small animals in an enclosed space, but in the open it would be almost impossible for it to catch such creatures in this way, on account of their superior agility. In a wild state, therefore, it relies chiefly upon stealth for the capture of its prey, creeping up behind its victims when they are feeding or otherwise occupied, and suddenly flinging itself upon them as in the above instance. In addition to small mammals of this kind, its natural food consists of worms, insects, eggs, frogs, young birds, carrion, etc. The carcases of the wild oxen on the Pampas, which are killed for the sake of their hides, are quickly devoured by the Armadillos, which dig burrows under the bodies and feed upon them from below. They are not at all particular as to their diet, and when animal food is not obtainable the will even content themselves with leaves and grass.

(To be continued.)

A CHAT ABOUT LION-TAMERS.

"Fisher's Almanac and Annual" is responsible for the following:—

There is a romantic glamour about our Christ-mas and Tombland Lairs which were in all their glory half a century ago, with their "Lion Kings" and Aztecs, their fire-eaters and sword-swallow-

ers, their giants and dwarfs, and "finny monsters of the deep" all going strong. In those days the menageries and lion-tamers were "nine days' wonders" for Norwich folks; and the thrilling scenes at the "Wild Beasts" never failed to draw big houses. The most popular tamer of his time was Macomo at Manders' menagerie. He was believed to be a Zulu, and had been a sailor; and he was certainly the hero of many daring exploits in the lions' den. During a show at Yarmouth Fair in 1860, he was performing with half-a-dozen lions and lionesses, when one of the beasts attacked him. The trigger of Macomo's pistol caught in the animal's mane and went off, with the result that one of the spectator's lost an eye, for which £150 had to be paid as compensation. At the Christmas Fair in the following year the tamer was attacked by a young lion and was severely mauled before the fierce brute could be beaten off.

Some time after that Macomo had another narrow squeak, for he was knocked down by a lion in the den, and escaped with the loss of a finger. In 1867 we find him in Norwich again putting lions and tigers through their paces; and he finished his long and adventurous career in safety, with many medals and thrilling memories.

His successor, McCarthy, was not so lucky. He had lost an arm whilst performing with lions at Myers' circus in the early sixties, and in 1872, at Bolton, he was knocked down by an angry beast, and lost his life.

Then there was the daring Delmonico, the famous lion trainer at Wombwell's great menagerie—who subsequently went into the theatrical business.

Another notable performer was Sandalla, a black man, who specialised in the training of wolves and hyenas at Day's menagerie, and had an exciting "turn" in the shape of a boxing match with a black bear. It was a study in "black and white" to see the black trainer and black bear pummeling each other in a whitened cage. And even in these modern days, the courage of the wild beast trainer—and the very riskiness of the business—furnish the biggest attraction of the travelling menagerie.

Also that on November 5th, 1788, a large tiger, worth over £200 which was exhibited at the "Bear" Inn in Norwich, broke loose, and after devouring two monkeys, was again secured. The tiger died soon after, from a brass collar and chain which he had swallowed, having gangrened within him.

No—no pun intended—not some poor, stray Tabby, who's escaped from a home where cufing and starving and so on was the rule of the day, until the cat preferred to take chances and go off and wander—but a real wild cat, a wild animal quite as much as bear, tigers, lions, what you would, are?

Chances are that, unless you happen to live in a wild cat country, away off from the ordinary paths of men, you didn't; for wild cat are hard to take alive, nor do they thrive well in captivity, and so comparatively few the zoos or travelling menageries which are possessed of one.

Interesting creatures, however, these wild cats; the real wild stock that has come down from the same ancestors to which Pussy, on our hearth, or the Tom-cat on the fence must, eventually, trace his remotest lineage.

As a matter of fact, the wild cat, both the American and the European type, and, incidentally, our domestic cat as well, belongs to the great family of Lynx.

In sections the American wild cat is even known as the "bay lynx"—the *Felis rufa*, or *Felis montana*, of the scientist. It is, normally, two and a half feet long and should tip the scale at somewhere less than twenty pounds.

The head of the wild cat is round, the body is slender, the legs are long, and the soles of the feet are naked, the hind feet, curiously enough, being partially webbed. The ears are large and nearly triangular, and are tipped with coarse hair, which are shed in the summer. The throat, in its turn, is surrounded with a ruff of long hair. The tail is short and slender and turned up at the end.

The wild cat's general colour is of a yellowish brown or bay; there is a line of darker brown rising from the shoulders to the tail, and circular longitudinal stripes of a similar shade upon the back. The sides are spotted with dark brown.

The American wild cat is very extensively distributed, being found in all the less settled portions of North America, from Latitude 60 N. to the Tropics, where Man has not made it extinct. In the warmer parts of the United States, especially, it was abundant, so much so that it became a nuisance, thanks to its depredations upon the eggs and poultry of the plantations. It usually chooses the wooded steepes of hills, or thick, swampy forests for its haunts, and, given the chance, it feeds on rabbits, eggs, squirrels, partridges, fish, and, indeed, almost any small quadruped it can master, or on any bird it can manage to seize. Thanks to this, the hens, ducks, geese and turkeys of the farm yard fall victims to its veracity, wherefore Friend Farmer, these many years, has been after him with his gun.

In days of old, when those birds were still abundant in the States, one student of the wild

OUR RARE LITTLE FRIEND, THE WILD CAT.

By FELIX J. KOCH.

Ever see a real American wild cat?

cat relates, it would follow the flocks of wild turkeys on their way and, learning the direction in which they were bound, would proceed by a short cut to the path they would be apt to take. There it would crouch low and, when one came within its reach, it would bound upon it and seize it.

Despite this element of sagacity and skill, the wild cat is a very shy animal, and when deliberately hunted displays great address in eluding both hunters and dogs. It is very timid, yet it makes a stout defence when driven to extremity.

Again, the wild cat is a very tolerable swimmer and has not the usual aversion of others of the cat family to water.

The usual home of this cat is in the hole of a tree, or in some space beneath a log. The mother makes a bed of moss and leaves, where she cradles her little ones, from two to four such at a time.

Cunning as are the kittens—the picture is of one such at the big Zoo at Memphis—all attempts to domesticate them, even where taken at birth, well-nigh have proven fruitless and the cat in the photograph will snarl and snap even at the good keepers who feed and tend her, draw aloof from them and attempt to snap or scratch should any of them get within reach.

Whether our domestic cat is descended from the American wild cat, or from her close kin, the European wild cat, or whether all look back to one common ancestor (as cannot be denied, for remains of cat animals are found even in fossil form), is matter of dispute among scientists.

The great Goodrich inclines to the latter view, and he tells some interesting things as result of his studies of the European wild cat. This wild cat is found not alone in Europe, but in Asia and Africa, and it is sometimes to be chanced upon in the United States.

When America was first discovered, it appears, domestic cats, tame or wild, were not found here; all our domestic cats, as well as this especial type of wild ones, are the descendants of those brought hither by Europeans.

Again, the wild cats of Europe are either the descendants of the original races that have continued untamed from the beginning, or of domesticated cats that have wandered from their homes, and, living apart from Man, have relapsed into barbarism. It is said that the wild and the tame cats, in their wanderings, sometimes meet, and when this is the case, the females of the tame breed are well treated by the savage cats; but the males are rudely set upon and sometimes torn in pieces. Again, wild and tame cats will sometimes mate, the young being of the curious sort known as tiger cats.

Some naturalists however, hold that the European wild cat is a distinct species from all other sorts, since the tail is shorter and more bushy than that of the domestic cat.

Howsoever, certain it is that the wild cat of Europe is rather large and more robust than the tame breed. The head is triangular, and has a savage aspect; especially when the animal is irritated. The fur is long, soft and thick; the back, sides and limbs are grey, darker on the back and paler below, with a blackish, longitudinal stripe along the middle of the back and innumerable paler curved ones on the sides. The tail is played with light grey and black, the tip of the latter colour.

"As is the case with many other animals—the ox, dog and horse," one student tells us, "so it is with cats. The wild ones are nearly all of the same hue; while the domestic ones, as is well known, are white, black, grey and yellow, of mingled shades and colours."

In Europe, too, the wild cat is a very shy animal, chiefly nocturnal in its habits. It lurks in woods and thickets, and preys on hare, squirrel and birds of various kinds. Four or five hundred years ago it was quite common in England, but it has long since been extirpated there, though common enough, still, in France, Germany, Russia and Hungary, up to, say, fifty years ago.

Which wild cat, then, may have fathered the race of our domestic cats, it is purely guesswork to say; howsoever, cats of the domestic sort seem to have been companions of Man since the very dawn of time.

Egypt had its domestic cats; the embalmed remains of these are so old that some authorities think the Egyptians the first to tame cats. The old Romans had the cat; thus with most the early European peoples, elsewhere—and we have the cat with us to-day.

Tabby, Maltese, Angora, whatsoever, she's as much a pet as of use, and few the homes, the world over, that are considered complete unless possessed of some favourite pet cat.



FUTURE OF THE MUSCOVY DUCK.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

(Continued from No. 6, October, Page 47.)

But all this, one may say, has nothing to do with laying, and on the evidence given the Muscovy Duck seems to be a rearing, rather than a laying, bird, just like a goose or turkey. That is true, and until a few weeks ago I had never heard of Muscovies as "egg-machines," which are the pressing need in the poultry world now-a-days. But a few weeks ago, in the "Feathered World,"

there was quoted an account from a local newspaper of a strain of these ducks in the hands of a farmer, which produced extraordinarily large broods; hatches of seventeen and eighteen being described as common, while one "old veteran" had brought off twenty-one! It is obvious that there are some good laying Muscovies to be found, and so it was not surprising to read in subsequent issues of the paper that in Australia Muscovy Ducks were kept for laying (in spite of the presence out there of Indian Runner Ducks and Leghorn Fowls), so that our countrymen "down under" have been carrying out their motto of "Advance Australia" even in such a little out-of-the-way department as the breeding of Muscovy Ducks. When these birds are taken up as layers here, we may expect to see some liveliness introduced by their competition with high-laying common ducks and with fowls. Meanwhile they offer a way out of the difficulty which a correspondent of "The Poultry World" stated the other day. He wanted, it seems, "to have it both ways," and farm ducks that would lay well and be saleable for table. He was told that he had better specialize on table ducks rather than try to make a small-bodied laying breed serve both purposes, his ambition being "almost impossible" of achievement.

The Muscovy Duck, however, prevents it from being quite impossible, for by crossing the drake of this species with ducks of the common kind, you can raise large birds—which have the superior flavour of the common duck—from quite small stock. Although the common ducks of India are not "Runners," which come from the countries much further east, they are not bigger than those birds, and yet I have killed hybrids between these small ducks and the Muscovy which weighed over six pounds each, drake and duck, and they had simply foraged for their food on and about a large pond without getting any regular feeding. Hume, in his "Game Birds of India," also says that in the Straits Settlements people make a practice of rearing these hybrids for the table, and it is also done in some parts of France, where these "mule" ducks are known as "Mullards"—a combination of "mulet" and "mulart," I suppose.

Although laying and pairing freely, these hybrids are barren; their eggs are green, but of a different shade from those of the common duck; the eggs of the Muscovy are white. They are, it must be remembered, more apt to fly than even the pure Muscovy, which they resemble in shape, though rather favouring the common duck in colour.

The reverse cross—Muscovy duck and common drake—is much less well known, but more resembles the common duck in shape, differing, however, in the size of the sexes somewhat as in the Muscovy duck. This is a disadvantage when

the birds are being reared for table, but by making the cross in this way one gets the advantage of having the Muscovy ducks to sit on the eggs and rear the young, while one is spared the trouble of keeping the big, coarse, and often ill-behaved, Muscovy drake. He, for his part, is ready enough to "take up with" common ducks, but his mate is not inclined to tolerate the advances of the ordinary drake unless she has been accustomed to him when young; for, whatever poultry-book writers think—and they all seem to make a point of either ignoring or abusing Muscovies—the birds themselves think they are superior to the common kind!

It is this continued abuse, no doubt, which has led to the relegation of such a useful bird to the background; Lewis Wright, in his justly-celebrated poultry-book, was in the forefront of the attack; but he could not have known much about these birds, as he describes the plumage as looking as if half the feathers had been moulted and the other half were ready to fall out. I never saw a specimen like this myself, and with their rich contrasts of green-black and white, and bare scarlet faces, these birds are considered by most people ornamental, in spite of their heavy make and lazy habits. The bare face, by the way, though a most striking point in the species, and a very useful one, enabling the veriest beginner in poultry to recognise it immediately, is not developed till some time after the birds are full-fledged, though their long broad tails and erectile crests will always distinguish them from black-and-white varieties of the common duck. When a duck's "hair stands on end" when it is alarmed, you may know it for a Muscovy. It must be remembered that they have no relationship to the ordinary ducks beyond the fact of both belonging to the same family of birds, but are a distinct species, like the wigeon or the sheldrake.

Thus it is not surprising that they have such different habits in some ways; and it is these peculiarities that draw down upon them the abuse of "experts," just as the goat is always abused because it is not a sheep, and the donkey because it is not a horse! Muscovy ducks have their faults, of course; the drake is sometimes savage, as in the case of one which Wright records as bullying a Dorking cock, and in that case his strength makes him formidable, as also when he takes to irregular love-making, a vice from which the common drake, after all, is by no means free.

Also the power of flight and instinct of nesting high up may cause disappointment if the duck "steals her nest" somewhere high in a roof or a hollow tree, when eggs are not easily collected; but, of course, a clipped wing puts a stop to this. Old birds—and Muscovy ducks are long lived—are also extraordinarily tough; but no one need eat an old one, as the age is so readily indi-

cated by the bare red face, whereas in the case of common ducks a patriarch may be foisted on one unhetected. It is true that the young Muscovy duck is too long and lanky to please the poulterer; but all those I have seen have just taken "pot luck" and not been "forced" at all with high feeding; the flesh is all right, and the hybrids are of the right stamp for the table, or the practical French would not breed them.

Generally a drake will mate with several ducks, but some will be contented with one, like their old bird at the Zoo, which has been there eight years and has been very groggy of late, although he still sires a few ducklings, in spite of his mate being his own daughter, another disadvantage. He is a true wild South American bird, all black except for white patches on the wings, and with even the bare face black, a point which his sons by a tame Muscovy duck have inherited; it would not, however, be a good point to encourage in breeding, as the red face of the tame strain is so much handsome and more distinctive.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the arrivals in London have been some Budgerigars, 3 Mandrills, 20 mixed Monkeys, 7 Canadian Porcupines, 60 Grey Squirrels, 1 White Crane, 1 White-necked Crane, 15 Mongooses, 1 Red Teguxin, 1 Ecnegall Parrot (rose variety).

THAT the arrivals in Liverpool have been a few Monkeys from West Africa.

THAT the Prince of Monaco has proposed to establish in the Pyrenees, Alps Auvergne, Corsica and Algeria, a number of large parks as preserves after the model of Yellowstone Park in America.

THAT Captain Lord Lucas, a former President of the Board of Agriculture, who was killed in France last November, has bequeathed to the Hon. T. G. Grenfell lands in Norfolk and an annuity of £250 in order that the upererty should be kept as a preserve for birds.

THAT Bostock's Italian Circus is now touring in India. It opened in Calcutta with great success.

THAT visitors to the Zoological Gardens in 1916 numbered 1,084,249, an increase of 25,521 as compared with the previous ear, and the receipts for admission at the gates amounted to £24,542—£1,159 more than was taken in 1915.

THAT two leopard cubs, male and female, recently captured in the South-West Protectorate, have been sent to England to General Lukin for presentation to the King.

THAT the "Daily Mail" has the following:—

"How the murder of a Chinese conjurer was revealed and the alleged murderer indentified through the actions of an intelligent monkey belonging to the dead man is related by the 'Singapore Free Press.'"

"Resting in a Malay hut, after a performance on a rubber estate near Taiping, the conjurer was attacked, killed, and robbed, the body afterwards being dragged out and buried. The murder apparently was witnessed by the monkey, which took refuge in the rafters.

"Later a European walking some distance from the hut was surprised by a monkey coming towards him and pulling at the leg of his trousers. He tried to drive the animal away by kicking it, but it persisted in clawing at his legs and then trotting a little way ahead and looking back to see if it was being followed.

"Finally the man followed the monkey to a mound of freshly turned earth, which it began to scratch up. The man informed the police, who dug up the soil and found the mutilated body of the monkey's master.

"Suspicion fell upon a Malay, who, on being brought up at the police station with a number of other men, was immediately attacked with the greatest fury by the monkey, which was with difficulty prevented from doing him serious injury. The Malay's guilt has yet to be established by the court."

THAT according to the "Daily Sketch," Sanger's well-known circus is to be disbanded until the end of the war. The Elephants and Camels will be let out on hire for ploughing.

THAT on and after April 2nd all parcels—live stock and otherwise—must be sent prepaid on the railways of Great Britain.

KENNET VALLEY FISHERIES, HUNGERFORD, BERKSHIRE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"Fisheries, Hungerford,"

STATION—Hungerford, G.W.R., 1½ miles.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Eddington Lodge, Hungerford, Berks.

The Kennet Fishery is situated a short distance above the town, and is laid out with a view to growing fish under natural conditions for sporting purposes.

Purchasers can obtain from us special quotations for the class of stock required, and the numerous testimonials received assure us that clients will be satisfied.

Expert advice is given on all matters concerning fishings, etc.

FOOD AND PLANTS.

Most kinds of useful and ornamental aquatic or waterside plants can be supplied at short notice. We also recommend most highly our specially prepared fish food. Its constituents are carefully selected, and giving the maximum feeding value, avoids sameness of diet; and, being buoyant in the water, unlike most other foods, the fish learn to take it on the surface.

Price 14 lbs. 7/6; per cwt. £1/7/6.

Also freshwater Snails, Shrimps, Insecta, etc. Prices as per quantity.

Below is a Price List of our Trout, which is subject to slight variations. A few days notice is always necessary to net up and prepare the fish for their journey.

PRICE LIST.

YEARLING TROUT.

						Per 100	Per 1,000
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salmo Fario (Brown Trout)	4 in. minimum	...	...	...	...	1 7 6	12 0 0
Salmo Iredus (Rainbow Trout)	5 in. minimum	...	...	...	...	1 3 0	9 15 0
	4 in.	...	...	...	...	1 14 3	15 0 0
	3 in.	...	...	...	...	1 4 9	10 0 0
	3 in.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	8 15 0

TWO YEAR OLD TROUT.

	Per 100	Per 500
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brown Trout, 9 in. minimum	6 18 0	33 0 0
" " 8 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 3 0	24 0 0
" " 7 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 13 0	16 15 0
Rainbow Trout, 7 to 9 in. minimum	4 12 0	21 0 0

THREE YEAR OLD TROUT.

										Per 100		
										£	s.	d.
Brown Trout, 12 in. minimum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	0
" " 11 in. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0
" " 10 in. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	0
Rainbow Trout, 10 to 12 in. minimum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	0

TROUT FRY—Brown and Rainbow at current prices.

Special quotations for local deliveries, larger orders or sales by average size, and larger trout up to 18 inches.

Address—THE SECRETARY.

EDDINGTON LODGE.

HUNGERFORD.

BERKSHIRE.

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 The Lord Rothschild, Museum, Tring.
 The Countess of Jersey, Middleton Park, Bicester.
 The Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
 The Hon. E. S. Montague, M.P., Bridge Street, Cambridge.
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 The Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol.
 The Royal Zoological Gardens, Dublin.
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 The Director, Royal Zoological Society, Natura Artis Magistra, Amsterdam.
 The Superintendent, Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta, India.
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 The Director, Zoological Gardens, Rotterdam.
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MAY - 4 1917

RECEIVED

Smithsonian Institution
APR 14 1917
National Zoological Park

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JOHN D. HAMLIN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, East.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station
Buses pass Leman Street, Whitechapel, from all parts thence five minutes walk.

P.O.O. payable at Leman Street, East.

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TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from me of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 4330 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same

GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

From Calcutta.

I feel sure my numerous readers will be pleased to hear that the S.S. "City of Bombay" arrived on Saturday, March 17th, with the following stock:—

- 1 Elephant, male, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
- 1 " female, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

These two babies were in splendid condition. They took daily exercise with their Native Keeper on deck.

20 Boxes Rhesus Monkeys.

1 Tiger Cub, female, 10 months.

4 Demoiselle Cranes.

5 Indian Pythons.

77 Indian Nightingales—Shamahas.

They were all brought over on deck, arriving in splendid condition, and were transhipped to the S.S. "Manhattan" for New York, on Monday morning early, March 19th. There was no "cargo food space" occupied, verification of which can be obtained from Messrs. Montgomerie & Workman, 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

The S.S. "Media" will arrive about 30th March, with the following stock:—

31 Indian Pythons, measuring from 10 ft. to 20 ft.

- 1 Tiger, female, adult
- 8 Pandas, very rare
- 220 Monkeys
- 28 Impeyan Pheasants
- 80 Chukar Partridges

Prices on application.

South African consignments are:—

- 5 Zebras
- 4 Blessboks
- 4 Chacma
- 1 African Leopard, adult

Prices on application.

To arrive from New York.

4 Sea Lions, from San Francisco ... each £35

The only importation for 1917.

- Can offer American Snakes, harmless ... each £2
- American Rattlesnakes, poisonous, very fine £3
- Bennett Kangaroos £10
- Australian Emu, adult for £16
- Armadillo, interesting pet £3
- Mona Monkey, £2

- Jew Monkey, interesting pet for £2
- Mangabey Monkey, interesting pet £2
- Vervet Monkey £2
- Rhesus Monkey £2
- Dog-faced Baboon £2
- Drill Baboon from £5 to £10
- Mandrill Baboon from £7 to £20
- 6 Californian Quail for £3
- 1 Canadian Tree Porcupine for 70/6
- 10 " Grey Squirrels each 20/6
- Mongooses, for rats and all vermin each 40/

Blue and White Foxes, 2 Blue, 2 Whites, all in first-class condition. each £10

These are at present deposited with Messrs. Jennison, Belle Vue, Manchester, who will be pleased to show them to intending purchasers. They will not be sold one penny less than £10 each.

The following reptiles are on deposit for sale at The Zoological Society's Gardens, Regents Park, London:—

- 1 Alligator, 6 feet each £2
- 1 " 5½ feet £2
- 3 Giant Toads (Bufo marinus) 15/6
- 5 Small Tortoise, Brazil 20/6
- 2 Adorned Terrapins 30/6
- 1 Heloderma Lizard, poisonous 60/6

Wanted to Purchase.—Swags, Geese, Rare Pheasants, Antelopes, Indian Cattle, Kangaroos, Baboons, Monkeys, every description of Animals and Birds for prompt Cash. Do not dispose of any duplicates whatever to any Zoological or Public Gardens, Amateur or others, until you have my refusal.

Messenger Wagon for sale, foreign make, three compartments, box wheels, suitable for Bears, Lions, etc. Price £20, no offers.

Ferrets.

WARNING TO DEALERS IN FERRETS.—No Ferrets should ever be sent to any dealer in Montauban, France, unless fully paid for in advance. My experience has been that when Ferrets arrive in France, some trivial excuse is made to refuse the consignment, with a view to a considerable reduction in price.

NOTE.—A copy of this Magazine has been sent to every Member of the House of Commons.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 11.—Vol. 2.

LONDON, MARCH, 1917.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Important Notice.

ALTERATION IN TELEPHONE NUMBER.

On and after January 1st, 1917,

AVENUE 4360.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. III., 1917—18, is 10/-, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 3. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

INTRODUCTORY.

I must apologise to my readers for the very lengthy article, "Are we Wasting Tonnage?"

I should be pleased to receive assistance or advice from any of my readers on this important matter. I wish to point out to all subscribers that subscriptions for Vol. III., 1917—18, will be due with the next number. It is only 10/- post free. It is quite original. It is deserving of support from all of the "Animal and Pet World."

Some most interesting articles are unfortunately crowded out through the unfortunate Tonnage question. We all live in a World of Surprises, but nothing astonished me more than to find the Wild Animal question in Parliament. It has certainly amused the public, and seems to have interested the Members of the House of Commons. May it always continue so!

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

ARE WE WASTING TONNAGE?

On the 27th January there appeared in "The World's Fair" an advertisement of future arrivals. The "Daily Mail," February 27th, contained the following letter:—

ARE WE WASTING TONNAGE?

To the Editor of "The Daily Mail."

Sir,—One hears a great deal about the conservation of shipping and what shall be imported and what shall be kept out of the country.

I am a reader with a somewhat vagrant mind, and I happened on this in a journal called the "World's Fair," dated January 27th:—

Wanted to Sell.

Notice.

Arriving in the "City of Bombay" end of January:

1 Male Elephant, 4½ft.....	£350
1 Female Elephant, 4½ft.....	£350
1 Female Tiger Cub, 12 months.....	£125
5 Large Indian Pythons.....each	£10 to £15
400 Rhesus Monkeys.....each	£2

With other small stock.

Early application necessary.

American Snakes, still on hand, £2 each.

Baboons, Agouti, Monkeys, Alligators, etc.

John D. Hamlyn,

221, St. George's Street, London, East.

Telephone: Avenue 4360.

Telegrams: Hamlyn, London Docks.

I am wondering rather uneasily in my own mind, after reading Mr. Lloyd George's speech on Friday, whether there are ships still sailing the seas full of male and female elephants, tiger cubs, Indian pythons, and Rhesus monkeys, to say nothing of "other small stock," which may mean anything from white mice to penguins. Elephants might be useful, but I think we ought to draw the line at tiger cubs and pythons as being unproductive, while I regard monkeys as a drug in the market in these imitative days.

Geo. Edgar.

2, Chartham Terrace, Ramsgate.

On reading such a malicious series of lies and misrepresentations, I rang up the Editor of "The Daily Mail," stating that a letter was on the way giving the fullest details concerning this consignment, at the same time stating that before making unfounded statements, enquiry might have been first made here. The Editor in his wisdom gives a somewhat garbled version of my letter:—

WILD BEAST TRADE CAPTURED.

Replying to the suggestion contained in Mr. George Edgar's letter which appeared in "The Daily Mail" yesterday, that the import of wild animals into England is a waste of tonnage, Mr. John D. Hamlyn, the dealer and naturalist, of St. George's Street, London Docks, points out that the closing down of the Continental trade has caused American buyers to turn their attention to London, their original market.

"During the last two years I have brought back the animal trade to its original home. We have been told to capture the German trade. I have captured the German wild beast trade, and if I receive assistance from the country of my birth, I shall continue to hold it. It has great possibilities."

As regards the alleged waste of tonnage, "all these animals travel on deck, at owner's risk, occupying space which otherwise would

be empty, and no foodstuffs or cargo of any description could be carried in the vacant places. The consignments are transshipments for the American market, and they are all transferred from the Indian steamers to the American steamers inside the docks.

"The animals do not consume any of our foodstuffs, for sufficient native food is always shipped with each consignment."

Another stage was advanced when Col. Lockwood, M.P., gave notice of the following question in the House of Commons:—

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Colonel Lockwood, M.P., will ask the Prime Minister whether he is aware that a ship is expected to reach England having on board 2 elephants, 1 large pigtail ape, 1 tiger, 400 monkeys, 5 pythons, and 100 Indian samars; that at a later date a consignment is expected of 31 pythons, 1 tiger, 8 pandas, 220 monkeys; that a further consignment is expected later of sea lions from San Francisco, and a zebra from South Africa; whether these imports will be placed on the prohibited list; and who is the official responsible for having allowed these consignments to be shipped to this country.

On reading this question I forwarded the following letter to Col. Lockwood, M.P.:—

Sir,—Allow me to offer you some explanation regarding the consignment of animals now on their way here from India and Africa. Firstly, I am sorry you did not enquire the actual destination of these animals. The cutting enclosed explains the whole situation. I have risen to the occasion of capturing a very important trade, and having done so, my competitors are straining every nerve to effect my ruin.

All these specimens are for the American market; they are transhipped from the Indian steamer to the American steamer for New York. They were never intended for this country. The foodstuffs accompany the animals from abroad. The freight space is "On deck," and is never used for other cargo.

I trust the above explanation will satisfy you, and you will not assist jealous competitors to stop this very important transshipment trade.

I remain, Yours truly,

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

The Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood, M.P.,
House of Commons.

March 2nd, 1917.

Copies of the above were sent to the Prime Minister, Lord Rothschild, Mr. Warwick Brookes, M.P., for Mile End, and Mr. J. D. Kiley, M.P. for Whitechapel. Mr. Kiley very kindly undertook to bring the matter before Mr. Roberts of

the Board of Trade. Lord Rothschild and Mr. Warwick Brookes wrote encouraging letters, offering to do their utmost on my behalf.

I wish here to express my thanks to Lord Rothschild for the great interest he has taken in this matter.

The next step was to interview the Secretary of the Import Restrictions Department, giving him the fullest information concerning the consignment, also copies of all correspondence.

On the 6th March the question was answered in the House of Commons. This cutting is from the Official Report:—

WILD ANIMALS (IMPORTATION).

51. Colonel LOCKWOOD asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that on or about this date a ship is expected to reach England having on board two elephants, one large pigtail ape, one tiger, 400 monkeys (some extra size), five pythons, and 100 Indian shamar; that at a later date a consignment is expected of thirty-one pythons (10 feet to 20 feet), one tiger, eight pandas (very rare), 220 monkeys, and so forth; that a further consignment is expected later of sea-lions from San Francisco, and a zebra from South Africa; whether these imports will be placed on the prohibited list; and who is the official responsible for having allowed these consignments to be shipped to this country at the present time?

Mr. ROBERTS: My right hon. Friend has asked me to answer this question. Prior to seeing the question I had no knowledge of the shipments referred to. I will consider the advisability of prohibiting the importation of wild animals for show purposes. Apart from such prohibition no official sanction is required for the shipment of a particular consignment on a vessel whose general employment has been licensed.

Colonel LOCKWOOD: May I ask if the serpents come from the professed site of the Garden of Eden in Mesopotamia?

Mr. W. THORNE: Are they going to be put on proper rations?

Mr. WATT: Will they be handed over to the Kitchen Committee?

The "Pall Mall Gazette," 8th March, has the following:—

ANIMAL SHIPS.

Col. Lockwood, M.P., and Wasted Tonnage.

"If the tonnage problem is as serious as the evidence of experts leads us to believe, it seems to me perfectly scandalous that any por-

tion should be wasted in bringing to this country useless animals."

This was the view expressed to a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative by Colonel Lockwood, M.P., who asked in the House of Commons whether a ship was about to reach this country having on board two elephants, one large pigtail ape, one tiger, 400 monkeys, five pythons, and 100 Indian shamar.

An Unsatisfactory Answer.

"I tell you frankly," said Colonel Lockwood, "that I am far from satisfied with the answer I received from Mr. Roberts, who replied on behalf of the Board of Trade. It was the usual official answer, non-committal and absolutely valueless. Mr. Roberts was unaware of the consignment until my question brought it to his notice. He said he would consider the possibility of prohibiting the import of animals for show purposes, and that was all.

"In our home occupations we have to differentiate between what is really required and what is superfluous, and surely this should apply equally to our imports."

The Justification.

"Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, who is responsible for this consignment, justifies his action on two main points. He says he is endeavouring to capture a trade which prior to the war was largely in the hands of a German. That I do not dispute; I appreciate the efforts of anyone who is attempting to oust the Germans from the commercial world; but my appreciation ceases when those efforts are contrary to the direct and pressing needs of the country.

"Mr. Hamlyn's second contention is that the animals do not occupy tonnage that would be available for the transport of food, as they are quartered on deck!"

Seeing that Col. Lockwood, M.P., persists in his statement that some part of the consignment occupies food space, I asked the various Shipping Companies interested to state the actual facts.

Here are the letters:—

"Sir,

28 Boxes Wild Animals.

With reference to the above animals coming from Calcutta, via the Cape, by the S.S. "City of Bombay," due here about the 15th instant, we beg to state these consignments are carried on deck at Shipper's risk and do not therefore encroach upon any cargo space in the hold of the steamer. The food for the above animals is shipped in Calcutta, and also carried on deck at Shipper's risk.

(Signed) Montgomerie and Workman,

Agents for City Line of Steamers,

36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.4

The Union Castle Steamship Company write as follows:—

"Sir,

4 zebras, 7 monkeys, 1 antelope, etc., on
"Comrie Castle."

With reference to the above animals coming forward from Durban, South Africa, by the S.S. "Comrie Castle," we beg to state these consignments are always carried on deck at Shipper's risk, and do not therefore occupy any cargo space in the hold of the steamer. The food is also carried on board on deck at Shipper's risk.

(Signed) The Union Castle Steamship Co.,
3/4, Fenchurch Street, City."

"Dear Sir,

28 boxes Animals, Snakes and Birds,
per s.s. "Media," from Calcutta.

Referring to the above shipment, we have to inform you these animals are always carried on deck at Shipper's risk, and consequently do not take up any cargo space in the holds of the steamer.

At present we have no advice as to where the fodder has been carried on this occasion, but would probably be placed in one of the deck houses.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Alex. Howden and Co.

50, Lime Street, City.
16th March, 1917."

Reading the above, I think my readers will agree with me that it is a pity that Col. Lockwood, M.P., after being assured by a business man of forty years standing, that food space has never been occupied, and never is occupied, should venture opinions on the Importations of Wild Animals of which he knows nothing whatever. I thank him for saying "that he did not wish to injure Hamlyn"; still I am very anxious to know who asked him to put the question. I shall, however, know sooner or later.

GEORGE EDGAR,

2, Chartham Terrace, Ramsgate.

We now come to the originator of these misrepresentations. During the last forty years it has been my practice to make a point of knowing my private and public enemies. To that end I sent an investigator to Ramsgate to enquire what manner of man was George Edgar. The report is as follows:—

"Sir,—In reply to your enquiry re Mr. Geo. Edgar, I have ascertained that he is a journalist of some importance, being a writer for the "Times" and "Daily Mail."

"He appears to be held in high esteem by Lord Northcliffe, as I have been informed on very good authority that he has been entertained by his Lordship at his fishing preserves, and in Ramsgate he is looked upon as being a rather good sport.

"The house he at present occupies is one of the best in the town.

"This is all the information I can give you.

"Ramsgate, March 9th, 1917."

I was quite unaware that it was the custom of the Press to publish supposed private letters from their own reporters with a view to self advertisement. I consider Lord Northcliffe, with his attendant satellite, George Edgar, would have been much better employed in remedying serious evils, than in providing a mare's nest for the readers of "The Daily Mail," and at the same time seriously injuring a business of forty years' standing. Although fifty-nine years of age, I still have many ambitions in life, the latest one in particular is to have a personal interview with George Edgar. He is supposed to be a "rather good sport." I might say I always have been one.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

are very simple and straightforward. They deserve the assistance and sympathy of every honest man. My only object in giving these particulars is to put myself right with the general public and uphold the only business of its kind in Great Britain.

At the commencement of the War the Continental Wild Beast Trade was entirely closed. The American buyers were entirely at a loss for their usual supplies, which were considerable. I was approached by one of the largest Dealers in New York to supply him with every description of Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles, also Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries. One Agent was appointed in Calcutta. Two Collectors were sent out, one to South Africa, the other to Sumatra, Dutch Indies. The South African Collector is now on his way home on the "Comrie Castle," the one in Sumatra remains there still collecting.

I state here most emphatically that all the goods I have received from distant parts since 1914 have been transhipped to New York. None—with the exception of a few monkeys—have been sold in Great Britain.

During my interview with the Secretary of the Import Restrictions, this particular question was asked me:—

"Why did I advertise the elephants and other stock for sale, if they were not for Great Britain?"

The answer was:—

"Only to show the general public and my competitors that business was carried on as usual; that there was valuable business to be

done, if you only had the courage and energy to carry it out."

The consignments usually arrive in the Tilbury Docks, they are taken round to the Atlantic Transport steamers for New York. Herewith letter from the Atlantic Transport Company, Ltd., dated 6th March, 1917:—

"Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in stating that we have carried many of your shipments of Animals, Birds, etc. (in transshipment from Calcutta) to New York by our steamers from London, and they always occupy space in the Horse and Cattle Deck, which would not otherwise be occupied owing to our export trade to America as a rule not filling one third of the available space in our steamers. We are always glad to get such shipments. The space occupied by your shipment is not suitable for general cargo.

The Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd."

Let me assure my readers this will prove a very considerable transshipment business in time to come. It is nothing unusual for the incidental expenses, such as Port Rates, Port of London Charges, Labour Insurance, Boxes, Cartage, etc., on an ordinary consignment to amount to £200, besides there is the Freightage to New York. The consignments vary from £750 to £1,600 each. During our busy season two consignments are sent monthly. This means American money to the value of thousands of pounds is distributed in Great Britain, benefitting all and sundry.

Does Lord Northcliffe, Col. Lockwood, M.P., and George Edgar object to this?

Are we Wasting Tonnage!

I will now point out to Lord Northcliffe, Col. Lockwood, M.P., and George Edgar where tonnage is wasted.

The above named gentlemen must understand that I have mixed with shipping for the past forty years. I have a general knowledge of the Docks and Dock Work.

Let me advise them to direct their efforts to the following cases:—

Is it correct that on a certain small steamer on charter to a certain Port in France, six Government officials occupy a 500 ton cabin space, worth according to charter 27/6 per ton, which has been going on for months?

Is this a waste of tonnage or not?

Is it correct that at a certain port in France there are several Refrigerating Stationary Store Ships, with full crews, entailing an enormous consumption of stores and coal, such storeships being supplied with stores by smaller weekly steamers, the latter also entailing great expense, the whole of which could be saved by the very simple process of erecting refrigerators on land adjoining the various quays?

The amount of money wasted in the above Stationary Storeships would have paid for and brought over here all the animals that have trod God's earth since the World began.

I should like to ask the "Daily Mail" whether the above facts constitute a Waste of Tonnage or not!

Is it correct that a certain mail steamer was gutted of all its passenger accommodation and fitted up as a troopship in South Africa, and then at the last moment sailed with only three ordinary passengers?

I forget the actual cost of this wastage, but it amounted to thousands of pounds.

What do you consider that, Lord Northcliffe, Col. Lockwood, M.P., and George Edgar!

I could give a dozen other glaring cases of Wasted Tonnage, Money and Labour, but presume the above three examples are enough.

I trust the Members of the House of Commons will not put any obstacles in the way of capturing the enemies trade. I deserve their sympathy and support.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the various officials with whom I have been brought in contact with during the last two years. Everything possible that could be done, has been arranged in a most kindly businesslike manner. I feel confident some of these gentlemen smile at the various regulations they have to carry out. Anyway I thank them one and all (H.M. Customs, War Trade, Board of Trade, Import Restrictions, with others).

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

10th March, 1917.

THE ALPINE HARE IN ENGLAND.

By FREDK. J. STUBBS.

The vigorous protest made by Sir Frederick Treves will no doubt serve to bring the American squirrel to a sense of its position as a British mammal. Apparently, this sprightly little alien has been having too much of its own way lately. Not long ago I wrote in these pages of the increase of Continental squirrels in Essex, and can now add that the original animals were purchased as British (not from Mr. Hamlyn) and turned down by an Epping landowner a few years ago.

A brief account of the successful acclimatisation in England of another rodent may be worth describing, for the experiment is not well known. I refer to the introduction of the Alpine hare to the Pennines. This species, famous for its habit of assuming a snow-white pelage in winter, is native to the whole of Northern Europe and Asia,

and is found also in the Alps. In our own islands its home is confined to the northern half of Scotland, where it inhabits the high mountains, and ranges as far south as Perthshire. From the latter country, in 1865, Colonel J. Crompton Lees brought a number to turn loose on his grouse moors near Greenfield in south-west Yorkshire. This attempt proved abortive, the animals all dying out; but the experiment was again tried in 1881, and in the two following years, when altogether about fifty hares were released.

The second essay has proved remarkably successful, and to-day the Alpine hare is abundant on all the wild moorland hills from Greenfield along the border of Yorkshire to the neighbourhood of Sheffield; on the moors of Langdendale and Macclesfield in Cheshire; and on practically all the hills from Yorkshire to and beyond Kinder Scout in the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Strange to say, this hare has increased but slightly in a northward direction, although spreading at least twenty miles towards the south and the east. The conditions seem quite as suitable, but personally I have never seen one more than a mile or two northward of Greenfield; while, occasionally, I have noticed the animals by the score during a walk across the Cheshire or Derbyshire hills in winter or spring. They are, naturally, difficult to see when snow is about; but in mild weather they are as conspicuous as fox terriers against the dark background of peat or rock or heather, and on a clear day one can make a pretty fair estimate as to the numbers present in any district.

It is often stated locally that the Alpine hare is driving out the more desirable native species. I doubt this, except perhaps amongst the bare limestone hills of Derbyshire. On the grouse moors, where the Alpine hare is most at home, the common hare is seldom seen; and, in my experience, the Alpine hare does not stray any distance from the moors on to the farmed lands of the hill-sides. Really its only competitor is the grouse, and I have never heard any charge of damage so far as the birds are concerned.

Since the Greenfield experiment, the Alpine hare has been introduced by Mr. C. G. Assheton-Smith on the hills near Bangor in North Wales—successfully, but the animals are nothing near so numerous as they are on the Pennines; and the species has also been turned out in Ireland, where it is said to be thriving. This is no matter for surprise, as the Alpine hare is a very close relative of the Irish hare, but of course the latter animal does not turn white in winter. The Alpine hare, by the way, was formerly native to England, for remains have been found during explorations of a cave in Westmorland.

Amongst other instances of recent successful hare introductions, the Irish hare is now estab-

lished in Carnarvonshire and on the island of Mull in Scotland; the British hare has been acclimatised in Ireland and Switzerland; and the European hare in southern Sweden. At present, however, the most notable instance is certainly the striking success of the Scotch hare on the Pennine hills since its introduction thirty years ago.

THE GREY SQUIRREL.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES ON A COMING PLAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Observer."

"Sir,—Some ten years ago, or more, specimens of the grey squirrel were let loose in Regent's Park. They have multiplied there, and afford now a diversion to the children who visit the park. That they are pleasing to children is apparently the only good quality that these rat-like animals—which would be classed as vermin in their native haunts—have, up to the present, exhibited. About the time named some grey squirrels would appear to have been introduced into Richmond Park. As this step could hardly have been undertaken with a reasoned purpose, it must be assumed to be the brainless act of some muddler in natural history.

By 1908 the invader had reached the southern end of the park. Up to that date the fascinating British squirrel had found a home in the enclosure which he had probably occupied for centuries. On the appearance of the foreigner the British squirrel vanished, and, so far as Richmond Park is concerned, he is now extinct. How he was driven out I do not know. In the spring of 1908 I examined the bodies of two dead British squirrels picked up in my garden. They showed no marks of violence nor of gross disease, but they were extremely emaciated. I conclude that the grey squirrel had robbed their caches, and that they had been exterminated by starvation.

These German-minded invaders now fell upon the gardens, and as destroyers of gardens they are unsurpassed by any animal or bird that lives. They eat everything that can be eaten, and destroy twenty times more than they eat.

They eat buds and the young shoots of trees. They are devoted to strawberries, but prefer to take a bite out of a dozen rather than to eat one entire. They have an utter contempt for nets, since they bite through any that come in their way, and soon reduce a new net to a thing of holes. They eat gooseberries, but only such as they can reach from the ground. They clear all the bushes up to a certain height, but as they

take only a little of the pulp from each berry it requires a vast number to provide a hungry couple with a breakfast. Currants they do not touch. There is no merit in this, since they cannot get at them easily. They will clear a row of peas in an astonishingly short time, taking only a pea or two from each pod. The peas they are apt to carry away to their nests, for at the foot of an oak will be found a quite distressing collection of pods at any time during the season. Apples and pears they deal with *in situ*, gnawing a great hole in the apple like a magnified wasp hole. They will thus destroy every apple on a tree in the course of a morning after a fashion which would dismay any Food Controller. Peaches and plums they carry away to the top of the wall, where they gnaw them unabashed before the very eyes of the maddened gardener. The nut crop they clear entire.

They are driving away certain birds, notably the blackbirds and thrushes, so that I expect soon to be without any of these great singers of my lawn. Of the reputed eating of birds' eggs by squirrels I have no evidence. I once witnessed a fight between a grey squirrel and a jackdaw outside the latter's nest. It certainly suggested some impropriety on the part of the squirrel. The jackdaw was evidently quite annoyed, since she kept up a clamour of indignation long after the squirrel had slipped away badly beaten.

The grey squirrel was at first fairly easily trapped, but he is learning a good deal about traps, and I do not find the killing of twenty or thirty of these vermin in the spring affects in the least the destruction wrought in a garden in the summer months.

The Office of Works has wisely ordered recently the shooting of squirrels in the park, but up to the present the results of this action have not been notable.

The annual stripping of my own garden is a matter of no public interest, but the grey squirrel is multiplying and is going further afield. He has long invaded gardens outside the park, and has now travelled far beyond its walls. Indeed, from letters I have received I find that he is making his way into the open county of Surrey with a steady persistence and in good force. When he has reached the fruit gardens and young plantations of Surrey and Kent we shall hear more. I have written this letter in the hope that it may be a warning of what is impending, and that it may help to avert what threatens to be not merely an annoyance but a grave disaster.

Yours faithfully,

FREDERICK TREVES.

Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park.

Feb. 20th, 1917."

Some Observations on the Hairy Armadillo in Captivity.

The "Arma" is extremely tame and feeds readily from the hand, but he has never learnt, and apparently never will learn, not to resent being handled. When picked up he struggles violently, and it is very difficult to hold him for any length of time. He has also a great dislike to strangers. He will tolerate one, but when a party of visitors pay him a call he will usually bolt into his burrow, and it is often a matter of considerable difficulty to induce him to come out again. However, if the party will keep perfectly silent, he will frequently come to the mouth of the burrow and watch them. At this point the slightest movement will drive him back and he will probably not return, but if they remain quiet, he will generally venture out after a few minutes and become quite friendly, even coming over and standing up against the sides of the run to have his head scratched.

He treats the writer quite differently. When filling up the holes which have been made in the night, or tidying the run, it is sometimes desirable to have the occupant out of the way. The latter, however, thinks otherwise, and nothing will induce him to remain inside the burrow. He may be sent in ten or twenty times, but in a moment he is out again, running round and superintending operations as before. This, however, is a matter for satisfaction, for it is a clear sign of that tameness and confidence which it is the desire of every animal-lover to produce in his pets.

Armadillos are by no means devoid of intelligence, and they will readily learn to come to a whistle or the clinking of a saucer at feeding time. The writer's friend, as he may well call him, quite understands a loud knock at the side of the run, close to the corner of the burrow where he usually sleeps, and he will almost invariably come out within a few minutes. Very occasionally, if he is not hungry, he may ignore the signals and not appear until an hour or two later, but this is generally when he has had an extra bone or piece of meat the day before, to oblige visitors. A run in the garden two or three days a week, if possible, is usually much appreciated by him. There is no attempt to escape, but it is nevertheless found advisable to follow him very closely, as he is very active, and will soon be out of sight round a corner or bend in the pathway if his movements are not carefully watched. The normal gait of an Armadillo is a curious jog-trot, but it can also run with considerable speed if necessary. When on these excursions, the "Arma" will frequently stop abruptly in his course and remain perfectly still, with his body flattened out and pressed close to the ground. This appears to be merely a short rest on the way, and after a minute or two he will continue his run as before.

He has another quaint habit of sitting up every few minutes on his hind legs like a dog begging. In this position he is supported by the tail, which, owing to its numerous rings of bony plates, is very strong and stiff. At times it even enables him to lean quite perceptibly backwards, but he has never been known to overbalance himself, except on one occasion when he tried this performance at the top of a sloping bunk!

Yet another peculiarity of these remarkable creatures is their habit of sleeping on their backs, which is most unusual amongst the lower animals. The present example has only once been observed in this position. This was about a week after his arrival, in July, 1915, when he was sleeping in an open box of straw before his burrow was made. As a rule, when asleep, he sits with his head tucked under his chest between the forepaws. He thus effectually protects the vulnerable portions of his body, and leaves the strong shield over the back to oppose the teeth and claws of any enemies which might venture to attack him during his slumbers.

He slept in this box for about a fortnight. Whenever he was provided with fresh straw, he would set to work to tear it up into short lengths, and then fill the box with earth, which he threw in from the run, and mix it with the straw. In this he would often completely bury himself and sleep for hours. At times, however, he would settle down in a corner of the box without covering himself up at all, and it was on one of these occasions that an opportunity of observing him asleep on his back was afforded. This habit of burying himself under the earth in his box first suggested the idea of making him a natural burrow. The result was most satisfactory, for he took to his new sleeping quarters immediately. Almost as soon as they were completed he went in and began to alter the shape of the interior to suit his own ideas.

The walls of this burrow were built up of sods of turf pressed firmly together and roofed over with slates covered by a layer of soil. It answered its purpose admirably for about three weeks, but at this point the Armadillo, in the course of his excavations, drove a shaft under a portion of the wall, with the result that the greater part of the structure collapsed. After this accident a new burrow was constructed on stronger and more lasting principles, with earthen wall about 18 inches thick, through the centre of which ran the strong inner wall of wood and bricks already described. This plan allows the animal plenty of scope for burrowing, while it effectually prevents him from digging under the walls and causing a repetition of the former collapse.

These notes, of course, only touch the fringe of the life-history of an Armadillo, but they will not have been written altogether in vain if they should lead others to take an increased interest in a most fascinating and little known animal.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT a fine female Chimpanzee, with a few Baboons and other Monkeys, arrived in Liverpool.

THAT 2 Mandrills, 2 Bonnets, 2 Macaques, 1 Pigtail, 3 Rhesus, 14 Mongooses, 1,000 Shell Parrots, have arrived in London.

THAT a new Grison has arrived at the Zoological Gardens, the gift of Mr. A. S. Hume, from Bolivia, South America.

THAT "Le Gaulois," 23rd February, prints the following:—

"Les journaux allemands constatent, non sans amertume, que, malgré les cous-marins et la difficulté de trouver des navires marchands disponibles, l'Angleterre continue à importer dans ses ports tout ce qu'elle veut, même des bêtes sauvages.

"Le fait est exact. Le "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine," qui est l'organe des marchands de bêtes fauves et des jardins zoologiques, annonce l'arrivée, dans le courant de ce mois, d'un grand transport venant des Indes qui comprendra des éléphants, des tigres, plusieurs centaines de singes et une demi-douzaine de boas constricteurs. On attend également d'Afrique un envoi de zèbres, de lions et de phoques.

"A ce propos, veut-on savoir combien se paie en ce moment un éléphant en Angleterre? Environ neuf mille francs, le prix d'une petite automobile. Pour trois mille francs, on peut avoir un joli petit tigre et pour deux louis un singe d'appartement. Les serpents sont pour rien: un petit serpent américain, absolument inoffensif, ne vaut pas plus de cinquante francs, et les amateurs de fortes émotions peuvent se procurer un serpent à sonnette, "venimeux et très jol", au prix de cent francs. Mais il y a un tout petit animal qui se paie très cher en ce moment chez nos voisins, c'est le furet. On demande les furets par milliers, à raison de six shillings pièce. Il paraît qu'on envoie ces petites bêtes sur le front, où elles deviennent les meilleurs auxiliaires des tommies dans la chasse au rat

"Cependant, Hagenbeck, le grand marchand de fauves de Hambourg, a fermé ses portes. Sa ménagerie n'a pas pu résister aux cartes de vivres de M. von Batocki."

THAT Mr. A. Trevor-Battye writes under date 7th March:—

"I read your publication always with great pleasure."

For which I thank him.

KENNET VALLEY FISHERIES,

HUNGERFORD, BERKSHIRE.

PRINCIPALS—Major Morse and Sir Edgar C. Boehm, Bt., F.R.G.S.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"Fisheries, Hungerford,"

STATION—Hungerford, G.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Eddington Lodge, Hungerford, Berks.

The Kennet Fishery is situated a short distance above the town, and is laid out with a view to growing fish under natural conditions for sporting purposes.

Purchasers can obtain from us special quotations for the class of stock required, and the numerous testimonials received assure us that clients will be satisfied.

Expert advice is given on all matters concerning fishings, etc.

FOOD AND PLANTS.

Most kinds of useful and ornamental aquatic or waterside plants can be supplied at short notice. We also recommend most highly our specially prepared fish food. Its constituents are carefully selected, and giving the maximum feeding value, avoids sameness of diet; and, being buoyant in the water, unlike most other foods, the fish learn to take it on the surface.

Price 14 lbs. 7/6; per cwt. £17/6.

Also freshwater Snails, Shrimps, Insects, etc. Prices as per quantity.

Below is a Price List of our Trout, which is subject to slight variations. A few days notice is always necessary to net up and prepare the fish for their journey.

PRICE LIST.

YEARLING TROUT.

	Per 100	Per 1,000
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salmo Fario (Brown Trout) 4 in. minimum	1 7 6	12 0 0
" " " " 3 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 3 0	9 15 0
Salmo Irdeus (Rainbow Trout) 5 in. minimum	1 14 3	15 0 0
" " " " 4 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 4 9	10 0 0
" " " " 3 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 0 0	8 15 0

TWO YEAR OLD TROUT.

	Per 100	Per 500
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brown Trout, 9 in. minimum	6 18 0	33 0 0
" " 8 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 3 0	24 0 0
" " 7 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 13 0	16 15 0
Rainbow Trout, 7 to 9 in. minimum	4 12 0	21 0 0

THREE YEAR OLD TROUT.

	Per 100
	£ s. d.
Brown Trout, 12 in. minimum	13 5 0
" " 11 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	11 0 0
" " 10 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 15 0
Rainbow Trout, 10 to 12 in. minimum	9 10 0

TROUT FRY—Brown and Rainbow at current prices.

Special quotations for local deliveries, larger orders or sales by average size, and larger trout up to 18 inches.

Address—THE SECRETARY,

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HUNGERFORD,

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 G. L. de Waru, Les Lilas, Leysin, Vaud, Switzerland.
 Walter Winans, Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street, W.
 Captain Woodward, Mayville, Kingston-by-Sea, Brighton.
 E. Wuiron, 7, Rue Theophile Gautier, Neuilly, pres Paris.
 Messrs. Willsons, 37, New Oxford Street, W.
 A. S. Yates, Bishops Sutton, Alresford, Hants.

HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

JUN 8 1917

RECEIVED

No. 12.—Vol. 2.

APRIL, 1917.

Price One Shilling.

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JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E.1.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the arrivals from abroad during the past month. Full Particulars are given in "General Notes."

The Resurrection of a Trade.

(See Article on Page 90.) "Comrie Castle" from Durban.
Particulars of Stock on Front Page.

"Media" from Calcutta.

- 2 Pandas.
- 1 Tigress.
- 3 boxes Pheasants (Impergon).
- 6 " Partridges.
- 10 " Rhesus Monkeys.
- 11 " Python Snakes.

"Baltic" from New York.

- 3 Californian Sea Lions.

Previously Arrived on "City of Bombay."

- 2 Elephants.
- 1 Tiger.
- 20 boxes Rhesus Monkeys.
- 5 " Snakes.
- 77 Indian Shamahs.
- 4 Demoiselle Cranes.

The first direct importation of Elephants and Tigers during the last twenty years. The above four consignments arriving within one month constitute a record for the Wild Beast Trade in Great Britain. The value of the above Stocks amount to over 25,000. This is the amount which certain Amateurs considered sufficient to capture the Wild Beast Trade in 1914. Wonderful!

- 9 Violet-eared Waxbills ... each—hens, 70/-; cocks, 60/-
- 1 Purple-crested Touracou (Gallirex porphyreolophus) ... £8
- 2 Blue Fronted Amazons. Exceptionally fine;
Talk, laugh, sing and whistle. Names, Jack
and Jill ... only, each £3 10s.
- 3 Grey Squirrels ... each 20/6
- 12 Mongooses, for rats and all vermin ... 40/6
- 3 Rhesus Monkeys ... 40/6
- 1 Armadillo ... 60/6

African Monkeys arrive periodically, from £2 upwards.

Deposited

With Messrs. Jennison and Co., Belle Vue, Manchester:—

- 1 Californian Sea Lion ... for £40
- 2 Blue Foxes ... each £10
- 2 White Foxes ... £10

No offers entertained.

Deposited

At the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park:—

- 3 Giant Toads (Bufo marinus) ... 15/2
- American Snake. Various ... each £2
- ... Rattlesnakes. Very fine ... £3
- 1 Alligator, 6 feet ... £8
- 1 " 5½ feet ... £6
- 5 Small Tortoise, Brazil ... 20/6
- 2 Adorned Terrapins ... 30/6
- 1 Heloderma Lizard, poisonous ... 60/6

Wanted to Purchase.—Swans, Geese, Rare Pheasants, Antelopes, Indian Cattle, Kangaroos, Baboons, Monkeys, every description of Animals and Birds for prompt Cash. Do not dispose of any duplicates whatever to any Zoological or Public Gardens, Amateur or others, until you have my refusal.

Menagerie Wagon for sale, foreign make, three compartments, box wheels, suitable for Bears, Lions, etc. Price £20, no offers

Ferrets.

WARNING TO DEALERS IN FERRETS.—No Ferrets should ever be sent to any dealer in Montauban, France, unless fully paid for in advance. My experience has been that when Ferrets arrive in France, some trivial excuse is made to refuse the consignment, with a view to a considerable reduction in price.

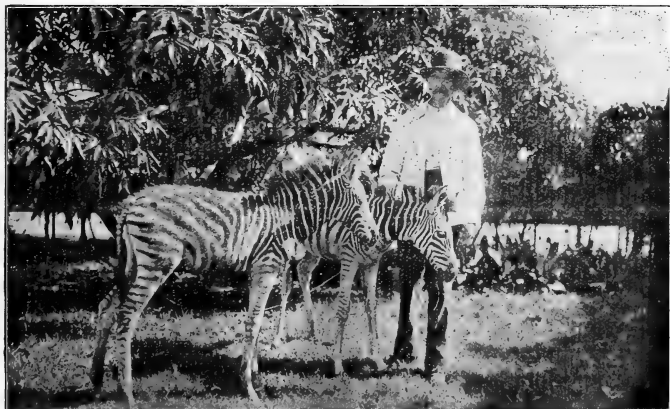
Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 12.—Vol. 2.

LONDON, APRIL, 1917.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.



JOHN EVERS,

with a pair of Young Zebras, at liberty in Durban, South Africa. His collection ex "Comrie Castle" consisted of four Zebras, one Leopard, one male Blessbok Antelope, one large Chimpanzee, two Mandrills, four Drills, five Chacmas, four Dogfaces, one Meercat, one Ground Squirrel, one Purple Crested Touracou, one Pheasant, one Bataleur Eagle, two Marabous, and 339 rare South African small Birds.

Important Notice.

ALTERATION IN TELEPHONE NUMBER.

On and after January 1st, 1917,
AVENUE 4360.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,
221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. III., 1917—18, is 10/-, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 3. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

THE RESURRECTION OF A TRADE.

By J. D. HAMLYN.

It might interest the readers of this Magazine to know what efforts have been made, and expenses incurred, in bringing back the Wild Beast Trade to its original home—London—during the last three years.

In the March number I wrote as follows:—

"At the commencement of the War the Continental Wild Beast Trade was entirely closed. The American buyers were entirely at a loss for their usual supplies, which were considerable. I was approached by one of the largest Dealers in New York to supply him with every description of Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles, also Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries. One Agent was appointed in Calcutta. Two Collectors were sent out, out to South Africa, the other to Sumatra, Dutch Indies. The South African Collector is now on his way home on the 'Comrie Castle,' the one in Sumatra remains there still collecting."

Conclusive proof was also given that no food space was ever occupied by these consignments

I will now give a rough estimate of the amount of money distributed to British Steamship Owners, British Insurance Companies, The Port of London Rates and Charges, also Labour, Shipping, and Incidental Expenses.

Figures shall be given of the last three consignments, being about the general average, shewing the amount of American money distributed through my efforts to re-establish this lost Trade.

The "City of Bombay" consignment:—

	£	s.	d.
Freight and Passage—Calcutta to New York via London	330	18	4
Insurances—Calcutta, London, New York	157	0	0
Labour, Boxes, Shipping, Incidentals Port of London Dock Charges (for this money no services whatever were rendered)	100	0	0
	19	0	3
	<hr/> £606 18 7		

My readers must distinctly understand these were expenses only, and does not include the large amount of money paid the British Indian Merchant in Calcutta for the stock supplied.

The next to arrive was the "Comrie Castle" consignment:—

	£	s.	d.
Freight and Passage—Durban, London, New York	220	4	11
Insurances—Durban, London, New York	48	0	0
Port of London, Labour, Incidentals, etc.	60	0	0
	<hr/> £328 4 11		

This does not include three months cost of collecting, or cost of stock in Durban, South Africa.

The next to arrive was the "Media" consignment:—

	£	s.	d.
Freight—Calcutta, London to New York	184	0	0
Insurances—Calcutta, London, New York	50	0	0
Port of London, Labour, Incidentals, etc.	60	0	0
	£294	0	0
"Comrie Castle"	328	4	11
"City of Bombay"	606	18	7
	£1,229	3	6

The whole amounting to twelve hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and sixpence for Expenses only—good American money distributed to British Enterprises in spite of the imbecile opposition of my own countrymen.

The above three consignments arrived within three weeks, and the latter two are leaving on the s.s. "Minnehaha" this month.

Whilst on the question of exports and general trade it might amuse my readers to relate one of my many experiences with the War Trade Department and Customs.

I trust that the officials concerned will take my remarks in good part. Throughout my forty years of shipping life, I have always received the greatest consideration from the officials of His Majesty's Customs. For many years past I have purchased the surplus Deer, Pheasants and Waterfowl from the Royal Parks, The London County Council Parks, and the majority of Public Parks in Great Britain.

During the last two years large quantities of stock have been purchased for export to New York.

At the beginning of March I received the surplus Ducks, Geese and Pheasants from the L.C.C. Parks.

They wished to economise in Foodstuffs. On my part I only purchased them for New York. I decided to forward the fancy Pheasants and Waterfowl by the s.s. "Lapland" sailing from Liverpool on the 5th March last. On my representative arriving alongside the steamer with the consignment, he was interviewed by a Customs official, who expressed great horror, combined with a deal of indignation, at valuable "food-stuffs" leaving the country. It was explained they were Swinhoe, Reeves, Golden, and other fancy Pheasants. The explanation was useless. Full particulars were telephoned me to London. I immediately proceeded to the Custom House to ask No. 66 Room to advise Liverpool to allow shipment, Fancy Pheasants of this variety not being articles of food.

The question at issue appeared to be much too serious for No. 66 to decide. They must consult the War Trade Department. Meanwhile I was lectured on the heinousness of breeding fancy Pheasants.

In vain I explained I was rendering a national service in clearing out public parks and thus saving foodstuffs. The War Trade Department, not knowing what to do, fell in with the suggestion of No. 66, and declined to sanction the export. The Pheasants were consequently returned to London at a great expense. But I wish to assure my readers that all these Pheasants were sold after all.

In conclusion, I give herewith copy of letter from the London County Council, dated 8th March, 1917, from 11, Regent Street, S.W. :—

"To whom it may concern—

I have to state that Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, of 221, St. George Street, E., has on several occasions purchased the surplus stock of Waterfowl, Pheasants, and other fancy birds kept for exhibition at the Council's Parks. I understand that he exports these birds to America.

"With a view to economy the Parks Committee on the 16th ult. decided to make further reductions in the stock, and a number of birds, including Golden, Silver, and other fancy Pheasants, have been purchased by Mr. Hamlyn.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. W. PARKER,

Second Officer."

After reading the above it seems hardly credible that responsible intelligent officials should raise such simian objections to this trade.

On the variability in the nature or temperament of Wild Animals in captivity, with special reference to South African Species.

By ALWIN K. HAAGNER, F.Z.S.,

Director, National Zoological Gardens, Pretoria.

It has often struck me during my six years' connection with the Transvaal Zoological Gardens—first as Superintendent and then as Director—how the temperament of a wild animal often changes in captivity—i.e., how different it may become from the ordinary nature of the beast in its wild state. One peculiar point in this connection is the fact—first noticed by the late A. D.

Bartlett (for many years Superintendent of the London Zoological Gardens—that, as a general rule, the descendants of wild animals born in captivity are much wilder than those captured in the field and subsequently tamed. This is especially the case with deer and antelope. We have had buck captured when half grown which had become so tame and confiding that they came up to me when I called them, and others, again, born in the Gardens, which dashed off at the approach of anyone, even the men who worked with them daily. One reason for this is no doubt the fact that an animal which is born in captivity—in a Zoological Garden, at any rate—is hardly ever “man-handled,” whereas a wild caught antelope, or similar animal, would be almost continually handled by its owners or its caretaker on account of the artificial rearing which would be necessary. Another noteworthy fact is that animals vary individually amongst themselves to a considerable extent; this remark will be made clearer at a later stage of my paper.

ORDER PRIMATES.

The members of this order are, as a general rule, unreliable, pugnacious, and even vicious in captivity, although in the wild state fairly timid and shunning the presence of human beings as much as possible. As, however, they are of such varied size, temperament, and habits, it would be best to divide them into their natural groups.

Manlike Apes (Simiidae).—The late A. D. Bartlett, in his book, “Life Among Wild Beasts in the Zoo,” remarks on the habits of a Chimpanzee received by the London Zoological Gardens in 1883, and which, partly on account of its habits, he considered a new species. It subsequently proved to be the bald-headed Chimpanzee (*A. calvus*), but a specimen of the common Chimpanzee in the Pretoria Zoological Gardens has developed habits akin to those of Bartlett’s bald-headed animal, and yet it is undoubtedly the ordinary species. Bartlett, as before-mentioned, at first considered the now historic “Sally” new to science on account of the difference in its habits from those of former Chimpanzees in the collection. My personal opinion now is that individual animals of a species vary almost as much in temperament and behaviour as human beings, and no hard and fast rule can be laid down for their management. One has to learn to know the “personality”—to use an incongruous term—of each individual animal. I say this with reservations, but my meaning will become clearer as I proceed.

Baboons and Monkeys.—The Chacma Baboon and the Vervet Monkey are both fairly shy animals in the wild state, descending from their mountain fastnesses or leaving their thickly wooded retreats for the vicinity of human habitations, when driven to do so by hunger, or under cover of night. When young they make interest-

ing and even lovable pets, but when adult their temper becomes uncertain, and they are not to be trusted. Individual examples, however, learn to love and fear their masters, and may be taught to do tricks requiring a considerable amount of intelligence.

One individual—a Chacma Baboon—in the Eastern Province of the Cape, was so attached to its master, who was maimed, that it assisted him in his work in various ways.

One Bonnet Monkey in the Pretoria Zoological Gardens was quite untameable, and could not even be placed in a cage with its own kind. The keeper, however, maintained that the brute liked and respected him, and would play with the animal despite repeated warnings from me. The end of the matter was that, without rhyme or reason, the monkey one day pounced upon its keeper and bit through his jugular vein. The unfortunate man was laid up in hospital for six weeks, and I had the animal destroyed.

We had some South American Capuchin Monkeys, bright and merry little fellows, full of fun and frolic, but positive little bullies, and they led one of their number—a grizzled old chap, who was unfortunately an abject coward—a terrible life until he was removed. Their delight in teasing and biting the unfortunate one was almost human (so far as the bullying element goes), and the natures of the animals were as different as one could possibly expect. The old chap subsequently became the staff pet, and was fondled and made much of by all the members of the staff, with the exception of one, whom he could not endure, although the man had done him no harm. He never attempted to bite unless he was deliberately frightened, when his cowardly nature caused him to retaliate without actually meaning to do so. Many Baboons or Monkeys bite from pure “cussedness” or contempt of man, and not because they are frightened, although no doubt the latter is the reason why most of them do bite. The following striking passage occurs in Bartlett’s book, already mentioned:—

“The variability in the habits and dispositions shown by the monkeys selected for performing is well worthy of notice. Many of the different genera are mentally, so to speak, far removed from each other; some of them are capable, by training and education, of being taught and made to understand the various duties that the teacher imposes upon them; while others, as among ourselves, are found devoid of the power of learning.

“The trainers of monkeys well know the species best adapted to their various purposes.”

Another habit, or rather practice, of the larger monkeys mentioned by Bartlett, and repeatedly observed by me, is that of yawning in order to show a new arrival their powerful canine teeth,

and Bartlett interprets this as a warning or threat to the new-comer. They are quarrelsome in the extreme, and yet I have known Macaque Monkeys and even Baboons to be quite amiable in disposition.

CARNIVORA.

The following is Bartlett's opinion of a somewhat singular fact:—

"The Lion (*Felis leo*) appears to breed more freely than any other species of *Felis*, and the number of young at a birth is greater, not unfrequently four, and sometimes five, being produced in a litter.

"It is remarkable that these animals breed more freely in travelling collections (wild beast shows) than in Zoological Gardens; probably the constant excitement and irritation produced by moving from place to place, or change of air may have considerable influence in the matter."

This is a strange and certain fact, and is as true to-day as it was in Bartlett's days. In South Africa I have found it so. The Lions and the Tigers in the Zoological Gardens do not breed nearly so freely as those in the travelling menageries and circuses which have toured the country, and Bartlett's explanation may be the right one. However, temperament may also have something to do with it, and when a Zoological Garden has the fortune to obtain a good captivity-breeding strain, the birth-rate is as prolific as that of most menageries, as, for instance, the Dublin Zoological Garden, famed for its Lion breeding; and here, in South Africa, the Johannesburg Garden has certainly beaten Pretoria in this direction.

The members of the cat tribe are not famous for their fidelity or trustworthiness, so far as popular belief is concerned; but the larger members of the family, at any rate, belie the reputation of the smaller to a great extent. The following is the late Carl Hagenbeck's opinion on this point:

"It is a complete mistake to suppose that carnivores are vicious by nature; they are susceptible to kindness and good treatment, and will repay trust with trust."

Lions and Tigers, especially the former, would seem to be more to be trusted than Leopards and Lynxes, at least that is my experience. It was Carl Hagenbeck who first brought the variability of animal nature into prominence in the training of animals, and by means of selection according to temperament, he was able to prove that wild animals could be trained with much less harshness and cruelty than was thought possible by the older school of animal trainers. This is so well described in Hagenbeck's book, "Beasts and Men," that I give it in extenso:—

"With the lower animals as with human beings, real insight into their character can only be obtained by treating them sympathetically. This essential fact, which is now understood by all successful animal trainers, ought in no way to surprise us, for the brute intelligence differs from the human in degree only, not in kind. It is now universally recognised that each animal has its own peculiar characteristics, its own idiosyncrasies over and above the general psychological character which it shares with all other members of its species. This is a discovery I had to make for myself, and a most important one it is for the trainer, for I say, without fear of contradiction, that no trainer is fit for his vocation who is unable to read the character of the individual animals which he has to train. And so it came about that when I introduced the humane system of training, as I may call it, I not only substituted for the whip and the red-hot iron a kindly method of educating the creatures (based upon an intelligent system of rewards and punishments), but I also instituted the practice of studying the character of each individual before including it in a troupe."

(To be continued.)

THE NEW ZEALAND ZOO.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

Progressive as our Antipodean colony has shown itself in every respect, one hears little about public zoological collections there, and so the account of the Wellington Zoo, in the Christmas number of "The Zoo Standard," a New Zealand Natural History Magazine, is very welcome and interesting.

The writer is the editor of the Magazine, the Rev. J. Crewes, who is evidently as good an observer as clerical naturalists generally are, so that his account gives one a very fair idea of the variety of exhibits in this distant garden, while the photos accompanying the article indicate that the enclosures are specious and comfortable.

Lions are well represented, at least four specimens being on view, an old and a young pair, and apparently other young ones. The only felines mentioned are leopards, the South American margay, and the domestic Maltese cat, the last forming part of a "happy family" collection along with rabbits and bantams!

The only hyaena exhibited appears to be the striped species; the dog tribe are represented by Indian wolves, Indian jackals, dingoes, foxes, a Russian wolf-hound and, what must be a very attractive exhibit, "Osman," the sledge-dog-

leader of Captain Scott's expedition to the South Pole.

The bears comprise the Himalayan black species and the common brown one; there is nothing said about any of the marsupial carnivora, though one might have expected them in a zoo so near Australia, especially as the marsupial herbivores, kangaroos, wallabies, and opossums, would appear to be well represented.

To pass to the ordinary herbivorous animals, we are told of camels, zebu cattle, goats and donkeys among the domestic forms, and an antelope and deer among the wild ones. The representation of deer appears to be very good, red, fallow, sambar, axis, and hog deer all being shown; it may be of interest here to note that the first three of these species are naturalised and living in a wild state in New Zealand, and affording, at any rate in the case of the red deer, much excellent sport; fine heads can be seen in the New Zealand building in the Strand, together with heads of New Zealand wild goats and wild boars, of which introduced pigs a young specimen is on view in the Wellington Zoo. The pigs date very much further back than the deer, having been introduced by Captain Cook. Besides the deer and pig there is a flock of thar—the maned wild goat of the Himalayas.

Rabbits and guinea-pigs are the only rodents mentioned; but the collection of monkeys is evidently fair, and we are told of a large pigtail and the bonnets, macaque, rhesus, vervet, and sapa-jous (capuchins); lemurs are also on view, but evidently no anthropoid apes or great baboons, as such animals could hardly escape the attention of a describer of any zoo.

There apparently have been sea-lions, but at the time the article was written their enclosure seems to have been empty.

The bird collection should be fairly interesting, though, as usual in zoos, it runs chiefly to parrots, pheasants, finches and waterfowl—all easy stuff. Both of the large New Zealand parrots, the kea—the well-known sheep-killer of the mountains—and the forest parrot or kaka, are shown; the latter bird talks in the Maori language. The parrots are kept in "pens"—aviaries, we presume—a great improvement on the old-fashioned cage-system. Cockatoos, slender-billed and sulphur-crested, and macaws are on view, as well as Amazon and eclectus parrots, and lorikeets and parrakeets, of which the Tabuan, the king, and the budgerigar are especially mentioned, the budgerigars being naturally enough housed in the finch aviary. Here they have for companions canaries, goldfinches, mules (presumably canary-goldfinch), redpoles, chaffinches, yellow-hammers, greenfinches, African singing finches, blackheaded and red-rumped finches, cut-throats, red-faced finches, weavers "in flaming plumage," and white and grey Java sparrows.

The pheasantries seem to contain several species though only the golden pheasant and its hybrid with the Amherst are named; peacocks are also kept, and the Australian brush-turkey. Of pigeons only the Australian wonga-wonga and the domestic pouter receive attention, besides a specimen of the remarkable tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa, a great rarity.

Waterfowl are well represented and seem to have good space; the species mentioned are the white swan, bernicle, Sebastopol, Chinese, maned, and snow geese, and among the ducks, the native grey duck and paradise duck (variegated sheldrake) of New Zealand, and the Australian sheldrake, some sort of pochard, European mallard, garganey, Mandarin, and Carolina. The last three live in a long aviary with a fountain, along with the wonga-wonga pigeons, a gold pheasant, and other birds. A pair of *Cereopsis* geese are also accommodated separately—they generally need to be on account of their abominable temper and because they are practically land, not water, birds.

Of small "soft-billed birds" some species of honey-eaters are the only ones mentioned, presumably Australian, which share the accommodation of the finches; the tun, formerly so well-known as a charming "soft-bill," is not mentioned, though a native of New Zealand; but the introduced thrushes and blackbirds make the gardens musical. A glen, however, affords a home to specimens of New Zealand's most celebrated birds, the strange nocturnal, flightless, kiwi or apteryx, including the rare great spotted species. Among the rail tribe we only hear of Australian coots.

The Australian "laughing jackass" is to be seen, and also storks, sacred ibises, and gulls. The only birds of prey appear to be the American white-headed eagle, the New Zealand harrier—a very common hawk there—and four kinds of owls. Ostriches are on view, but nothing is said about any others of the great flightless birds in the article.

Reptiles comprise the rare and remarkable lizard-like tuatara, a creature of ancient type now confined to some small islands off the New Zealand coast, the introduced pigs being credited with having cleared it off the mainland; the only other species mentioned is a long-necked tortoise, no doubt an Australian chelodina, while among amphibians we are told of the golden tree frog, an Australian species, and "the fiery-marked Japanese salamander," which must be the red-bellied Japanese newt which was so common in the animal trade a few years ago, for the gigantic amphibian to which the name "Japanese salamander" would usually be taken to apply has no touch of bright colour.

There is an aquarium, but among several species of fish the common eel is the only one mentioned. Evidently the Wellington Zoo has

made a very good start, and the criticisms one would feel inclined to make—that there is very unequal representation of groups, and practically only the easiest subjects seem to be kept—may very fairly be applied to zoos in general everywhere.

The whole country of New Zealand itself is a bit of a zoo now-a-days, owing to the introduction of so many foreign animals; besides the deer and pigs, the thrushes and blackbirds, most of the British finches above-mentioned are well-known there, and the starling is very common. The hedge-sparrow, rook, and lapwing, have also been introduced, as well as the "Australian magpie," or piping crow, and the Indian house-mynah, while the rosella parrakeet and the black swan have been established as well. The rivers now contain our trout, which grow as big as small salmon, and the fishing, like the deer-stalking, is a great attraction.

L'Observation des Oiseaux en Aeroplane.

M. Magaud d'Aubusson vient de communiquer à la Société Nationale d'Aviculture de France les très intéressantes observations faites par un de nos aviateurs aux armées, le capitaine G..... chef d'escadron, sur les oiseaux qu'il rencontre au cours de ses vols en aéroplane.

Il a rencontré des hirondelles jusqu'à 700 mètres, et récemment des cols verts à 1,800 mètres. Une bande de ceux-ci l'a beaucoup intéressé: quand le canard de tête, effrayé par l'avion, change de direction de vol, instantanément tous ceux qui le suivent virent de bord avec un ensemble parfait, au point "qu'on dirait que le volier pivote d'un même block autour d'une charnière." Jugée d'après la vitesse de l'avion, celle de ces bandes de canards doit atteindre 110 kilomètres à l'heure en vol horizontal.

En mars dernier, le capitaine G..... a traversé à faible hauteur (200 mètres environ) une bande de maréques pénélopes, à l'époque exacte où ce canard émigre vers le nord de l'Europe orientale. Le 16 mars, il rencontra une bande de vanneaux à l'altitude de 2,150 mètres.

Ces quelques faits suffisent à montrer l'intérêt que nous aurions à recueillir beaucoup d'observations du même genre afin de mieux connaître les aiseaux dans leur élément et les époques et trajets de leurs migration.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT at the monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society of London it was reported that

101 additions had been made to the menagerie during February, among them being an Allamand's Grison (Grison allamandi), from Le Quiaacea, Bolivia, presented by A. S. Hume; a European Bison (Bison bonasus), born in the menagerie; and two Golden Eagles (Aquila chrysaetus), from Ross-shire, presented by Lady Bignold.

THAT an interesting account appears in "The Field" of the Penguins in the Scottish Zoological Park:—

"In January, 1914, the Scottish Zoological Park received, through the kindness of Messrs. Chr. Salvesen and Co., Leith, a consignment of animals from South Georgia, which included four king penguins, and though one of them died within a short time, the other three have continued to live and thrive. Again, through the kindness of Messrs. Salvesen, five more young birds of this species have just been received. They were brought from South Georgia on one of Messrs. Salvesen's steamers, the Coronda, the master of which, Capt. Sinclair, who brought the previous lot, has taken great trouble to get the birds safely to Edinburgh, and their successful transport is due to the care and supervision which he has exercised. The feeding was a problem of considerable difficulty. To meet it the Coronda took out a large quantity of dried cod, and the supply was augmented by catching sharks, which were cut up in small strips.

"The new arrivals are birds of the year which completed their first moult, and their condition emphasises an interesting occurrence in connection with the moult of the three birds previously received. Of those three, two when they arrived in January, 1914, were in the brown down of the nestling, while the third was fully adult. According to their normal annual cycle those three birds ought, no doubt, to have moulted just about the time of their arrival in this country. As I noted in the 'Field' some two years ago, however, none of the young birds nor the adult showed any sign of moulting until the early summer after their arrival. In May one of the young birds showed signs of commencing the process, but this incipient moult was soon suspended, and the bird remained in a half-moulted condition throughout the summer, and did not resume its moult until September, while the remaining young birds moulted in August, and the adult in the following October. In all three the moult was much protracted as compared with the period which it occupied in the two subsequent years in which they have been under observation. The most interesting point, however, is that when the two nestlings completed their moult, they assumed the full adult colouring, having the rich orange ear and throat patches, and the pink-coloured sheaths

on the lower mandible, and were practically indistinguishable from the older bird. Though I had not at that time read Mr. R. Cushman Murphy's account of the penguins of South Georgia, I expected, from other notes on the king and emperor penguins, that the nestlings would show an intermediate stage of plumage, and I suspected at the time that as a result of the dislocation of the normal moulting period, and the protracted moult, the birds had, as it were, missed a moult. The appearance of the new birds confirms this, and shows quite clearly the distinction between the intermediate and the adult plumage. These birds have the yellow ear patches, but they are pale lemon instead of rich orange yellow, and while the yellow tinge also spreads over the throat, it is restricted in area as compared with the adults, and of a much paler shade. They also lack entirely the pink moniloid sheath. Unfortunately, one of the birds, which was rather weak on arrival, has died, but three of them seem likely to thrive. In Miss Mackenzie's photograph reproduced the seven birds are shown, and the adults may be distinguished from the new arrivals by their slightly larger size and by the mandibular sheath."

THAT as Mr. H. Ling was returning from shooting at Faulkbourne, Essex, carrying a rabbit and a live ferret, a vixen sprang upon him and fastened its teeth in his hand.

He dropped the rabbit and ferret to defend himself, whereupon the vixen pounced on the ferret, killed it, and carried it off.

THAT a conger 5ft. 6in. in length and weighing 25lb. was found floating helplessly along with the tide at Deal.

It was easily secured. The swimming bladder had become distended, and the conger was thus prevented from sinking.

The misfortune of the fish was due to the frost.

THAT the liveliest guest in the Savoy Hotel has ever had has just left for the Zoo. He was a young lion cub, the pet of the Duke of Orleans, and he lived with the Duke in his private suite in the hotel.

When he was very, very young the cub's manners were most mild and inoffensive, and beyond learning to run up and down the window curtains and making a trapeze of the curtain rod, his life, considering his ancestry, was blameless.

But lately he has been growing bigger and bolder and self-conscious. His vocal exercises have been prolonged to an inordinate degree, and the terrier-like growl with which he used to greet a bone has developed into something

like the roar with which his forbears were wont to shake the forest. He has been bored with the caresses of lady visitors.

Also he has been rapidly degenerating into a food hog.

In the Zoo there is a Food Controller who has unlimited powers to deal with people with such habits.

The Savoy has had many strange pets in the past. Recently there arrived a family of small monkeys.

THAT the arrivals in London outside those of the "City of Bombay," "Media," and "Comrie Castle," have been four boxes South African small birds imported privately on the s.s. "Walmer Castle," also 8 Rhesus Monkeys and 12 Black Mynahs, with a few Mongese.

THAT the arrivals from the Continent have been a few boxes of Budgerigars.

THAT the arrivals at local outposts have been some 20 mixed Monkeys and 8 Grey Parrots.

THAT the "Manchester Evening News" gives the following on Wild Life in Manitoba:—

"A permanent close season for prairie chicken, grouse, and partridge, until such time as the birds have sufficiently increased to warrant an open season; and the prohibition of autumn and winter shooting or trapping of muskrats, are subjects of amendments to the Manitoba Game Protection Act.

"Another prohibition proposed is that of the shooting of game from automobiles. To aid in the protection of chicken, grouse, mink marten, muskrats, and many other fur-bearing animals, the game guardians advocate a bounty of 10 cents per head on crows, and a bounty of 5 cents per crow's egg.

"An increased bounty on coyotes, with a considerably increased one on timber wolves, is also advocated. The report of the game guardians emphasises the opportunity which exists for fur-farming in Manitoba. There are only two such farms in the province, compared with 499 in the rest of Canada. It is recommended that an educational campaign be organised in public schools to aid in the protection of wild bird life in general.

"There are 322 types of birds in Manitoba, several new varieties having come north during the past year, including the lark-sparrow of North Dakota. Ten new areas have been set aside as game preserves in the province; six of these only were legislated for at the last session of the Legislature. On the Riding Mountain preserve Manitoba has the largest herd of elk deer on the North American continent. Eighteen special game guardians have been added to the department."

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" " " 4 in. " ...	1 4 9	10 0 0
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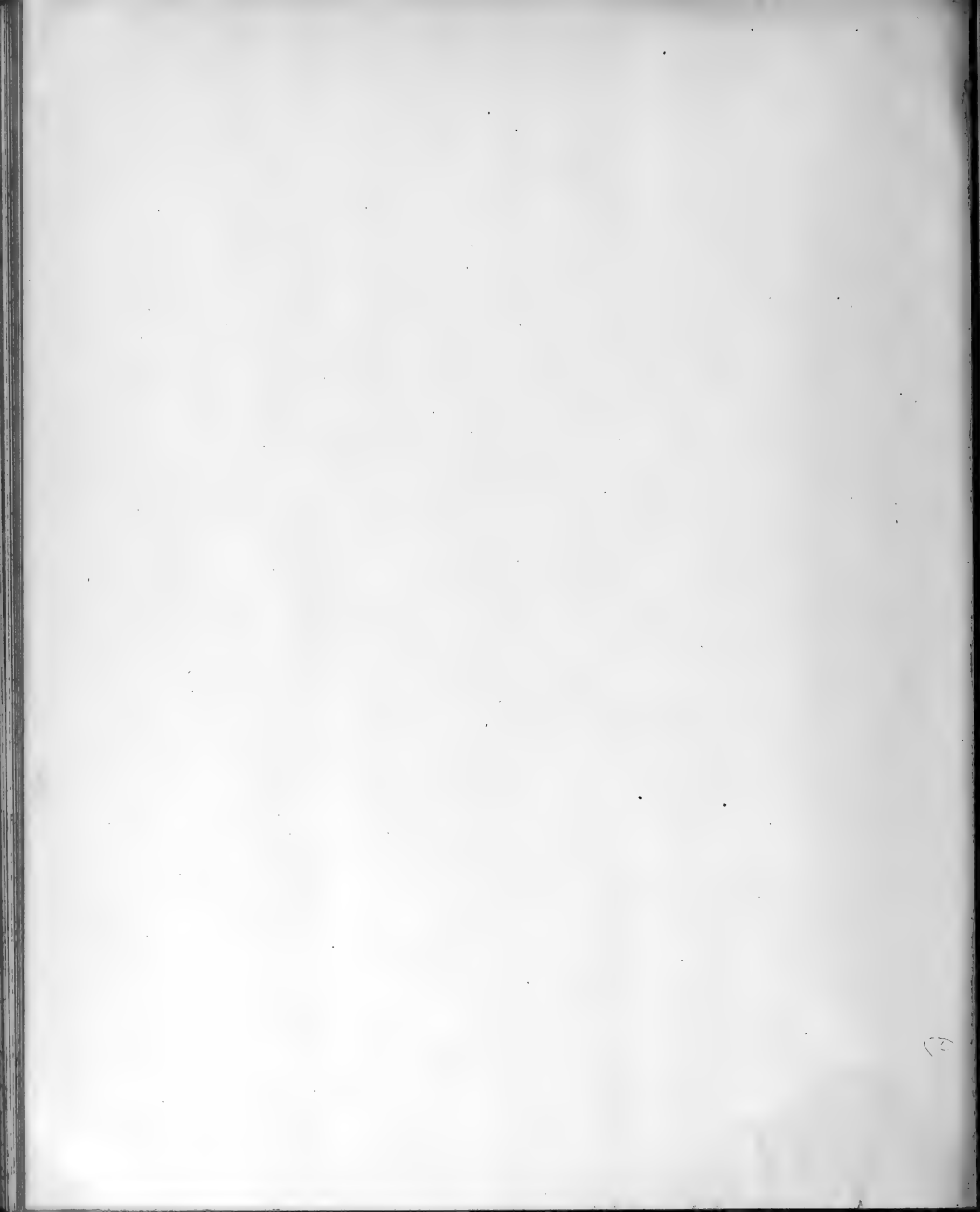
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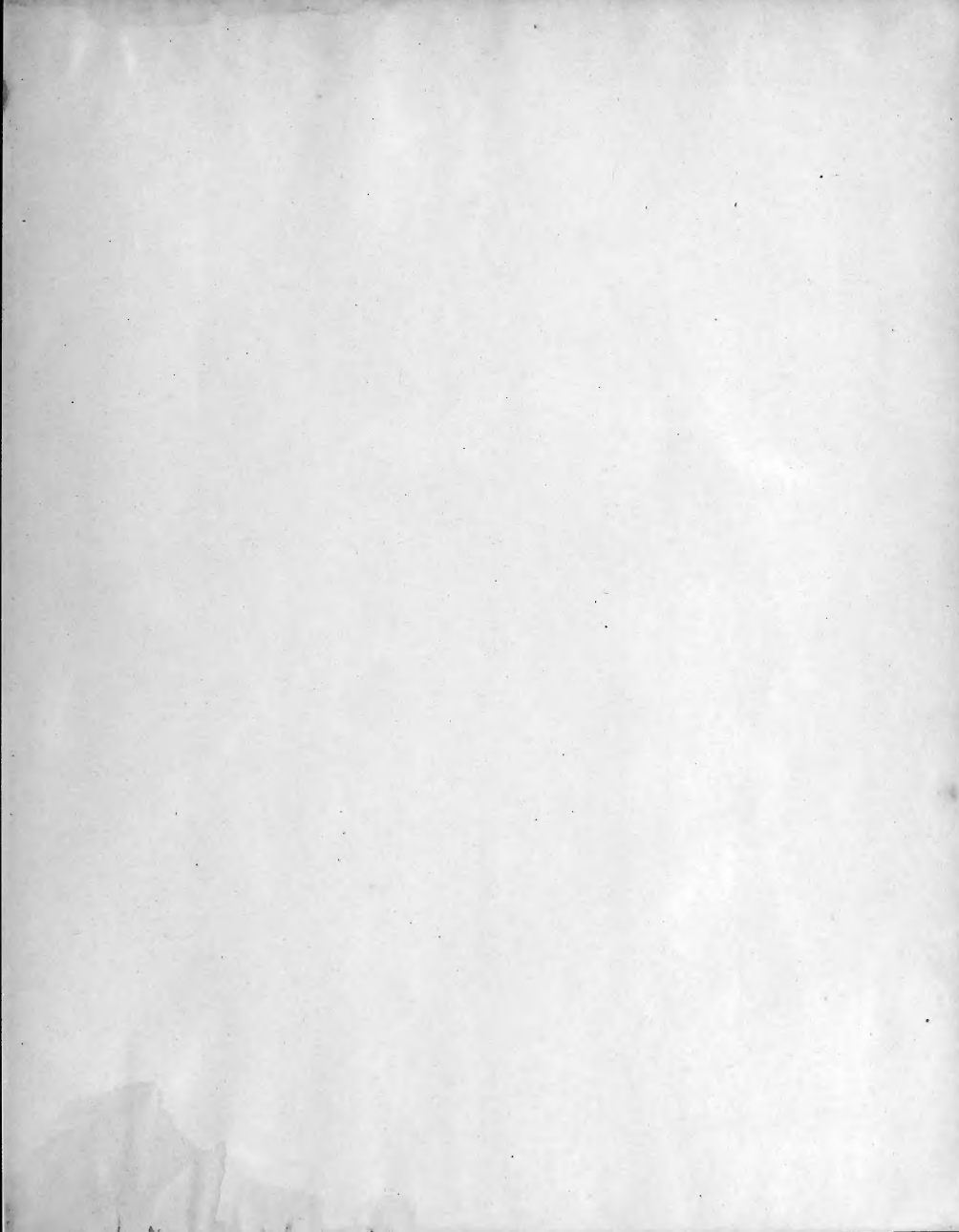
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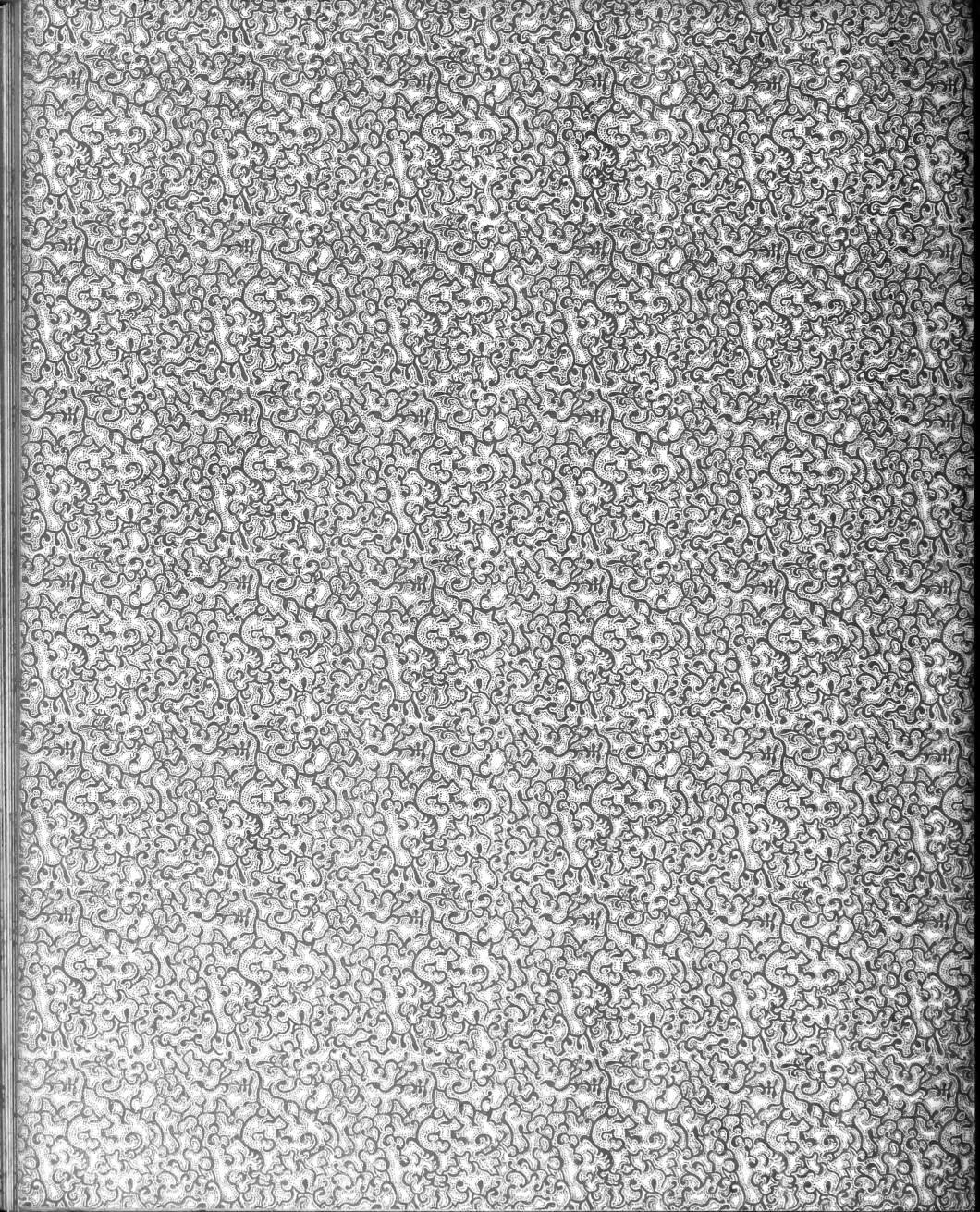
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